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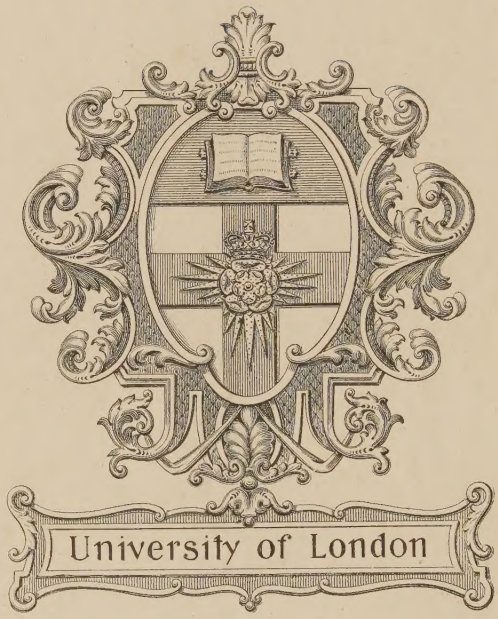

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—(11.)—

MILITARY PRISONS;
CONVICT PRISONS.

Session

12 *December* 1854 — 14 *August* 1855.

VOL. XXV.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1854-55.

FIFTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

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MILITARY PRISONS:

1991.] REPORT on the Discipline and Management of the MILITARY PRISONS, 1854, by Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, C. B., Inspector-General of Military Prisons, &c. - - - - - p. 1

CONVICT PRISONS:

1986.] REPORTS of the DIRECTORS of CONVICT PRISONS on the Discipline and Management of PENTONVILLE, PARKHURST, and MILLBANK PRISONS, and of PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, and BRIXTON PRISONS, and the HULKS, for the Year 1854 - - - 33

2004.] REPORT on the Discipline and Management of the CONVICT PRISONS, and Disposal of CONVICTS, 1854, by Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, C. B., Surveyor-General of Prisons, Chairman of the Directors, &c., 433

2 copies

See SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, REPORTS, 8-9.

REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

MILITARY PRISONS,

1854.

By COLONEL JEBB, C.B.,
Inspector-General of Military Prisons, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1855.

REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MILITARY PRISONS,

1854.

By Col. JEBB, C.B., Inspector General.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War.

War Department,
27th June 1855.

My Lord,

In compliance with your Lordship's directions, I have the honour to submit a Report for the year 1854 on the General State of the Military Prisons established under the Provisions of the Mutiny Act.

Having on former occasions entered very fully into every detail of the discipline and management of these prisons, it is unnecessary that I should do more at present than briefly refer to the leading principles on which the discipline is conducted, and the general effect which appears to have resulted from a steady adherence to them.

The success of the present system depends, first, upon rendering the prisons places of correction and punishment, and, secondly, in affording a due degree of encouragement to good conduct by means of classification.

As regards the former, it being of obvious importance to reduce to a minimum the duration of actual confinement so that the services of a soldier shall not be lost to his regiment, it becomes necessary to seek the means of establishing a system of discipline calculated to be exemplary and deterring in its character.

As regards the latter, the general good conduct of the prisoners, and their efforts to obtain promotion from one class to another, sufficiently show the power and effect of acting on the principle of encouragement.

The statistics of the different prisons, which have been arranged in a most comprehensive manner by Mr. W. O. Marshall, of the War Department, present not only a clear view of the operation and bearing of military imprisonment in its relation to the discipline of the army, but also an insight into other questions interesting to all who may be engaged in the consideration of crime and punishment, and the causes and effects connected with them.

STATISTICS OF THE MILITARY PRISONS, for the Year 1854.

THE same Military Prisons were in operation in 1854 as in the previous year, but in April 1855 the Military Prisons at Montreal and Kingston, Canada, were discontinued, in consequence of the withdrawal of a large part of the military force from that county.

The Military Prisons in operation in 1854 were as follows:—

ENGLAND .... Chatham, Gosport, Weedon, Devonport.
SCOTLAND .... Greenlaw (near Edinburgh).
IRELAND ..... Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Athlone.
ABROAD ..... Gibraltar, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston (Canada West), Halifax (Nova Scotia), Bermuda, Vido (Ionian Islands), St. Elmo (Malta), Mauritius, and Barbados.

Making a total of 19 Military Prisons, of which 9 are in the United Kingdom, and 10 at different foreign stations, the whole being capable of accommodating about 1,400 prisoners.

The following are the principal statistics of the nine Military Prisons at home for the last 7 years:—

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Total number of prisoners admitted	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313*	3,331	3,307
Proportion per cent. of these admissions to the force	4·92	5·36	5·06	4·66	4·57	4·47	4·78
Daily average number of prisoners in confinement throughout the year	784	750	659	550	542	570	504
Proportion per cent. of the average numbers in confinement to the force	0·96	1·13	0·93	0·78	0·74	0·76	0·73
Average length of sentences	115 days	99 days	94 days	95 days.	92 days.	92 days.	87 days
Punishments inflicted by Visitors for serious offences, *viz.*—							
Corporal punishments	13 482 lashes	11 550 lashes	11 495 lashes	6 300 lashes	6 250 lashes	6 238 lashes.	4 125 lashes
Sentenced to solitary confinement	21	15	15	10	8	17	10
Sentenced to separate confinement	48	33	20	6	9	9	4
Sentenced to be put in irons	1	2	6	1	1	2	1

* In this number are not included 366 prisoners summarily awarded punishment by commanding officers, or sentenced for short periods, and committed to the Military Prison at Gosport, whilst the garrison cells at Portsmouth were being enlarged.

The following is a statement of the ages, services, country, and religion of the prisoners admitted in the years 1848 to 1854 inclusive :—

Ages.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Under 20 years	966	575	386	317	350	621	962
From 20 to 30 years	2,598	2,446	2,585	2,415	2,344	2,189	1,937
„ 30 to 40 years	421	482	565	504	580	487	395
Above 40	24	30	29	30	39	34	13
	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331	3,307
Services.							
2 years and under	1,567	986	761	531	651	986	1,580
Under 7 years	1,411	1,554	1,656	1,669	1,531	1,291	884
From 7 to 14 years	850	798	928	849	841	813	636
„ 14 to 21 years	158	171	209	200	260	211	193
Above 21 years	23	24	11	17	30	30	14
	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331	3,307
Country.							
English	2,038	1,873	1,992	1,840	1,737	1,902	1,817
Scotch	449	405	316	313	476	424	342
Irish	1,522	1,255	1,257	1,113	1,100	1,005	1,148
	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331	3,307
Religion.							
Protestant	2,311	2,121	2,260	2,063	1,977	1,937	2,028
Presbyterian	358	325	258	246	391	468	247
Roman Catholic	1,340	1,087	1,047	957	945	926	1,032
	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331	3,307

The following table shows the comparative character of the prisoners for the last seven years :—

Prison Character.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Good	3,536	3,132	3,156	3,010	3,031	3,088	3,072
Indifferent	. .	. .	250	180	198	167	146
Bad	473	401	159	76	84	76	89
	4,009	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331	3,307

The following is a statement of the number of punishments inflicted by Governors for minor offences in the years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854.

	1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.	Number of Prisoners in confinement during the Year.	Number of Punishments for minor Offences.
Fort Clarence .	1,025	979	944	573	926	658	962	556	1,131	629
Gosport . .	826	366	915	413	807	648	761	556	745	586
Weedon . .	559	208	375	67	371	65	426	64	338	28
Devonport .	207	196	207	265	175	346	228	298	197	202
Greenlaw . .	277	357	184	187	291	188	275	210	263	169
Dublin . .	589	136	454	97	517	173	518	134	515	143
Cork . . .	356	226	458	168	475	175	363	95	410	117
Limerick . .	258	132	223	191	53	18	183	141	172	128
Athlone . .	186	519	137	401	196	468	233	476	126	157
	4,283	3,119	3,897	2,362	3,811	2,739	3,949	2,530	3,897	2,159

The foregoing details exhibit but little variation in the prison statistics of 1854 as compared with those of 1853; but such variation, where it does exist, is of a satisfactory nature, and shows a still progressive tendency towards the moral improvement of the soldier. Thus while the average length of sentences was in 1848, 115 days, and in 1853, 92 days, it is reduced in 1854 to 87 days; while the number of corporal punishments for prison offences have been reduced from 13 in 1848 to 6 in 1853, and to 4 in 1854, and the number of lashes from 482 in 1848, to 238 in 1853, and to 125 in 1854. A proportionate diminution is shown in the number of other minor punishments for prison offences. As the number of admissions into prison, and the proportion per cent. of those admissions to the whole force are about the same as in the previous year, it would seem from the above-mentioned facts, first, that the offences which occasioned admission in the first instance were of not so serious a character as hitherto; and, secondly, that after admission the prisoners have conducted themselves in a more than usually orderly manner.

Crimes.

The following statement shows the extent of crimes as compared with the force from which offenders have been committed in the years from 1847 to 1854:—

—	Average Force.	Desertion.		Absence without Leave.		Drunkenness.		Disgraceful Conduct.		Other Crimes.	
		Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.	Nos.	Per-centage.
1847	67,069	1,481	2·20	823	1·22	703	1·04	187	0·27	656	0·97
1848	81,456	1,431	1·75	822	1·00	851	1·04	200	0·24	705	0·86
1849	65,897	970	1·45	977	1·48	795	1·20	153	0·23	638	0·96
1850	70,345	792	1·14	1,155	1·64	935	1·32	116	0·16	567	0·80
1851	69,968	642	0·91	1,115	1·59	879	1·25	98	0·14	532	0·76
1852	72,499	745	1·02	1,010	1·39	909	1·25	136	0·18	518	0·70
1853	74,476	1,069	1·43	830	1·11	778	1·04	111	0·14	543	0·72
1854	69,162	1,384	2·00	813	1·18	459	0·66	158	0·23	460	0·66

The above table shows a considerable increase of desertion as compared with every year except 1847, while the crime of drunkenness has greatly decreased.

As regards the increase in the crime of desertion, it may, I think, be attributed to the unprecedented number of recruits who entered the army during the last year, many of whom enlist without knowing their own minds, and get tired of the service before they get fairly into it. Many instances, too, have occurred of desertion with a view to re-enlist and receive the high bounty which is now given. It would appear that this point requires attention.

In respect to drunkenness, old soldiers who have served in the colonies, and had the opportunity of acquiring a taste for whiskey in Scotland and Ireland, are more addicted to drinking than younger ones who have never passed through those ordeals.

In the report for 1853 it was pointed out that the percentage of committals for drunkenness in England was but little more than one half that in Scotland, and but one third that in Ireland. That remarkable difference still continues for the year 1854, as shown by the following table:—

—	England.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.	Average Force.	No. of Committals for Drunkenness.	Per-centage.
1847 . .	38,398	307	0·79	3,686	57	1·54	24,985	339	1·35
1848 . .	46,662	337	0·72	5,103	51	0·99	29,691	463	1·56
1849 . .	38,307	307	0·80	5,013	40	0·79	22,577	448	1·98
1850 . .	44,101	346	0·78	5,307	51	0·97	20,937	538	2·57
1851 . .	42,318	387	0·91	3,913	51	1·30	23,737	441	1·85
1852 . .	44,068	313	0·71	4,144	85	2·05	24,287	511	2·10
1853 . .	46,849	279	0·59	4,451	45	1·01	23,176	454	1·95
1854 . .	46,106	195	0·42	3,312	27	0·82	19,744	237	1·20

Expenditure.

The following is a statement of the expenditure on account of the Military Prisons during the last eight years:—

Expenses incurred.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The total charge for pay and allowances of prison officers, and for the subsistence and washing of the prisoners, was	13,741	14,801	14,106	13,291	12,451	12,598	13,488	14,359
The full pay and beer money of prisoners in confinement not issued amounted to	13,310	16,171	15,543	13,738	11,329	11,390	11,925	9,999

The increased expenditure of 1854 may be chiefly accounted for by the increased price of provisions.

The decrease in the amount of unissued full pay and beer money is occasioned by the diminished number of prisoners.

The increased expenditure, and the decreased admissions, will also account for the large excess of expenditure over the amount of unissued pay and beer money.

At first sight it may appear that the number of admissions should to a certain extent regulate the strength of the prison staff, and that with a diminution of prisoners there ought to be a corresponding diminution of expenditure on account of the prison staff; but this is not generally the case, because, unless the diminution was likely to be permanent, it would not be advisable to reduce the number of prison officers, who

are not easily replaced, and because a small decrease of prisoners does not enable the discipline of the prison to be carried on by a smaller number of officers, it being found that the same number of warders can superintend 100 prisoners as well as 90. Thus a reduction of 10 or 15 prisoners in each of the establishments at home would not render a decrease of the staff necessary, but it would materially reduce the difference between the expenditure and the amount of the full pay and beer money.

The cost of the prison staff has also been somewhat increased during the last four years by the grant of additional pay to the Governors, and subordinate officers for length of service, a course justified by that pursued in other departments of the public service, and by the intelligence, zeal, and assiduity displayed by the prison officers in the performance of their arduous duties.

Garrison and Barrack Cells.

In the foregoing details the offences which have led to imprisonment in the Military Prisons at home have been noticed; the following statement, which shows in addition the average occupation in the Garrison and Barrack Cells in Great Britain and Ireland for minor offences, will afford a more complete view of the state of Military Offences in the United Kingdom since 1847:—

	Average Number of Prisoners in Military Prisons.	Proportion per cent. to the Force.	Average Number of Prisoners in Barrack Cells.	Proportion per cent. to the Force.	Total Average in Military Prisons and Barrack Cells.	Proportion per 1,000 to the Force.
1847	672	1·00	242	0·44	914	14·4
1848	784	0·96	334	0·50	1,118	14·6
1849	750	1·13	275	0·42	1,023	15·5
1850	659	0·93	277	0·45	936	13·8
1851	550	0·78	249	0·43	799	12·1
1852	542	0·74	347	0·59	889	13·3
1853	570	0·76	211	0·32	781	10·8
1854	504	0·73	193	0·34	697	10·7

In 1844, returns were furnished to the Committee on Military Prisons from different districts of the number of men undergoing imprisonment by sentence of Courts-martial in Civil Prisons, by which it appeared that in 1843 the

average number at any one time was 20 per 1,000, whilst by the above statement it is shown that in 1854 the number is not quite 11 per 1,000. It should be observed that the average number of prisoners in Barrack Cells, as above, includes all, whether by sentence of Regimental Courts-martial or by the award of Commanding Officers; if the latter were excluded the proportion per thousand would be still further reduced.

The following table shows the numbers of convictions and of Corporal Punishments inflicted in 1845, the year previous to the establishment of Military Prisons, which exhibits with a decrease of Corporal Punishment a decreased number of convictions since 1845. The somewhat remarkable changes in 1854, showing a considerable decrease of convictions against a larger force, with an increase of corporal punishments and a decrease of numbers marked for desertion, are probably occasioned by the war, and by so large a force being engaged in active operations in the field.

—	Average Effectives of the Army.	Number of Convictions.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Number of corporal Punishments.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.	Numbers marked as Deserters.	Proportion per cent. to Effectives.
1845 . .	125,252	9,954	7·94	652	0·52	786	0·62
1850 . .	125,119	9,640	7·70	247	0·19	605	0·48
1851 . .	113,844	7,954	6·98	175	0·15	414	0·36
1852 . .	117,643	8,312	7·06	282	0·23	427	0·36
1853 . .	117,953	7,933	6·72	391	0·33	452	0·38
1854 . .	135,884	6,651	4·82	435	0·32	396	0·29

Military Prisons Abroad.

The Reports received from the Military Prisons abroad are generally satisfactory as to the working of the system, but means do not exist in all of them of fully carrying into effect the rules and system, as rigidly maintained in the establishments at home; some of them have not long been established, and in nearly all it has been necessary to receive prisoners committed by order of Commanding Officers as well as those with short sentences by Regimental Courts-martial.

For the above reasons no correct conclusions could be drawn from any statement of the statistics of Military Prisons abroad, and they have been therefore altogether omitted.

Re-committals.

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners committed during the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, who have at any time previously been committed to a Military Prison, showing their ages, services, &c.:—

Ages.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Under 20 years	122	91	53	50	74	119
From 20 to 30 years	704	902	916	1,002	921	591
„ 30 to 40 years	174	266	221	351	296	187
Above 40 years	11	9	18	21	21	9
	1,011	1,268	1,208	1,424	1,312	906
Country.						
English	639	788	686	754	707	477
Scotch	81	91	124	185	195	93
Irish	291	389	398	482	410	336
	1,011	1,268	1,208	1,424	312	906

Services.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Two years and under	160	168	83	88	128	192
Under 7 years	502	629	641	680	571	288
7 to 14 years.	290	381	386	475	471	314
14 to 21 years	53	85	91	162	127	105
Above 21 years	6	5	7	19	15	7
	1,011	1,268	1,208	1,424	1,312	906
Religion.						
Protestant	680	866	758	826	773	551
Presbyterian	70	70	97	161	172	65
Roman Catholic	261	332	353	437	367	290
	1,011	1,268	1,208	1,424	1,312	906

Crimes of which convicted at various times by the above re-committals	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Desertion	364	526	455	503	514	417
Absence without Leave	752	1,123	1,409	1,478	1,381	783
Drunkenness	559	741	956	1,336	1,370	741
Disgraceful Conduct	61	64	56	66	70	38
Other Crimes	716	820	558	604	623	595
	2,452	3,274	3,434	3,987	3,958	2,574
State of Instruction						
Could not read	293	407	280	335	269	248
Could not write	347	486	361	457	360	296

In the above statement is included every soldier who having at any one time been committed to a Military Prison at home and abroad since 1845, when these establishments first came into operation, is again committed to a Military Prison.

As in the statement showing the crimes for which men have been committed during the year, so in this it is shown that absence without leave and drunkenness are the two prevailing crimes leading to re-committals.

In order, however, to arrive at an accurate judgment of the increase or decrease of re-committals in each year, it is necessary to compare the number of such annual re-committals with the aggregate number of prisoners who have been committed to the Military Prisons since they were first established in 1845.

The following statement shows the number of men committed in 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, who have at any time since 1845 been previously committed to any

Military Prison; also the numbers recommitted to the same Military Prisons, and the total number of admissions since 1845.

	1850.			1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.		
	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.	Total Number of Re-committals.	Number re-committed to the same Prison.	Number of Prisoners admitted to 31 Dec.
Fort Clarence	300	248	4,954	296	71	5,776	273	56	6,575	282	63	7,405	215	154	8,376
Gosport	279	161	3,319	274	163	4,101	319	190	4,785	242	128	5,427	129	63	6,046
Weedon	242	30	2,617	171	15	2,900	199	38	3,212	202	30	3,563	116	26	3,823
Devonport	37	10	1,018	53	27	1,193	79	26	1,344	71	28	1,552	58	16	1,714
Greenlaw	53	40	1,137	51	34	1,277	111	32	1,536	86	18	1,753	62	23	1,968
Dublin	156	14	3,269	131	17	3,647	170	36	4,128	149	21	4,565	130	21	5,037
Cork	94	48	2,029	141	37	2,418	158	44	2,817	119	43	3,105	104	33	3,467
Limerick	56	17	1,594	54	15	1,778	25	4	1,831	75	21	2,003	58	15	2,156
Athlone	53	7	1,007	37	9	1,120	90	37	1,295	86	42	1,481	34	15	1,574
	1,270	575	20,944	1,208	388	24,210	1,424	463	27,523	1,312	394	30,854	906	361	34,161
Average of total Re-committals to number of Prisoners	per cent. 6·06	. .	. .	per cent. 4·98	. .	. .	per cent. 5·17	. .	. .	per cent. 4·25	. .	. .	per cent. 2·65	. .	. .
Average of Re-committals to the same Prisons to the number of Prisoners	. .	per cent. 2·74	. .	. .	per cent. 1·60	. .	. .	per cent. 1·68	. .	. .	per cent. 1·27	. .	. .	per cent. 1·28	. .
Increase compared with the previous year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	216	75	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Decrease compared with the previous year	. .	. .	. .	62	187	. .	. .	. .	.	112	69	. .	406	33	. .

By this statement it appears that the number of re-committals has considerably decreased since 1851, although it might be expected that as the aggregate number of soldiers who have been once committed must year by year increase for a considerable period after the first formation of Military Prisons, so the number of re-committals would increase in a corresponding ratio. That this, however, has not been the case, is more decidedly shown by the decrease of the average of total re-committals compared with the total number of admissions into the Military Prisons since 1850, and is marked to a still greater extent by the decrease of the average of re-committals to the same prisons compared with the total number of prisoners admitted into each prison since 1850.

AN ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS of MEDICAL OFFICERS of MILITARY PRISONS at home.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Number of prisoners in confinement 1st January	631	498	618	590
Number of prisoners admitted during the year	3,266	3,313	3,331	3,307
	3,897	3,811	3,949	3,897
Discharged from Prison during the year	3,399	3,193	3,359	3,409
Remaining in confinement on 1st January 1854	498	618	590	509

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Number of prisoners in confinement during the year	4,778	4,348	4,283	3,897	3,811	3,949	3,879
Of these the following were treated for sickness:—							
Remaining under treatment on 1st January	46	43	22	37	16	18	21
Treated in the Sick Ward of the Prison	449	430	267	280	177	168	123
Treated in the Prison, but not in the Sick Ward	1,597	1,276	787	673	693	544	605
Treated in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	161	241	37	45	78	71	66
	2,253	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801	815
Of these were:—							
Discharged cured	2,180	1,917	1,039	988	908	748	777
Transferred to Hospital at the expiration of sentence	22	36	36	25	35	28	18
Died in Garrison or Regimental Hospital	8	13	1	3	2	2	..
Died in Prison	..	2	..	2	1	1	1
Remaining under treatment 1st January	43	22	37	17	18	22	19
	2,253	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801	815
The diseases were as follows:—							
Fevers	113	91	50	47	27	28	20
Diseases of the head and nervous system	44	26	16	6	16	9	8
„ heart and lungs	510	332	103	137	132	102	62
„ stomach and bowels	465	542	207	260	165	159	227
Rheumatic affections and colds	188	130	70	69	71	49	22
Venereal diseases	224	185	149	97	136	88	76
Diseases of the skin	100	123	77	34	21	18	20
Ulcers and abscesses	276	275	210	217	214	197	190
Diseases of the eyes	121	78	45	32	30	23	34
Wounds and accidents	48	44	51	38	34	50	56
Other diseases	164	164	135	98	118	78	100
	2,253	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801	815
The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time was	994	946	904	767	731	801	722
The smallest number was	..	..	413	362	374	369	307
The daily average number was	784	750	659	550	542	570	504
The total number treated for sickness was	2,253	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801	815
The average daily sick was	28	34	26	26	..	19	19
The number of deaths was	8	15	1	5	3	3	1

Health.

By the above abstract of the Medical Returns of the Military Prisons at home, it appears that the health of the prisoners, which in 1850 exhibited so great an improvement over that of previous years, has slightly deteriorated in 1854.

The proportion of numbers treated for sickness to the total numbers in confinement in 1848 was 47 per cent.; in 1849, 45 per cent.; in 1850, 25 per cent.; in 1851, 26 per cent.; in 1852, 25 per cent.; in 1853, 20 per cent.; and in 1854 nearly 21 per cent.

This result is at least a sufficient proof that the reduced scale of diet adopted in August 1850, and therefore in full operation throughout the years 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, combined with the system of requiring the second and third class prisoners to sleep as if on guard, although it has increased the loss of weight among the prisoners as shown in the tables, has not had any injurious effect on their general health, and fully bears out the testimony to this effect by the medical officers in their detailed annual reports.

Comparison of the Health of the Prisoners with that of the Troops in Barracks.

By Returns obtained from the Army Medical Department, showing the average strength of the Troops, the number of admissions into Hospital, and the number of deaths in the several Garrisons in which the Military Prisons at home are situated, during the years 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, it appears that—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Upon an average strength of . .	17,685	17,696	18,296	20,388	22,838	18,122
The admissions into Hospital were .	22,528	19,702	18,370	20,790	19,892	19,728
And the deaths were	407	219	236	193	223	189
This gives	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
A ratio of admissions to the average strength of . . .	127	111	100	102	87	108
„ deaths „ „ .	2·30	1·24	1·29	0·94	0·97	1·44
„ deaths to admissions of .	1·80	1·11	1·28	0·92	1·12	0·96
The Statistics of the nine Military Prison at home show that—						
Upon an average strength of . .	750	659	550	542	570	504
The numbers treated for sickness were	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801	815
And the deaths were	15	1	5	3	3	1
This gives—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
A ratio of admissions to the average strength of	265	168	188	177	140	162
„ deaths „ „ .	2	0·15	0·90	0·55	0·52	0·20
„ deaths to admissions of .	0·79	0·09	0·48	0·31	0·37	0·12

As stated in previous Reports, there will always appear to be a greater number of cases treated in the prisons in proportion to the strength than in the Army at large, in consequence of the greater number of men passing through a prison than through a like number of troops, and of the endeavour on the part of prisoners generally to escape a portion of their punishment by coming forward for treatment upon slight grounds.

This is proved by the fact, that of the 815 prisoners treated in the prisons at home during 1854 fully two-thirds were not even placed in the sick ward; they were prisoners who came forward with slight ailments, for which the medical officer treated them whilst continuing the ordinary labour of the prison.

Thus, while the per-centage of admissions into the sick ward of the military prisons is only about 45, that of admissions into hospital among the troops is 108.

Diet in Military Prisons.

The diet in use in the Military Prisons at home has been throughout the year 1854 the reduced scale adopted in August 1850, viz.—

	Ordinary.	After 84 days.
Breakfast	8 oz. of oatmeal	10 oz. of oatmeal.
Dinner	9 oz. of Indian meal	12 oz. of Indian meal.
Supper	8 oz. of bread	8 oz. of bread.

With a half pint of milk to each meal.

The foregoing remarks on the health of the prisoners will show the sufficiency of the diet. Its effect upon their weight will be seen by referring to the following Tables :—

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners discharged who GAINED or LOST WEIGHT, from 1 to 25 lbs. each, during the years 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854.

Lbs.	Number of Men.								Lbs.	Number of Men.							
	Gained.				Lost.					Gained.				Lost.			
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.		1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
1	90	58	60	109	175	136	134	174	16	230	180	156	312	2,573	2,366	2,534	2,630
2	57	41	36	78	185	133	154	215	17	1	.	.	.	65	95	95	65
3	29	25	13	44	220	162	188	230	18	.	.	.	.	64	64	8	41
4	21	17	11	21	225	193	206	243	19	.	.	.	.	56	55	61	44
5	10	10	13	16	239	216	200	248	20	.	.	.	.	51	53	4	38
6	9	6	10	11	239	227	251	249	21	.	.	.	.	35	47	4	22
7	4	6	3	4	236	191	256	235	22	.	.	.	.	27	33	3	9
8	3	5	6	10	230	218	195	212	23	.	.	.	.	24	25	32	14
9	4	4	3	1	188	195	208	173	24	.	.	.	.	21	29	31	13
10	1	3	.	4	181	176	201	180	25	.	.	.	.	15	35	1	7
11	1	3	.	3	137	141	169	135		.	.	.	.	18	14	18	5
12	1	1	.	1	113	140	141	124		.	.	.	.	6	68	.	18
13	.	1	1	10	112	127	109	117						&upwards 39			
14	.	.	.	.	93	111	122	95									
	230	180	156	312	2,573	2,366	2,534	2,630		231	180	156	312	2,994	2,884	3,048	2,906

TABLE showing the GAINS and LOSSES of WEIGHT of MEN discharged from MILITARY PRISONS at HOME, during the Year 1854, with the NUMBER of MEN treated for SICKNESS, and the NUMBER of DEATHS, &c.

PRISONS.	Numbers Discharged.	GAINED.			LOST.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.	Number treated for Sickness during the Year.	Per-centage of Sick to average Strength.	Deaths.
		Number.	lbs.	Average.	Number.	lbs.	Average.					
				lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.					
Fort Clarence	983	65	169	2 10	917	6,762	7 6	43	12	317	0·49	..
Gosport	657	17	113	6 10	613	5,155	8 7	15	12	91	1·12	..
Weedon	239	16	48	3 0	253	1,948	7 11	20	..	33	1·42	..
Devonport	178	11	25	2 4	150	1,186	7 14	12	5	45	0·47	..
Greenlaw	212	7	18	2 9	198	1,766	8 15	7	..	35	1·28	..
Dublin	463	102	238	2 5	342	1,952	5 11	18	1	93	0·60	..
Cork	363	74	206	2 13	252	1,663	6 3	35	2	85	0·47	
Limerick	147	11	41	3 12	122	971	7 15	6	8	104	0·23	..
Athlone	117	1	4	4 0	105	896	8 8	8	2	12	1·25	1
Gross Total	3,409	304	862	..	2,952	22,299	..	164	42	815	..	1
General Average	..	..	..	2 13	..	..	7 9	..	..	..	..	
Numbers	.	304	..	..	2,952	..	..	164	42	..	..	..
Total Number	.				3,462							

COMPARISON of GROSS TOTALS from 1849 to 1854.

	GAIN.			LOSS.			Neither Gained nor Lost.	Not Weighed.
	No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.	No. of Men.	lbs.	Average.		
			lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.		
1849	858	2,812	3 4	2,398	12,216	5 1	374	..
1850	504	1,587	3 2	2,890	19,630	6 12	226	32
1851	231	614	2 10	2,994	25,444	8 8	135	39
1852	180	575	3 3	2,884	27,194	9 7	87	42
1853	156	450	2 14	3,048	28,065	9 3	112	43
1854	304	862	2 13	2,952	22,299	7 9	164	42

Notwithstanding the apparent effect of the punishment in causing a considerable average loss of weight, it is remarkable and satisfactory that the number treated for sickness during the year 1853 and 1854 is proportionately less than any year since 1848, in comparison with the number of prisoners admitted, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Total number of prisoners admitted	3,533	3,565	3,266	3,313	3,331	3,307
„ treated for sickness . .	1,990	1,113	1,035	964	801	815
Average number of sick per cent. to the number of prisoners admitted	56·3	31·2	31·6	29·0	24·0	24·6

The foregoing Returns refer to the chief points on which precise information respecting military imprisonment may be desired.

In the Appendix I have annexed extracts from the reports of officers commanding regiments or depôts, and of the governors and other authorities of prisons, in which their sentiments respecting the discipline of the prisons, and on the effect of military imprisonment generally will be found.

There will, of course, exist a difference of opinion upon this, as upon all other subjects, but it is confined to the single point, whether the existing system is sufficiently severe, or otherwise.

On the alternative of a return to corporal punishment or imprisonment of soldiers among felons or others in civil prisons there would no doubt be entire unanimity.

In a preceding Report I have referred to the opinions which had been formed of the discipline in the following terms:—

"Several officers express their opinion that the discipline of Military Prisons is not even yet sufficiently stringent and severe; that the comfort of the prisons, the facilities for cleanliness, the good diet, the bedding and warm clothing, contrast favourably with the discomfort of many barracks and half-billet stations, and with the onerous duties, especially during inclement weather, that fall to the lot of soldiers serving with their regiments; others, who take a warm interest in the welfare of the *individual*, would advocate less labour and more instruction.

"This question is of paramount importance; in considering it, however, it is necessary to keep in mind the different objects which are to be attained in order that we may not lose sight of their relative proportions, and be carried away with the one idea of either punishment or reformation.

" The repression of crime by corrective discipline depends mainly on the punishment operating widely as *an example*, and thus exercising a deterring influence on others, and in a minor degree by the individual himself being deterred from future offence from fear of the consequences, or by his being so reformed that he ceases to commit crime from a better motive than that of fear.

" The first of these objects will be promoted by carrying into effect a system of discipline known to be of a severe and stringent character, such as will make men prudently resolve to keep clear of it if they can. It should also dwell on the memory of one who has once been subject to it, as a disagreeable and certain consequence of crime, and thus tend to prevent its repetition.

" At the same time, however, that a severe discipline with more extended objects is maintained, there can be no doubt that efforts should be made to prevent the repetition of crime by an endeavour to reform the individual.

" With the few hardened reckless characters that are to be found in every regiment, reformation is a very hopeless task, but with young soldiers under two years service, and with many under sentence for 'desertion' and 'absence without leave' (and these constitute the majority), such a course cannot fail to have its effects.

" I cannot, however, advocate a more lenient system of prison discipline for the repression of offences in the army, because I consider it would fail in its object, and be in the end the least merciful that could be pursued. All officers of experience agree that the sentence on military offenders should be short, and if the punishment is to have a deterring influence on others, or on the individual himself, the discipline during periods which do not average more than three to four months must be of a severe character. During long periods some relaxation in favour of instruction may, perhaps, be safely admitted, and at all times efforts to reform must be made, but I am satisfied of the necessity of preserving, under all circumstances, the general prestige of a severe punishment, either by the *length of the period of confinement, or the stringency of the discipline.*

" Under a system calculated to inspire a certain degree of dread in the minds of soldiers it may fairly be anticipated that many would be deterred from committing a crime, the detection and punishment of which was *certain*, and, during short periods, I should be inclined to place far more reliance on such a system in preventing the repetition of crime by the same individual, than on the effect of the better feelings and resolutions, which might result from a system in which persuasion and compulsory education were the leading features. The one would operate widely on every man in the service; the influence of the other, even under the most favourable circumstances, would be confined to the few individuals who may be subject to imprisonment, which during an entire year, including recommittals, do not exceed 5 per cent.

"It would surely be considered a great mistake to tamper with punishment, if it be designed to have any effect at all on crime, for the sake of the *possible* effects of leniency on so very small a proportion.

"There appears, however, to be a tendency with some to take a very benevolent view both of crime and its consequences, and to hold exemplary punishments very cheap. Without entering into the various opinions that may prevail on such a subject, it seems reasonable to expect that, assuming simple imprisonment as the basis of discipline, it will be dreaded in proportion to the penal inflictions which may be given in addition, and cease to be so as they give place to the introduction of employment and instruction."

The facilities which now exist for discharging from the service such men as only disgrace it by a course of drunkenness and other offences will doubtless contribute, with other measures, to raise the moral standard of the army to the point it should occupy in public opinion.

On this question I have remarked in a former report that,

"Among soldiers, as in all other bodies of men, there are to be found reckless and incorrigible characters, who can neither be subdued by punishment, nor encouraged to good conduct by kindness and forbearance, and it is very generally admitted that repeated and lengthened terms of imprisonment fail in their effect with such men, from their becoming habituated to the confinement, and thus ceasing to have any dread of it. During long periods of confinement there is also a great loss of service, a constant additional duty is thrown on the well-conducted soldier, and discredit is brought upon a regiment by the misconduct of, it may be, a very few men. Such characters are worse than useless in the service, and it is the opinion of many officers that, after repeated trials, they should be marked so as to prevent re-enlistment, and then be discharged.

"The advantage of this course in the cases of hardened and incorrigible characters cannot be doubted, for whatever expense may have been incurred in training the soldier, no service is afterwards rendered to compensate for it. On the other hand, however, it must not be forgotten that if the discharge of all such men were to become an established practice, and that great facilities were afforded for getting rid of them, it might operate with some as an inducement to commit crime with a view to obtain a discharge."

I cannot conclude without bringing under your Lordship's notice the zeal with which the governors of the different prisons have performed their duties, and it is with pleasure I can also bear testimony to the exertions of the chaplains and medical officers in their respective departments, and the general

good conduct and competency of the warders and subordinate officers. If, as I trust, the Military Prisons are in an effective state of discipline, I hope the efforts of the officers concerned, and those of the visitors of the different establishments under whose immediate superintendence they act, will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. JEBB, Colonel,

Inspector-General of Military Prisons.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Extracts from the Report of Governors of Military Prisons.

Fort Clarence.—*Captain Manners.*

Conduct.—"Under this head I have every reason for rendering a favourable report, although I cannot help expressing my regret to be obliged to record one case of corporal punishment; this was a very young soldier, belonging to 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, who was sent here under sentence of 42 days imprisonment with hard labour, for repeated disobedience of orders.

"For the first few days he regularly performed all duties, but on being awarded a slight punishment for a heinous prison offence, he from that moment positively refused to work, and persisted in it, until a board of visitors had to be assembled, who ordered 25 lashes, provided the medical board considered the man perfectly sane, the case being so peculiar that doubts arose as to the state of his mind; this latter point having been satisfactorily settled, the corporal punishment was carried into effect, after which he applied himself to parts of his work; but time did not admit of his being again tried at the shot exercise, as the medical officers reported him not sufficiently recovered prior to his release."

Discipline.—"The rules under this head have been in no degree relaxed, and every care has been taken to ensure to all their legitimate proportion of hard labour."

Classification.—"The very crowded state of the prison during part of the summer and autumn occasionally interfered with this part of the system, as prisoners sometimes had to be promoted sooner than would otherwise have been done; still the advantages of classification continue more and more apparent, and all seem to look upon any advance as a real boon."

Diet and Health.—"As stated on former occasions, the rules regarding diet have been rigidly adhered to; the prisoners certainly cannot be said to thrive on their food, although the greatest care is taken to secure good articles, and have them properly cooked.

"On reference to the medical list of discharges, I find that, with the exception of 11 in Garrison Hospital at the time of liberation, all have been returned fit for duty.

"The general health of the prisoners throughout the year has been excellent; and during the autumnal season, when cholera and diarrhœa prevailed to a considerable extent in the neighbouring towns, we had no case approaching to the former, and only a few of the latter, which readily yielded to treatment."

Recommittals.—"The general total under this head, viz., 215, shews a decrease of 67 when compared with 1853, which is very satisfactory, as the total admissions were greater by 141. My opinion has never changed with regard to this stamp of men in general; of course there may be some exceptions. As a rule, the principal proportion are drunkards, to reclaim whom is, I fear, beyond all human means. It may possibly be remarked, that a large number of recommittals are for desertion and absence; but the greater proportion of these are, in point of fact, caused by drunkenness; for a soldier who may be even slightly affected with liquor prefers the certainty of punishment for absence to the chance of being noted for drunkenness."

Privation of bed.—"This part of the system continues to have the most salutary effect, causing not only an increased value to class promotion, but an improvement in the working of all penal arrangements."

General Remarks.—"After a perusal of the foregoing pages, it will be seen that nothing of special interest or meriting very particular notice has occured during the year. Nearly ten years experience in the department has given me many opportunities of watching its rise and progress as regards the moral condition of the soldier. At first the virtual abolition of the lash, and substitution of a system incomprehensible to some and viewed with extreme jealousy by others, seemed to paralyse many commanding officers; but after the labours of completing the buildings and first organization were passed, a system of military punishment gradually developed itself, which has elicited the warmest approbation from those who at first seemed in every way disposed to condemn it.

"The manner in which this establishment is filling with young, active soldiers is a subject that merits much consideration; and I regret to say that some of the cases of admission are evidently for the purpose of evading embarkation for foreign service; to this step they are unhappily frequently urged by their parents and other members of their family.

"I cannot help thinking such an evil might in some degree be checked, if not remedied, by sending out a proportion of prisoners, including all suspicious cases, with each draft, instead of leaving them month after month in the prison. Since the commencement of hostilities in the East, and the departure of the greater portion of the regular army for the seat of war, several prisoners belonging to the embodied militia have been admitted. The smart, soldier-like bearing of the escorts when marching to and from the prison has been highly creditable, and the prisoners have without exception conducted themselves in the most orderly manner.

"Everything in this establishment is done to elevate the soldier above the degraded position in which he has placed himself, and to convince him that, although in the temporary garb of a man under penal discipline, he belongs to an army which stands unrivalled among the nations of the earth, and has at different periods unfurled its victorious banners from the rising to the setting sun.

"In conclusion, I can only add that I have throughout the year spared no pains or exertions to give you satisfaction, and most sincerely trust my humble endeavours have been attended with success."

GOSPORT.—*Captain Curtin.*

Crimes.—"Of the crimes, *desertion** greatly exceeds the others, being 304, or nearly one half of the whole number of admissions. Absence without leave, as compared with the last year, has slightly decreased, being 101 to 164. Drunkenness is considerably reduced, being 91 against 144 in 1853. The cases of disgraceful conduct have, I am sorry to say, increased, being 32 to 21 of last year."

Recommittals.—"The number of cases of previous convictions greatly decreased in 1854, being 489 cases amongst 210 men who had been previously tried; of this number 120 had only been once previously tried, whilst there is one man, with 20 previous convictions, who had been twice in prison during the year.

"Of the whole number admitted this year, 17 have been corporally punished at some time; that is, 9 on previous convictions, and 8 on the convictions of 1854, being rather over 1 per cent. of the convictions."

Conduct.—"On the whole, the general conduct of the prisoners may be considered satisfactory; in fact, such is the effect of the system of punishment and reward, that the most ill-disposed soon become docile and obedient, trusting for the reward of good conduct in promotion to a superior class."

Discipline.—The discipline has been strictly and steadily enforced, without either undue harshness on the one hand, or a yielding to trifling, imaginary, or feigned complaints of inability on the other. A steady course in carrying out the required discipline is most essential, especially on the first admission of prisoners unaccustomed to the system,—their feelings perhaps somewhat excited, and their minds unsettled; but, as I have before remarked, the worst soon soften down to the routine of duty; but nothing is more necessary in a prison officer than a quiet steady mode of enforcing orders, without roughness of manner or driving, which only induces outbreaks of insubordination, and perhaps violence. The quiet even-tempered non-commissioned officer, accustomed to obedience himself as well as the command of others, makes the best prison officer."

Prison character.—"The prison character of prisoners, as shown in the accompanying record, is upon the whole favourable; but it

* The great number of deserters admitted may be attributed to the formation of depôt battalions at Parkhurst and Winchester, and the depôts of regiments in active service, from whence the greater number have been received, being chiefly young lads.

must be remembered that in prison there is a total absence of the exciting causes which lead to offences when at liberty; and even those, who with their regiments bear a bad character, soon conform to the discipline of the prison, and are obedient to rules, either from fear of punishment or the hope of reward."

Classification.—"I attribute the obedience and attention to rules and discipline manifested by the generality of the prisoners to the system of classification, which continues to work most satisfactorily. The advantages of the superior classes are anxiously looked for by the prisoners inducing a corresponding watchfulness of conduct, that the reward may not be withheld when opportunity offers for its attainment, and when obtained the same watchfulness is usually maintained that these advantages may not be withdrawn. Daily experience in prison discipline shows the value of reward for good conduct over the fear of punishment for the contrary; even the most obdurate become subdued by a system when encouragement is extended to those endeavouring to do well. Though punishment as surely and promptly follows any breach of discipline, it is very rare indeed that a prisoner continues a course of bad or irregular conduct during the whole of his imprisonment; though he may commence badly, in most instances, finding that such a course not only brings punishment, but naturally excludes reward, he soon yields; and whenever I observe a desire and striving to amend I do not hesitate to hold out the hand of encouragement, so that in most instances even those who begin badly end well, or at least much improved. Of course there are instances to the contrary, as will be seen in the return of those discharged with a bad character; of this number, however, there are but 5 out of 657, and 28 indifferent, who had shown various degrees of amendment, but yet could not be classed as good."

Recommittals.—"Of recommittals I am happy to say there has been a very material decrease; the number this year being 129, of whom 63 were recommitted to this prison, whilst in the previous year the former number was 242, and the latter 128. The whole number committed during the year being 619, deducting the recommittals, there will remain 490 who have been committed for the first time.

"The corps from which recommittals to this prison were received have altogether sent at various times 2,716 prisoners, of whom the above number have been recommitted to this prison, and gives about 2¼ per cent.; whilst in the previous year it was 5½ per cent., and in the year 1852, 8 per cent."

Weedon.—*Captain Boyle.*

Diet.—"No complaints have reached me on account of diet, and the average loss of weight is again in a diminished ratio as compared with previous years.

The sanitary condition of the prisoners has improved, although there has been no diminution in the severity of the discipline. This

satisfactory result is, I believe, owing to the care and attention of the past and present medical officers, and to the remarkable moral and physical effect of promotion upon the prisoners, the advantages of which as to their conduct and condition cannot be too highly estimated.

"Since my appointment to this prison a re-classification has been made every Monday, on a careful view of each man's claim to advancement; and I am happy to find that the prison offences show annually, since 1849, a continuous diminishing per-centage when compared with the numbers in prison, while the extra diets and additional comforts to the men in the 1st class have this year caused an average increase of weight subsequent to promotion of 2lb. 10oz. The number of recommittals for the last five years show a sensible diminution. I am of opinion that the School, even so far as it goes, is of great service to young offenders; combined with religious instruction, it teaches them to think and to appreciate the value of knowledge, and on their release makes them more sensible of and better prepared to benefit by the regimental schools and garrison library, good conduct warrant, savings bank, and Limited Enlistment Act,—a combination of the highest possible advantages now open to good soldiers.

"My further experience will, I believe, justify the belief I sincerely entertain that the present system of military prisons works successfully."

GREENLAW.—*Major Campbell, Governor.*

Duties and Discipline.—"The duties and discipline have been strictly carried out, according to the prescribed Rules and Regulations for Military Prisons."

Conduct.—"With a few exceptions, the conduct of the prisoners have been very good; on two occasions only was I obliged to call upon a visitor to award a greater punishment than my own powers as Governor authorized me to impose. The conduct of those attending school for the most part has been highly satisfactory."

Classification.—"This system continues to work well; out of 220 prisoners promoted during the last year, I had occasion only to degrade three."

Prison Offences.—"There have been a few cases of violent and insubordinate conduct on the part of three prisoners, but confinement on bread and water in a dark cell was found sufficient to subdue and repress the same. For the most part, the prison offences consisted of idleness and inattention at drill, and neglecting to pick the required daily portion of oakum. The amount of prison offences on the per-centage of prisoners during the last year exhibits a decrease in comparison with 1853."

Diet.—"The quality has been of the very best description; no complaints were made of the same; it has agreed with the prisoners, and the whole of those discharged last year, on completion of their

sentences or removal by competent authority, were forwarded from this prison in a fit state to resume their military duties."

Health.—"The health of the prisoners has been very good; I consider the same attributable to the salubrity of this climate, the regular daily exercise, the quality of the diet, the constant attention bestowed upon them by the surgeon, and the great care evinced on all occasions by the chief warder in guarding them from exposure in bad weather."

DUBLIN.—*Captain Lyon.*

"There are a few more admissions this year than last.

"There is a great decrease in the crime of drunkenness as compared with last year; but

"The crime of desertion has increased.

"I have found confinement in the dark cell by far the best and most efficacious punishment for prison offences, and I have found one kind word often go further towards reforming old and determined offenders than all the punishments which could be inflicted."

CORK.—*Captain Barnham.*

"There has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners admitted. Two thirds of the committals are for desertion and absence without leave. A very large proportion of this number (240) I find were young soldiers who had been but a very short time with their regiments, and who were in very many instances, I have reason to believe, induced by their relatives to desert, in order that they might avoid going out to the seat of war.

Recommittals.—"If there has been an increase in the total number of committals, it is at all events very satisfactory to be able to state that a considerable diminution has taken place in the number of recommittals."

Health.—"The prisoners have been singularly exempt from sickness."

Provisions.—"The prisoners supplied have all been of excellent quality. There did not occur a complaint of a single article of food during the entire year; and the very great reduction in the average loss of weight in the year 1854, as compared with that of 1853, is highly satisfactory as connected with the subject of diet."

ATHLONE.—*Chief Warder, Mr. Wilson.*

"There has been a great decrease in the number of prisoners committed to this prison during the past year, and also a decided change for the better in the conduct of the troops serving in this large district."

Privation of Bed.—"All prisoners seem to feel the loss of bed keenly, and it works well as a prison punishment."

LIMERICK.—*Captain Edwards.*

"For a number of years past every effort has been made to discourage among the troops, as much as possible, the practice of

frequenting public-houses. Upon the outbreak of the war, these efforts were suddenly and unavoidably suspended, at least to a very considerable extent.

"This prevalence of drunkenness, however, which seemed to forbode no good to the service, was, I rejoice to add, only for a season. In a very few weeks it was successfully checked by minor and summary punishments—a circumstance that furnishes, I think, the most conclusive evidence of the very material improvement effected during the last 10 or 12 years in the moral condition of the army; an improvement which has placed the discipline on such a solid foundation as to enable it at once to sustain the most formidable shocks at home, and triumphantly to manifest its efficacy in a campaign of unprecedented severity."

Prisoners.—"During the last war the prisoners belonging to the troops serving in this part of Ireland have, I am happy to say, progressively diminished. This fact is the more satisfactory when the serious temptations already noticed, to which the soldiers were exposed at the commencement of the war, are borne in mind.

"It is a most important fact to notice, that, in the case of very young soldiers, Military Prisons have special advantages, which would be sought in vain in other places of confinement.

"The recruit generally enters a Military Prison a stranger to those habits of personal cleanliness which form one of the essentials of a good soldier; these requisite habits, however, cannot fail to be contracted during the period of his confinement, under the discipline to which he is daily subjected. Nor is this all; he is, moreover, well instructed in the rudiments of drill, and taught to perform all the fatigue and orderly duties which will devolve upon him when in active service. Thus, then, in a Military Prison, training to a certain extent and punishment are combined.

"'The greater the scamp the better the soldier,' was once the popular opinion; happily, however, the time has come when the fallacy of such a monstrous doctrine has been abundantly attested.

"Military Prisons, which have now been in operation ten years, have (it is my conviction) been great instruments in raising the moral tone and feeling of the soldier; and the value and importance of these institutions will be daily more and more apparent.

"While it has ever been my anxious endeavour to instil into the minds of the prisoners, by all means in my power, those high moral sentiments which form so important an element in the character of a good soldier, I have always felt sensible that the best foundation for right principles of action in the soldier, as in all other men, is that which is laid by regular Christian instruction. In my judgment the hospital and prison, where quietness, regularity, and order are so predominant, offer peculiar opportunities for the useful exertions of the minister of God."

Conduct of Prisoners.—"I have always found the powers of coercion with which I am vested quite sufficient to enforce prompt obedience, and to maintain strict discipline. With the great majority of prisoners punishments are never required.

"I have been in charge of a military prison for now nearly seven years; and during the whole of this period never have I been obliged, I am most gratified to say, to apply to the visitors for infliction of corporal punishment, and only in one instance have I been compelled to call on a visitor for the purpose of punishing a prisoner at all.

APPENDIX B.

Fort Clarence.—*Dr. Piper.*

"The health of the prisoners generally, I am happy to say, has been good, and those diseases that I may have occasion to notice have not been more than of the ordinary kind, and not any could I discern, originated from the prison diet, labour, or discipline; and I consider it highly satisfactory not a death has taken place in the prison.

"It is with much pleasure I have to mention that during the month of July, August, and September, that the epidemic then raging throughout the country, and notwithstanding the various and many changes that took place in the atmosphere during these months which had great influence on constitutions, more especially in those who were predisposed to disease, such as diarrhœa and typhoid fever, and which I found was prevailing in the low and filthy part of this district, that we were in a great degree free from it, and which is mainly and most deservedly attributed to the greatest regularity in ventilation and cleanliness so frequently and rigidly attended to in this establishment.

"The articles of diet I frequently inspect, and, as far as I am a judge, I consider them to be of the best description. Every attention is paid to the health of the prisoners of this establishment, and no prison, I imagine, can be kept in better order, discipline, and cleanliness than this is."

Weedon.—*Hugh Fraser, Surgeon.*

"The prison here escaped all pestilential influences, although cholera of a severe type appeared in the neighbourhood. This exemption may very well be attributed to the high state of atmospheric purity maintained within and without the establishment.

"Nothing but unmixed good can come out of the system established. The combined machinery is worked so as to stereotype rigid punishment with reformatory endeavour; and if reformation is not effected, that must rest with the inherent depravity of the individual and not with the system, seeing that everything is done towards the elevation of mind and body.

"Viewing the system in all its totality, I can neither make an addition to or substraction from its workings.

"The water from the well, 96 feet in depth and now being further deepened, being highly impregnated with lime, the exca-

vators are now boring for the new red sandstone, from the depth of which a purer water will, it is expected, arise.

"The prison is destitute of all bad smells, and the drainage appears to be perfect."

GOSPORT.—*Dr. Smyth.*

"Up to the present time I have not observed any instance in which the shot drill has produced or even given a tendency to hernia.

"With regard to the solitary confinement, I am prepared to state, from the conjoint observations of 'my predecessor' that no mental or bodily detriment has arisen in a single instance to the men submitted to this kind of punishment.

"In consequence of a tendency to relaxation of the bowels, the Secretary-at-War recommended the adoption of the cholera diet throughout this establishment, the efficacy of which became evident within the short period of four days, and the disorder entirely ceased."

DEVONPORT—*Dr. Warren.*

"The prison since the last report has undergone no alteration, and in itself is perfectly a model prison. The cells and corriders are clean, and well ventilated, the yards and exercise grounds well drained and dry, and the neighbourhood of the building free from pools or stagnant water.

Regulations and Discipline.—"These are carried out to the letter, with every feeling of kindness and humanity.

"The water for the use of the prison is supplied by contract from the water company of the place, and is of a good quality, with a plentiful supply."

Diet.—"I have not found it necessary to order an increase of diet to any of the prisoners before they had completed the period of 84 days."

Health.—"The general health of the prisoners has been remarkably good. I am happy to add, that not one single case of diarrhœa appeared within the walls of the prison, or, I believe, in its neighbourhood, although this dreadful scourge was most prevalent in Plymouth and Devonport, and terminated in many instances fatally."

GREENLAW.—*Dr. Campbell.*

Health.—"The proportion of sick treated were nearly half less than last year."

Epidemic.—"No epidemic has been either in the prison or its vicinity."

Weight.—"The average weight of prisoners has been very favourable, being upwards of 2lbs. less than last year."

DUBLIN.—*Dr. Tuffnell.*

"No death has occurred during the year; that the establishment has been free from any epidemic, that the prisoners generally have

enjoyed good health, and that the statistics of loss and gain of weight* are most favourable, whilst the discipline has been carried out with its usual strictness, and no addition made in any instance to the ordinary prescribed diet.

"Throughout the year the average cost of the messing has been $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per diem per man. The extra articles of food issued for hospital use have been,—

Arrow root - - - -	3½lbs.
Sugar - - -	2lbs.
Mustard - - - -	½lb.
Vinegar - - -	3 pints;

the latter for making Minsummer's solution for cases of acute catarrh.

"Of the number of prisoners discharged, 441 have been subjected to hard labour, and 22 to mixed sentences of hard labour and solitary confinement combined. Of these 10 were exempted from shot drill and working at the pumps on account of the disqualifications specified in Table 2, all of whom were exempted on the recommendation of the medical officers of their corps; none from any disability contracted whilst in gaol."

Illness.—"On reference to this annual return, as compared with that of each preceding year, will shew that as the building gets drier the sicknsss becomes less and less. For some time after the opening of this prison there was a feeling of dampness in the cells which has now entirely disappeared, and an uniform temperature is preserved throughout the year.

"During the summer cholera prevailed to some extent in Dublin, and isolated cases still exist, but this prison has been totally exempt from its attack."

Cork.—*Dr. Bain.*

"A drying room has been added to the outbuildings, and the prison kept, as usual, in a perfect state of order and cleanliness.

"The means provided for ablution are ample, and the personal cleanliness of the prisoners has been carefully attended to.

"In no instance during the year have I found it necessary to exempt a prisoner from any punishment on account of debility caused by deficient nourishment, and no disease which has occurred could be attributed to the quality or quantity of the prisoners' food.

"Only ten of the prisoners during the year have been permanently exempted from 'shot drill,' three on account of rupture, three others from tendency to that disease, and four from shewing evidence of affection of the heart. In consequence of the youth and muscular tenuity of some of the young recruits who have lately been committed, I have been obliged in several instances to recommend the substitution of the 'light' for the heavy shot drill."

---

* Of 463 prisoners discharged, 102 have gained weight, and 99 neither lost or gained.

Corporal Punishment.—"Corporal punishment has been inflicted on two of the prisoners during the year, one to the extent of 25 and the other of 50 lashes. Both returned to their duty within three days, having been kept for that time on the sick list for precaution sake only."

Diet and Discipline.—"From the above remarks it will appear that none of the prisoners have suffered either in mental or bodily health from the diet, discipline, or any of the punishments of the prison; on the contrary, many, more particularly men committed for habitual drunkenness, improved both in constitution and general health during their confinement, and all, when the term of their imprisonment had expired, were fit to return to their corps, and able to perform all their ordinary garrison duties."

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE, PARKHURST, AND MILLBANK PRISONS,

AND OF

PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, AND BRIXTON PRISONS, AND THE HULKS,

For the Year 1854.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

1986

GENERAL CONTENTS.

		Page
Report on Pentonville Prison (Twelfth)	- - -	5
2	Parkhurst Prison - - - -	47
3	Millbank Prison - - - -	85
4	Portland Prison (Fifth) - - - -	123
5	Dartmoor Prison - - - -	183
6	Portsmouth Prison - - - -	253
7	Hulk Establishment - - - -	305
8	Brixton - - - - -	363

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners.

The number of offences committed by the prisoners are in excess of former years, and the number of prisoners who have escaped punishment altogether show a decrease, as will be seen in the following table:—

Year.	Population in Prison.	Number of Prisoners not Punished.
1850	1·222	996
1851	1·202	997
1852	1·278	993
1853	981	742
1854	925	662

As usual, a great number of punishments have fallen upon a few individuals, one of whom was punished no less than 24 times; one was punished 23 times, one, 17 times, one, 16 times, and one, 14 times.

The details of offences and punishments appear in the Governor's Report, in the Appendix, page 13.

The severity of the punishments awarded by the Governor for minor offences, involving no moral wrong and having no deterring influence on others in the way of example, has been diminished, but as yet we have not had time to form any opinion whether the offences increase or otherwise under the operation of this change.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining 31st December 1853	489	
Admitted during the year 1854	436	
		925
These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—		
Transferred to Portland Prison	193	
„ Portsmouth „	120	
„ Dartmoor „	20	
„ "Stirling Castle" Hulk	2	
„ Bethlehem Hospital (insane)	1	
Pardoned free	1	
„ conditional	3	
„ on medical grounds	1	
„ on licence	37	
Died	8	
Suicide	1	
	387	
Remaining 31st December 1854	538	
		925

Ages—

3	were under the age of	17	years.			
243	were between	„	17	and	25	years.
79	„	„	25	„	30	„
51	„	„	30	„	35	„
28	„	„	35	„	40	„
11	„	„	40	„	45	„
13	„	„	45	„	50	„
6	„	„	50	„	55	„
2	„	„	55	„	60	„
436						

Expenses of the Prison, and Convicts' productive Labour.

Expenses of the Prison, and convicts' productive labour.

A statement of the expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1855, appears in the Appendix, page 17, by which it is shown that the total cost, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 16,973*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 15,775*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

A statement of the articles made and repaired by the prisoners in the manufacturing department is given in the Appendix, page 16, also, at page 17, the average number of prisoners employed in each trade, and the estimated amount of earnings per prisoner.

No change has been made in the employment of the prisoners, except as regards washing, which, instead of being done at Pentonville, is now performed by the female convicts at Brixton Prison.

With a view to showing the general daily employment of the prisoners, a return is given in the Appendix, page 17, for Saturday, the 28th of October, 1854, when the prison contained 553 prisoners.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Health and mental condition of the prisoners.

The Medical Officer's Report in the Appendix contains, as usual, full particulars of the sanitary condition of the prison.

The following Table of the average daily per centage of sick shows that the last year was not so healthy as either of the two preceding years, though healthier than the average of the eight years previous to 1852 :—

Average daily sick.	Per cent.
For 8 years to 1851 included - - -	3·34
1852 - - - -	2·27
1853 - - - -	2·18
1854 - - - -	3·13

The mean of ten years, to 1853 included, was 3·46 per cent.

Deaths.

Deaths.

Six deaths occurred in the prison, the particulars of which are given in the Appendix, page 32, and tabulated at page 41; none of them are traceable to the local circumstances or to the discipline of the prison.

Medical Pardons and Removals.

Medical pardons and removals.

Five prisoners were discharged with licences on medical grounds, and one was removed to the invalid hulk at Portsmouth. The particulars appear in the Medical Officer's Report, Appendix, page 32, and in the Tables Nos. 5, page 42, and 6, page 43.

Suicide and Attempts at Suicide.

Suicide and attempts at suicide.

One prisoner committed suicide; he had been a long time in the prison, but for four months previous to his death he had not been subjected to separate confinement. Having been aware that he was just on the point of being removed from the prison to the public works, it is, as the Medical Officer observes, "difficult to assign a probable motive for the act."

Two prisoners attempted to hang themselves, but it is questioned whether the attempts were real or feigned.

Another prisoner was found with a stocking tied tightly round his neck, and was accordingly reported for attempting suicide; but all the circumstances showed he had no intention of doing himself injury. The particulars of the foregoing cases are given in the Appendix, page 33.

Insanity.

Insanity.

One prisoner afflicted with mania was removed to Bethlehem Hospital; he was apparently sane when received at Pentonville, but had shown symptoms of insanity at intervals for 12 years, and had even been discharged from another prison as a lunatic.

One prisoner was removed to the invalid hulk a month after admission on account of weakness of mind which he had exhibited in the prison from whence he was received, having been previously in a lunatic asylum.

Twenty-three prisoners were associated on mental grounds by the Medical Officer, in conformity with the rule, that when he believed a prisoner was likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline he was to be removed from separation. A few of these were cases of imposture. The whole, however, left the prison in good health.

Happily no case of cholera occurred, though diarrhœa was more prevalent than in the preceding year.

No alteration has been made in the dietary.

The ventilation and drainage are good.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

Religious and moral instruction.

The Chaplain's Report, in the Appendix, page 19, gives a satisfactory view of the educational and moral progress of the prisoners during the past year. He has also enlarged upon general arrangements relating to convict prisons and prisoners, which, though not coming strictly within his province to notice as Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, are nevertheless worthy of attentive consideration.

Prisoners in Association.

Prisoners in association.

The instructions from Lord Palmerston, dated 10th of December, 1853, that the period of a convict's separate confinement should be reduced to nine months, were carried into effect early in 1854, by permitting the prisoners who were entitled to this relaxation in the discipline to be so far associated in the corridors, during the working hours, as to sit at their cell doors and pursue their trades there instead of being locked up. Such prisoners are also allowed three hours a week additional exercise, making in all two hours' exercise a day; and they are permitted to wear the cap peaks turned up. When out-door employment presents itself, they are engaged in it. Any offence, however, renders them liable to be sent back into separate confinement, and to be again subjected to the strict discipline which is enforced upon the prisoners who are passing their nine months in separation.

In other respects the discipline, management, and general arrangements remain the same as they were at the termination of last year.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.

D. O'Brien,
I. S. Whitty,
} *Directors of Convict Prisons.*

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 1, 1855.

Governor's Report.

IN compliance with the Prison rule requiring the same, I submit my report for the past year.

Subordinate Officers.—The conduct of the subordinate officers and servants, with very few exceptions, has been satisfactory.

State of the Buildings.—The following alterations and additions have been made:

The steam-engine and machinery at the well have been thoroughly repaired. The upper portion of the central building, the tower, and the Governor's and Chaplain's houses have been repaired; but it is feared the tower may still sustain injury from high winds. The entire prison, within the gates, has been painted externally, and the skylights have been stopped and painted internally. Several of the cell floors in D 4 ward have been paved with York stone, a process which will be extended to the other cell floors in that ward as they become defective. The tank over the wash-house for supplying water to the new baths, having become defective, has been enlarged and lined with lead. The iron pipes passing through a portion of the cells, for supplying water to the different cisterns in the roofs, have been cased with deal to prevent accidents. A portion of D 1 airing yard has been paved with 2-inch slate. Extra fittings have been put up in the schoolmaster's room, affording greater accommodation. The cottages, gates, lamps, fences, &c., beyond the prison walls have all been repaired and externally painted. At the gas works one of the purifiers, at a trifling expense, has been altered, whereby an improvement has been effected so that screenings may be used. The cost of gas has been reduced, and better coke is made.

With few exceptions, the present condition of the buildings is satisfactory.

The iron pipes for conveying water to the different parts of the prison are much corroded, so that the water does not freely reach the cisterns; this inconvenience will be remedied, as opportunities offer, by putting in new pipes. The engine-house boilers are in good order. One of the kitchen boilers is much worn and will have to be replaced

Governor's Report.

or repaired in the course of this year. The cell locks, bells &c., are generally in good order, but the basins and many of the taps, from long wear and tear, are being constantly replaced. The drains are in good condition. The front court yard, the front of the chapel, and the terrace walls require general repair.

A public roadway having recently been made at the south end of the prison, it appears desirable that a separation dwarf wall, or iron railing, showing the prison boundary, should be erected at that point.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining 31st December 1853 - -	489	
Admitted during the year 1854 -	436	
		925
These prisoners were disposed of as follows :		
Transferred to Portland Prison - -	193	
„ Portsmouth „ - -	120	
„ Dartmoor „ - -	20	
„ "Stirling Castle" Hulk -	2	
„ Bethlem Hospital (insane) -	1	
Pardoned free - - - - -	1	
„ conditional - - - -	3	
„ on medical grounds - - -	1	
„ on licence - - - -	37	
Died - - - - - - - -	8	
Suicide - - - - - -	1	
	387	
Remaining 31st December 1854 - -	538	
		925

Ages—

3	were under the age of	17	years.		
243	were between	„	17	and 25	years.
79	„	„	25	„ 30	„
51	„	„	30	„ 35	„
28	„	„	35	„ 40	„
11	„	„	40	„ 45	„
13	„	„	45	„ 50	„
6	„	„	50	„ 55	„
2	„	„	55	„ 60	„
436					

TABLE showing the number of MONTHS' SEPARATE CONFINEMENT undergone in PENTONVILLE and other Prisons previously.

Sentence.	Number of Months.																				Total Number of Prisoners.	Average Period of Separate Confinement per head.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Life - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	3	2	2	2	14	13 Months 27⅞ days.
21 Years - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
20 „ - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
15 „ - - - -	–	–	9	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	3	6	1	2	1	–	33	
14 „ - - - -	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	15	
12 „ - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
10 „ - - - -	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	3	13	14	38	7	3	3	1	94	
7 „ - - - -	–	–	3	1	1	3	2	1	–	1	2	13	10	39	52	65	13	3	–	1	210	
Penal servitude 5 Years -	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	
„ „ 4 „ -	–	–	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	15	
Totals - - -	–	–	23	3	5	5	4	3	2	4	3	17	20	64	74	112	27	11	6	4	387	

N.B. A large portion of these prisoners, at the termination of the first nine months of their separate confinement, were worked together in bodies during the day, in the corridors of the prison.

Governor's Report.

Second Probation or Penal Class Prisoners.—Of the above 387 prisoners, 30 having forfeited their past service through misconduct, were received from the various Government prisons and hulks, to undergo a second probation in separate confinement.

The number received from each prison or hulk, and their disposal, are shown in the following table:—

Whence received.		Prisons or Hulks to which removed.	
Prison or Hulk.	No.	Place.	No.
"Defence" Hulk	10	Portland Prison	17
"Warrior" „	8	Portsmouth „	9
Portsmouth Prison	6	Dartmoor „ on medical grounds	2
Parkhurst „	3	Died	2
Portland „	1		
Dartmoor „	2		
	30	Total	30

Prison Offences, Punishments, &c.

Number of Reports, Admonitions, and Punishments.

Reports		1,040
Punishments	601	
(These punishments embraced more than the like number of reported offences by)	194	
Total reported offences punished	795	
Not punished on special and medical grounds	32	
Admonitions	119	
Reports dismissed	94	
	1,040	

Offences—

Disobedience, refusing to work or attend school or exercise, idleness, and disrespectful conduct to officers	149
Disturbing the prison by shouting, whistling, or singing obscene or other songs, ringing bells, and violent conduct in refractory or other cells	83
Wilfully destroying materials for work, cell furniture, clothing, library books, &c.	64
Assaulting officers	9
Threatening officers, using oaths, obscene or violent language, &c.	29
Attempting to escape by breaking cell	9
Boring holes in cell window, ventilators, &c.	25
Fighting or assaulting fellow prisoners in association, oaths, &c.	22
Feigning suicide	4
Threatening to commit suicide	3
Carried forward	397

Governor's Report.

Brought forward - - - - - - - -	397
Communicating by writing - - - - - - -	37
,, by talking at exercise, and in corridors -	95
,, through water taps, and by knocking, &c. on cell walls - - - - - -	39
Talking, whistling, shouting, and other misconduct in school, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	73
Obscene communications, obscene figures and drawings on books and chapel stalls, &c. &c. - - - - -	32
Misconduct in chapel during divine service, talking aloud, laughing, and mimicing Chaplain, &c. - - -	33
Misconduct in school, mimicing schoolmaster, &c. - -	29
Preferring false charges against officers - - - - -	5
Having cell and furniture in a dirty condition, and refusing to clean them - - - - - - - - - -	4
Purloining and exchanging bread, meat, &c. while employed in association - - - - - - - - - -	22
Having tobacco and other prohibited articles in possession -	14
Wrangling in association, &c. - - - - - - -	8
Attempting impositions on medical officer - - -	2
Attempting clandestinely to send letters out of the prison -	2
Making proposals in writing to other prisoners to escape -	3
Reported offences punished - - - - - -	795

Prisoners punished—	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once - - - - - -	158	158
Twice - - - - - -	43	86
Thrice - - - - - -	24	72
4 times - - - - - -	13	52
5 ,, - - - - - -	7	35
6 ,, - - - - - -	4	24
7 ,, - - - - - -	4	28
8 ,, - - - - - -	1	8
9 ,, - - - - - -	1	9
11 ,, - - - - - -	1	11
12 ,, - - - - - -	2	24
14 ,, - - - - - -	1	14
16 ,, - - - - - -	1	16
17 ,, - - - - - -	1	17
23 ,, - - - - - -	1	23
24 ,, - - - - - -	1	24
	263	601
Not punished - - - -	662	
Total population - -	925	

The offences and punishments show an increase with reference to former years. But there has also been a larger number of ill-conducted prisoners, in whose particular cases the punishments have been *repeated* to an unusual extent, as the last preceding table shows.

TABLE showing the NATURE and DURATION of the PUNISHMENTS.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENTS.	Number of Days.									Weeks.	Months.	Other Cases.	Total Punishments.
	1.	2.	3.	5.	7.	10.	14.	21.	28.	1.	1.		
Close confinement, own cell, ordinary diet - - -	6	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
„ „ „ „ and secular books withdrawn	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
„ „ light cell, and punishment diet - -	1	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
„ „ „ „ ordinary diet - -	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
„ „ dark cell „ punishment diet - -	28	140	115	2	1	1	2	2	–	1	–	–	292
„ „ „ „ loose stripes - -	–	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
„ „ „ „ ordinary diet - -	12	90	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	214
„ „ „ „ loose stripe - -	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Withdrawn from association - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18
„ „ school - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	7
Corporal punishment (36 lashes) - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Removed from working party in A Division - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
	54	244	264	2	1	1	6	2	—	1	3	23	601

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of ARTICLES made and repaired by the Prisoners confined in Pentonville Prison, during the year 1854.

SHOEMAKERS:			
Shoes, men's	made	4,096	pairs.
Ditto, women's	„	660	„
Boots	„	1,278	„
Hammock-straps	„	2,023	„
Knee caps	„	804	„
Slippers	„	73	„
Hammock-heads	fitted	231	„
Shoe-laces	made	1,300	„
Shoes	repaired	3,091	„
Hammock-straps	„	240	„
Knee caps	„	59	„
TAILORS:			
Jackets, prisoners'	made	6,897	
Waistcoats	„	6,258	
Trowsers	„	10,024	
Jackets, Liberty	„	250	
Waistcoats	„	236	
Trowsers	„	228	
Shirts, drawers, bags, &c.	„	419	
Handkerchiefs	„	663	
Sheets, towels, aprons, &c.	„	480	
Braces	„	76	pairs.
Hammocks	„	173	
Beds and pillows	„	302	
Hammock heads	„	159	
Coatees, rifle	„	66	
Pillow-cases	„	100	
Prisoner's caps and stocks	„	300	
Coats, Infirmary	„	158	
Shoes	bound	587	pairs.
Jackets, vests and trowsers	repaired	4,172	
Shirts, stockings, sheets, &c.	„	13,904	
Beds and pillows	„	383	
WEAVERS:			
Prison-cloth	made	68,149	yards.
Shirting	„	6,622	„
Towelling	„	2,904	„
Handkerchiefs	„	187	dozen.
MAT-MAKERS:			
Bordered mats	made	3,608	
Improved double thrumb	„	1,905	
Sennot mats	„	88	
Plain cocoa and brush ditto	„	487	
Cocoa-fibre matting	„	144	yards.
Rug and fancy mats	„	352	

STATEMENT of the average NUMBER of PRISONERS employed in each Trade, and the estimated Amount of Earnings per Prisoner. Governor's Report.

Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
181	Tailors - - -	708 5 3½	3 18 2¾
107	Weavers - - -	1,096 13 2	10 4 11¾
108	Shoemakers - -	567 13 2	5 5 1¼
81	Matmakers - -	365 5 6¼	4 10 2½
30	Bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths - -	116 1 5	3 14 0½
16	Sick	Nil.	Nil.
523		£2,853 18 6¾	

RETURN of PRISONERS on Saturday, the 28th day of October 1854.

PRISONERS.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Cloth Weavers.	Cotton and Linen Weavers.	Mat Makers.	Winders.	Carpenters.	Smiths and Tinmen.	Other Trades.	Cooks.	Bakers.	Sick in Infirmary.	Sick in Cells.	Other Prisoners.	Total.
In Separation - -	188	111	83	33	63	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	482
In Association - -	4	4	7	–	5	–	4	3	16	5	4	8	–	11	71
Total - -	192	115	90	33	68	4	4	3	16	5	4	8	–	11	553

REMARKS :—11 Prisoners in association in the cleaning department; 13 ditto on Medical Grounds.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of PENTONVILLE PRISON for the Year ended 31st March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - - -	2,542	6	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	1,648	4	11
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,699	15	7
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	523	6	2½
Uniforms for officers and servants - - -	146	15	7
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	5,431	12	1
Clothing, &c. for prisoners - - - -	1,377	2	3
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	81	10	1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	87	1	10
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - -	118	18	5½
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation - - - - - -	36	6	2½
Gratuities to convicts - - - - -	56	2	10
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	132	15	8
Carried forward - - -	13,881	18	4½

Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	13,881	18	4½
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - - -	51	12	0
Fuel and light - - - - -	869	14	2
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs - - -	1,550	4	9
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles - -	284	10	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - -	22	1	10
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - - -	59	2	2
Various small disbursements - - - -	162	10	0½
Rent, rates, and taxes - - -	91	12	0
Total - - -	16,973	5	9
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour - - -	1,198	2	10
Net expenditure - -	£15,775	2	11

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. Hosking.

To the Directors and Chairman of Convict Prisons.

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, February* 1855.

HAVING been excused from reporting at length last year, it may reasonably be expected that I should now enter somewhat more fully upon the subjects of my annual statements. Chaplain's Report.

The first thing which naturally calls for remark is the educational condition and progress of the convicts during the year.

I. *Educational Condition and Progress of the Convicts.*

In the early part of the year, I called the attention of the visiting Director to certain matters affecting the education of the prisoners, and pointed out how, in my opinion, the amount of education might be increased.

The expectations which I then expressed have been fully realized, and the zeal and ability of the schoolmasters in the discharge of their duties have been very satisfactory. Notwithstanding their exertions, however, a few men remain, I find, in as great ignorance almost as when they entered this prison, but this is owing plainly to the prisoners' deplorable incapacity or want of proper exertion.

The classes in reference to education are three : the first includes those prisoners who have attained to a sufficient degree of instruction for men in their condition of life ; these receive no further aid from the schoolmasters. This class consists of 63 out of 537 at the present time.

The second class receives collective instruction two hours on two days each week, and consists of 139.

The third or lowest is subdivided into three ; the highest portion receives collective instruction six hours in all during each week, and consists of 142 ; the second portion receives collective instruction six hours also in each week, and consists of 146 ; the lowest receives collective instruction eight hours weekly, and consists of 47, of whom 32 can now read a few chapters in the New Testament.

When it is considered that the masters have to do now with a worse description of men, and many more in proportion to their number than formerly, and that these men will have abundant opportunity in the next stage of convict discipline to advance in knowledge, if so disposed, this is not a discouraging result of the masters' labours.

Such as it is, however, it could not have been attained, were it not for withdrawing the tolerably educated from the care of the masters, and directing the energies of the teacher to the most ignorant.

Chaplain's Report.

With respect to the tolerably educated, means of self-improvement, by books and otherwise, are abundantly afforded, and in general diligently used, from seven till nine in the evening.

In carrying on the instruction of prisoners in separation, when the numbers to be taught are so great in proportion, no small amount of zeal and tact is required on the part of the teachers to accomplish their work. Every facility and indulgence should be extended to them in such an essential part of the reformatory means used in the prison by those who carry out the discipline, the teachers reciprocating the feeling by the utmost care on their part to preserve the discipline intact and to support authority; and this, I am happy to say, they have always done.

The general results, then, of education in the past year have been satisfactory. There are exceptions, some cases, as already intimated, are failures. Others might be specified as instances of more than ordinary mental advancement. I will only refer to one man, whose case exhibits the great value of education in itself as auxiliary to religion. This prisoner was sentenced for highway robbery and the most desperate assaults upon his victims. He was nominally a Roman Catholic, but he was entirely destitute of all religion; his oaths and threats on entering this prison were of so awful a character, that the Governor kindly put me on my guard against his violence. I saw the man alone, however, that same evening, and after conversation with him, began myself his education, and resumed it on the following morning. The consequence of this was, that the man was treated just as I could have wished, *i. e.*, as an ordinary man, and by degrees became calm and docile. His improvement in reading went on until he could really enjoy the New Testament. His comrade was here also a prisoner, but from the first he conducted himself well, and I had the satisfaction of communicating to him the improvement of the other.

II. *Moral and Religious Improvement.*

With respect to moral and religious improvement, viewed beyond the limits of mere education, I have been, on the whole, encouraged during the past year, notwithstanding the multiplied violation of prison rules by some men, and the aggravated offences of others, which at times gave rather a sad complexion to the moral aspect of the place. It is not difficult to account for such exceptional misconduct. The amelioration of prison discipline, although so happy a circumstance in itself, produces in some men necessarily a greater disregard of consequences; it has removed from convicts certain well-known terrors, and substituted for mere prison offences a species of punishment which, although really very severe to most men, loses its worst features after a while to men of this sort. There is now no Norfolk Island nor chain gang to assign the refractory to, and it is well known amongst the inmates of a prison that corporal punishment is now only inflicted for assaults upon officers and a few very grave offences; hence when a man of this kind has once lost his prison character, he generally abandons hope, gives up the tiresome effort to do well, and it becomes a matter of calculation to him whether he will submit to

the tediousness of industry and the wearisomeness of solitude with his full rations, or forego the latter for a while and enjoy a thorough row, break his windows and furniture, roar, sing and whistle popular airs in the very face of officers, and be carried to the refractory ward, to bellow or scream afresh there till absolutely hoarse.

There is a real fascination to spirits of this kind in this seeming liberty, and ordinary punishment seems only to add strength to their disease. No class of criminals perplexes one more. Many are capable of better things, but full of folly and frolic, and unbroken to any yoke, they go on transgressing, repenting and relapsing, and at last take punishment in the refractory ward as their settled portion. My own conviction is, that although these characters are men in years, they should be treated more as grown-up children, and by admonition when they perpetrate *some act of folly*, and encouragement when they attempt to do well, rather than by perpetual punishment. At the same time what may be termed the humanity of judicious severity is not to be lightly esteemed. In the past year there were about a dozen convicts, for instance, who were perpetually violating the rules and disturbing the prison, and as constantly punished by the ordinary infliction of "three days dark cell on bread and water." At last one of them committed an assault of a savage kind upon an officer without any reasonable provocation. It became a question whether he should not be sent for trial. I unhesitatingly gave the opinion, that his case should not be submitted to an ordeal from which the ingenuity of lawyers might bring him out unscathed, and in which at the best the punishment would be in distant prospective. I recommended that he should receive at once the punishment of flogging, and I undertook to set those prisoners, who were giving infinite trouble at the time, right as to their notions of the abolition of this species of punishment in this prison. The man was flogged and, notwithstanding that the men referred to professed not to care about flogging, the effect was marvellously salutary, and preventive of evil for awhile. Some men of this description during the year revelled in the perpetration of all sorts of immoral writing in the chapel, during school hours, &c., and elsewhere; and the means used to obliterate the marks being simply washing the boards with water, left the worst of the new inscriptions as they were; and by rubbing off previous coats of paint brought to light all the former scratchings, &c., from the first. This also tended to give the impression that things were in an unsatisfactory state; but the offenders were in reality very few, and the conduct of the great majority was wholly irreproachable and encouraging, never more so in my experience with the same class of convicts. Comparing the present state of moral and religious improvement with the past, I shall here, however, say little, begging to refer you rather to a paper on the subject in the Appendix, which I had the honour to present to the visiting Director at his request some time back. Since that paper was written I have read the report of our medical officer for 1853. A more able and impartial document has in no year proceeded from this prison. It is in every respect worthy of Mr. Bradley's high professional standing, as well as his unwearied attention to his trying duties in this prison. You will observe that his professional acquaintance with the physical and

Chaplain's Report.

mental condition of the convict, perfectly coincides with the result of my general observation; and, though it is not my province to comment upon the duties or practice of the Medical Officer, I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the value of this paper.

I may now be permitted to pass from noticing the progress and state of things in this prison, to say a little on the present system of convict discipline in general, and to offer a few brief suggestions.

III. *On the present System of Convict Discipline.*

It is an easy task to discover or magnify defects in any existing system. To remedy the evil, to suggest a perfect substitute, or to name even one which shall be found to have really fewer faults when subjected to trial, is a different thing altogether.

If this be so in things of a general nature, how much more in so difficult a subject as the treatment of criminals, whom the State, whilst in the act of punishing, is attempting to reform, and who are therefore to be made to feel, at the same moment, the necessary correction of painful justice and the tenderness of Christian compassion, who are to be guarded by bolts and bars, and yet to be animated with thoughts of liberty, and rendered capable of living by honest industry when released, instead of by plunder. To combine thus the demands of justice and the claims of reasonable humanity, is the problem to be solved in the treatment of criminals in prison; and I am free to say, from acquaintance with the subject in all its parts, that the present system of convict discipline in its main features is a solution of the question. Separate confinement alone could never have met these requirements in the case of criminals condemned to long servitude. It would have, indeed, terribly punished the convict with some semblance of humanity. It would have prevented, too, the possibility in many cases of prisoners unreformed returning to a profitable trade in thieving, but it would have as effectually weakened the energies of the man for good purposes, and have simply converted a criminal into a pauper or miserable vagrant. But if separate confinement had proved itself far more desirable, its absolute costliness and the unremunerating nature of the employment of the convict subjected to it, would render its general application impracticable on the ground of public economy. Useful associated labour, as carried on at Portland, becomes then a necessary adjunct to separate confinement, nor is it destructive of real reformation, but the reverse. The system in that prison may be regarded as a model of what is aimed at by Government in the second stage of discipline. It combines strict discipline and profitable labour. It sends out the convict capable of exertion in the field of humble industry, and furnishes the best means of reformation under the zealous and effectionate ministry of the Gospel.

The weak points in this part of the present convict arrangements are notoriously the hulk prisons, which yet remain at Woolwich. To give wholesome effect to the arrangements in favour of the convict in the last stage, and as he approaches his restoration to liberty, and to lessen the evils which must attend any system of partial freedom,

it is of the utmost importance that all the hulks now in use, whether at home or abroad, be abolished as places of confinement. Chaplain's Report.

It is obvious that whatever change may take place in the other stages of convict discipline, this one of associated bonâ fide labour will remain in its integrity, and therefore no expense should be spared to put it upon the best basis.

Whilst upon this part of the subject, I beg to suggest, that the prisoners who commit acts of gross misconduct upon the public works should be dealt with somewhat differently. The present plan of sending them to Pentonville, or some other prison on the separate system, to begin afresh that probation upon which depends any abatement of their original sentence, is no doubt sound in principle, but then this and like prisons not having been constructed for men of this class, they are enabled to do much injury to the moral discipline of the prisoners in general, and to give infinite annoyance to the officers, as may be gathered from remarks already made. A specially built prison, of formidable appearance, within the precincts of the general penal establishment on the public works, in which the convict, though still treated with the utmost consideration for his welfare, should not have the power of communication by voice or otherwise with any one in like circumstances, and be doomed whilst there immured to a harder bed and coarser food, would prevent much evil on the public works, allow more good to be done in the separate prisons, and cost less to the Government.

Happily, those exceptional cases in the aggregate are few, and indeed such as to present quite a contrast between the convict establishments now in England and those on the old system in Tasmania and Norfolk Island. The unfrequency of assaults upon officers and like grave offences in the former, is one of their most remarkable features, exhibiting the most complete triumph of humanity and religion over brute force in the treatment of criminals in prison, and holding out infinitely better hope of their ultimate good conduct, when released, in society.

Release on Licence.

The third stage in the condition of the convict brings him into contact with the world by a partial and revocable freedom. This is very naturally regarded by the country with alarm or distrust.

I am not about to advocate the home ticket-of-leave system, which at no time commended itself to my own mind in any other light than as an experiment in a matter beset with difficulties. It may be observed, however, that for many years, without much concern for the result on the part of those now alarmed, a very much worse description of convicts was continually, year after year, let loose at home, and, also, upon our fellow citizens in Australia, and with very much less power, moreover, on their part to capture and repunish the convict who abused the trust reposed in him.

Let it also be borne in mind that all these very men now released by royal licence at home, must be ultimately received back into the community, with the very few exceptions of long sentences, and that the question is really, whether society will insist upon the law being

Chaplain's Report.

carried out to the utmost, in every case, when the convict will most likely walk out of his prison a determined rebel to its laws, or by a little indulgence towards the close, and by the stimulus of hope all through his incarceration, make an effort to reform him and turn him into a good subject.

—It should also be taken into consideration, that the greatest care is taken upon the present plan, that no convict shall receive permission to leave his prison who cannot show a reasonable prospect of obtaining honest employment, on the testimony of persons to whose repectability a clergyman's or magistrate's certificate is generally obtained.

I may add, that with some experience now of the working of the plan, it has answered better than I at least expected. Cases of failure there have been, and will be. But the depravity of a few (not ten, I venture to say, in a hundred, at the most) should surely not be sufficient to shut the door of mercy and of hope against the rest.

To prevent relapse in men who are so unhappily circumstanced as not to be able to find constant employment, means should be taken by which they may be temporarily sheltered. This might easily be done, and best by the Government agreeing to pay to existing institutions of established character for usefulness, a moderate sum for the accommodation occasionally afforded.

It may also deserve consideration whether convicts sentenced by court-martial for military offences should not be allowed in time of war, on free pardon from the Crown, to rejoin the army and navy. To volunteer for war service might surely be considered, combined with the punishment which these men have already suffered, sufficient satisfaction for their past misconduct, and I cannot see that the return of such men to their duty could be conceived a stigma upon either of these honourable services.

Amongst our convicts now, I suppose, are some two hundred well-trained men who would rejoice at the offer, and I am sure prove themselves good soldiers and good subjects for the future.

With respect to the particular time, and other circumstances, under which convicts shall leave prison prior to the legal expiration of their sentence, it seems to me far better that as little as possible of specific promise should be held out to them, seeing that every arrangement must be ever subject to so many fluctuations from ministerial changes and other causes. It is to be hoped, however, that sentences for four, five, or six years' penal servitude will ultimately take the place of our nominally very long ones of transportation, which, by usage, are reduced in fact to half, and that the sentence will then be carried out without the necessity of commutation into a period of imprisonment, humanity simply stepping in to relax the rigour of the confinement, according to industry, &c., and otherwise reward deserving men.

The demands of justice are ill met by sentences which are notoriously never carried into execution. The certainty of punishment, for example's sake, is a more important point to secure than its severity. But the extreme length of judicial sentences of transportation renders the present system a necessity.

Gentlemen, I cannot flatter myself that I shall have your unqualified assent to all the views which I have now ventured to express; but I feel happy in the conviction, from long experience, that whatever we who are in direct contact with the difficulties of the service—as governors, medical officers, or chaplains—may think it our duty to state will be duly considered, and if your judgment approve, as promptly carried out.

It appears to me especially important that we, who fill the office of chaplains, should place before you our views without reserve; feeling at the same time that whatever opinions we may entertain as regards the discipline and management of the institutions to which we are attached, we are bound to leave the responsibility of judging in your hands, and to give effect in every way to your decisions. There can be only one exception to this as a rule, namely, when the direction is such as to violate conscience, or prevent us from the exercise of our ministry in its great and essential features. This has happily never yet been the case, to my knowledge, in the whole service in a single instance. Indeed, I am bound to say that I know not an institution of any kind, or a parochial cure, where the minister of Christ's Gospel is really more at liberty in the discharge of his proper functions than in the prisons placed under your direction.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KINGSMILL,
Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

Appendix.

Special Report to Visiting Director on the Subject of Separate Confinement.

Sir, *Pentonville Prison, August* 3, 1853.

Chaplain's Report.

In compliance with your request that "as Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, I should forward to you, in connexion with the Governor's returns on the subject, such general observations as I may have to make as to the effect produced by separate confinement on bodily and mental health, and on moral condition of the prisoners," I proceed summarily to state my views on the several particulars.

I. *Effect of Separate Confinement on the Bodily Health.*

There is a great waste of animal spirits during separate confinement.

In healthy subjects nature makes an effort to compensate for this loss by an increased appetite. If this be not met by sufficient diet, bodily or mental health suffers.

Generous living used to be much relied on in the first years of this prison, and not without reason, to counteract depression of spirits or the breaking down of the mental powers.

The pressure of perpetual thought seems to exhaust the strength as much as labour.

The absence of excitement in separate confinement, however, combined with the regularity of prison arrangements, proves beneficial to some.

Hard drinkers go through a fearful struggle; many droop and die; some recover the tone of their stomach, and digest, at length, solid food.

Toward the end of the long imprisonment of eighteen months, the appetite of the prisoner in general began to flag, the countenance exhibited a state of delicacy, and the whole frame became nervous. The sudden opening of the cell door, caused in many evident agitation and hesitancy. This I often observed, and it was often complained of to me by prisoners.

That separate confinement acts injuriously in some way peculiar to itself, and perhaps inexplicable, upon the bodily frame, at least when long under its influence, was very plainly exhibited in the convulsive fits (epileptic or hysterical) with which the prisoners first removed from this prison were seized on board ship. Fully one-eighth of the prisoners were so affected on board the *Sir George Seymour* and the *Stratheden.*

In the last-named ship there were convicts from other prisons not conducted on the separate system. They were not in the slightest degree similarly affected. I reported this circumstance at the time.

That the length of the separation had something to do with this result, became more evident to me, when I observed that there occurred no instance of the kind amongst our prisoners after an average confinement of twelve months, removed on board the *Ascendant* convict ship direct from Pentonville, although these convicts were physically and otherwise inferior to the first draft.

The relaxation of the discipline of separation by the attendance of kind men as nurses, in the infimary, in the earlier years, and subsequently by the sick being placed together in one room, seemed to revive, at least, for a time, in almost all cases, the sinking frames.

The association of invalids in the garden class, during the same period, was followed by the like result.

The experience so far of the change last year in the mode of giving

exercise to the prisoner in an open space, separated from his fellows only by distance, instead of as before, singly in a little high walled yard, leads to the same conclusion. Chaplain's Report.

The whole appearance of the men is changed for the better.

Cases of nervousness now are rare in comparison with the first period.

II. *The Effect of Separate Confinement on the Mind.*

Separate confinement is a punishment of great severity. Its severity consists in its opposition to the laws and impulses of our social nature.

Its operation is on the mind and conscience. Hence its highest recommendations and its greatest dangers. Mental suffering cannot be measured nor adjusted.

The worse a man's crimes and character are, the greater the necessity for the infliction in order to bring him to reflection, and to protect others from contamination, but the greater certainly is the risk also.

The mind naturally loses strength as it succumbs to the domination of lust, covetousness, or any of the darker passions of our fallen nature.

Under the influence of separate confinement the torpor of conscience is roused in most cases, although in very different degrees, and few escape the corrodings of remorse.

Persons of more than ordinary buoyancy of spirits continue to dream on in thoughtless recklessness, and others "sorrowing after a godly sort," find peace of mind and conscience in the promises of the Gospel. Those are exceptional classes. The mass are continually suffering, whether they look upon the past or future.

Hope is a grand element of support to the isolated prisoner. Therefore the more cheerless or distant the expectation of deliverance the greater the danger. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." This is most emphatic as regards the prisoner in solitude.

Thus, a difference either in the moral character of the subject of separate confinement—the length of his sentence—the nature of the prospects held out to him on liberation—the time of his natural life, and the degree of his physical strength, may be expected to produce, when viewed in large numbers, a corresponding difference in effects upon the mind.

When these considerations are taken into account, there is no room for surprise, that the latter years of the experiment of this prison should exhibit somewhat worse mental results, if indeed this be so, than the earlier. The subjects of the discipline in the latter, being more depraved in their habits, farther advanced in age, condemned to a longer sentence, and having held out to them much worse prospects upon liberation.

To me it appears a palpable absurdity to suppose that it was not this original difference in the prisoners' condition in those several particulars which constituted the unfavourable difference in the results of the later years, but the actual modifications which have taken place in the length and severity of the punishment.

Those who lost their reason during a twelvemonth's confinement would assuredly not have retained it from the contemplation of the prospect before them of six months more isolation from the world and from hope.

Beyond the abridgment in time, there has been no material alteration in the discipline up to the last twelve or fifteen months, since which period the new mode of exercise already referred to has been adopted. But this humane relaxation of the rigour of separation, this slight approximation towards a return to the social state, has been, as one might naturally suppose, so far demonstrative of what appears to me to be a self-evident truth, that the less violence done to nature in the imprisonment the less the risk of mental injury.

There is, then, an obvious fallacy in any comparison between the two

Chaplain's Report.

periods, instituted in order to show the unfavourable results of abridging the length and modifying the severity of separation in this prison. The main circumstances of difference are left out of the comparison.

Another point has become the subject of revived discussion, namely, the period of danger in a lengthened imprisonment in separation.

If the number of cases be sufficient to justify a general conclusion, it would appear that a greater amount of actual insanity in a given number of prisoners in separation may be expected to occur in the earlier part of the punishment than in the later.

Longer experience may, indeed, establish as an indisputable fact, that active disease is to be apprehended in the earlier part of a long imprisonment; I think it will; and yet irreparable and much more extensive mischief on the mind, not amounting to actual derangement, may be as certainly the consequence of a protracted continuance of the separation. This was the fact with regard to many prisoners subjected to eighteen months imprisonment, and the mental health of the generality was so far affected as to require a process of gradual adaptation again to the activities of life, to fit them for ordinary labour.

This sort of effect I am persuaded would have increased in proportion as the separation became protracted. I think it important to state the influence of religion in preserving the mental health of the prisoners in separation. Decidedly fewer mental casualties in proportion have occurred amongst that portion of the prisoners which may be termed religious.

With respect to the cases of mental disease, it may also be observed, that the character of the malady seems to indicate the peculiarity of their isolated condition as among the probable causes of derangement, the delusions beginning most commonly in suspicion of poison—the apprehension of some one or something in or outside the cell—and such like impressions. I do not, however, lay much stress upon this remark, but I throw out the idea for the investigation of others more competent to form a right judgment upon the matter, and who may be led to look into it as a question of much interest and importance.

III. *Effect of Separate Confinement on the Moral Condition of the Prisoner.*

The effect upon the whole is satisfactory. The isolation of his circumstances brings the prisoner to reflection. It awakens the dormant power of conscience, and gives opportunity of access to his mind on the part of the minister of religion and schoolmaster.

It procures for the prisoner a kindlier treatment from the officers of discipline, than seems possible under any other system. An individual only is to be dealt with, harshness of voice and manner so galling to the mind being thus in a great degree removed, the antagonism of the prisoner to his punishment is sensibly diminished, and he is led the more easily to acknowledge its necessity.

Separate confinement is more favourable to the cultivation of habits of truth. A bad man feels it to be more difficult to tell a lie in the presence of a person of character than in kindred society.

It subdues the spirits of the man like sickness, or some natural calamity, and this, as an affliction, disposes him to look for comfort, at least, beyond himself. All communication with evil companions being removed, there is then hope that he may be led to seek true peace where alone it can be found.

The merits of separate confinement, however, in its effects upon the moral condition of the prisoner, have been unduly and extravagantly extolled. It is merely subsidiary to the direct and positive means which God has appointed for restoration of the sinner; and it is not without its drawbacks even in this respect, for the ordinary temptations of life being

out of the way, a profession of religion is exhibited without the best evidence of its reality, and the individual is in consequence too often deceived as well as his minister.

Under wise teachers, I think, there is much less hypocrisy, but much more self-deception in matters of religion, than is generally thought. Remorse for the consequences of transgression too frequently is taken for contrition; knowledge in the head, for grace in the heart; and mere impression on the feelings, for conversion.

When religion even is real, its growth may be too long cherished by artificial means, to promise permanence; and in separation there is no exercise of the active duties which religion enjoins.

The religion which does not fit a man for the active duties of life, nor enable him to resist its temptations, and take up his cross and follow Christ, is valueless, and is disowned by its Divine Author.

When I make these remarks, I am very well aware of the temptations to which men are exposed who pass from separate confinement to the public works, but in those establishments which have been instituted or reconstructed in connexion with separate confinement as a part of convict discipline, I am satisfied that the temptations to vice are much less, and the helps to virtue and godliness greater, than would ordinarily fall to their lot in the world.

Indeed, I do not hesitate to affirm this even of the congregated system pursued still in the hulks at Woolwich, although I long to see all those makeshift prisons utterly abolished at home and abroad.

It has been supposed that a falling off in moral improvement has taken place in this prison, when compared with the earlier years. The impression is a very natural one for superficial observers to entertain, but the incorrectness of the comparison will appear from the following considerations:—

1st. Instead of a quiet, orderly, and hopeful set of men, such as were selected at the first by most experienced persons, who had every opportunity of observing their personal conduct, we have had of late years the ordinary sort of convicts sent to us.

2nd. During the first period, such criminals as proved to be incorrigible were promptly removed from Pentonville; during the latter, men of this very description have been, in considerable numbers, sent to us from the public works for further probation every year.

3rd. Moreover, amongst the first convicts, with a great amount of profession, there was, for a considerable time, scarcely the possibility of detecting the failures. With our increased experience, religious profession, I suppose, is more cautiously received, and since the establishment of the public works at home the cases of failure soon come to light.

I do not think there has been any falling off in reformation in Pentonville Prison, if these things be considered.

If I felt satisfied that such was the fact, I should fear that the cause was to be looked for more in the degree of efficiency of our own ministrations (for I am sure the ministry committed to us must be the chief cause of all real change of men's character) than in such disciplinary arrangements as have of late years taken place. Those who entertain the opinion of a decline in success in this respect attribute it chiefly to the shortening the period of imprisonment, by which the most hopeful period was, as they think, cut off.

This is wholly contrary to my experience. I knew intimately all the eighteen months' men, and not long after their removal I remarked in one of my reports that I remembered only one case of real change taking place after twelve months. I grieve now to say, that subsequent knowledge convinces me that the case was unreal altogether.

Chaplain's Report.

If the value of separate confinement, in its effect upon the moral condition of prisoners, has been over-rated, I think its use as a penal agency has been as unduly undervalued.

No species of imprisonment so thoroughly punishes the bad, and at the same time so effectually protects the less criminal from contamination and instruction in villany. My objections, on the ground of severe pressure on the bodily and mental functions, I should add, apply only to its excess of extension and indiscriminate application, especially in the case of men under such a heavy sentence as transportation.

In countries which would adopt the system but not the enlightened humanity of our institutions, separate confinement would become an engine of fearful torture.

I have now given you, on the several points to which your letter referred me, my views as summarily as I well could consistently with the importance of the subject. I have no system to support. I have always felt it my duty to state, without reserve, my opinions to those under whom I had the honour to act, whether those opinions might be agreeable to them or otherwise.

My experience now ought to be worth more than, I fear, it really is. I have now, during the last ten years, paid more than one hundred thousand visits for conversation with prisoners in separation. I have also observed the characters and condition of all prisoners on board almost every convict ship which sailed from England during that period, and for nearly five years have had the same opportunity of observation on all the public works of England.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. KINGSMILL.

To Captain O'Brien,
Visiting Director of Pentonville Prison.

III.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer for the year 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with the rules of the prison, I beg to submit the Medical Report for the year 1854. Medical Officer's Report.

The number of prisoners imprisoned in Pentonville during the past year, exclusive of convicts received from Bermuda, who will be separately noticed, amounted to 890; and their average daily number was 519.

A list of the diseases requiring treatment among them will be found in the Tables appended to the Report (No. 3. page 40). Of the total number of cases, 18 only were of "grave" character. Diseases of "zymotic" origin were few. There were two cases of erysipelas; one, idiopathic; the other supervened upon an operation on the scalp. One case of dysentery occurred in the spring in a man predisposed to the disease by a previous attack; and about the same time four cases of diarrhœa assumed a slightly dysenteric character, but the latter readily yielded to treatment. Similar cases occurred also in the vicinity of the prison, and showed that some general atmospheric cause was in operation for their production. Diseases.

Happily I am able to state that during the recent visitation no case of cholera occurred among the prisoners; but during the months of August, September, and October, an increase was observed in the number of cases of diarrhœa. This, doubtless, was due to "zymotic" influence, and under less favourable hygienic conditions many cases probably would have lapsed into true cholera. In four cases only, recorded in the Table as "choleraic diarrhœa," was vomiting present; in no case were there cramps, rice water evacuations, or collapse. Every case recovered; about half the number in one day, four-fifths within three days, and all by the ninth day.*

* As the subject of the treatment of diarrhœa has a public interest at the present time, I have tabulated the results of the cases occurring during the five months July to November.

Number of Cases.	Treatment.	Recovery in			
		1 day.	Under 3 Days.	Under 6 Days.	Under 9 Days.
63	Dilute sulphuric acid	37	24	2	—
10	Sulphuric acid and ether	4	4	1	1
10	Sulphuric acid and opium	4	3	3	—
2	Acid, ether, and opium	—	1	1	—
2	Kino and opium	2	—	—	—
8	Sulphuric acid given and failing, afterwards chalk, opium, and astringents, stimulants, &c.	—	1	4	3
95		47	33	11	4

Medical Officer's Report.

If the past medical history of the prison be examined, it will be found that although diarrhœa was more frequent than in 1853, it did not exceed the average of former years; the monthly mean being 15 for 1854, 12 for 1853, and 16 for the ten years preceding.

Diseases of the brain have been unfrequent. Two cases of mental affection are noticed in the tables; one, a case of "weakness of intellect," which existed on admission; the other a case of mania, which occurred in a man who had been previously insane for some years, and confined as a lunatic. The case of epilepsy also existed before admission; and that of "cerebral disease" occurred a few days after admission, and was found to be connected with old disease of the kidneys. Of the affections of the respiratory organs a great proportion consisted of slight catarrhal complaints, coughs and colds, such as are met in ordinary life. Among the affections of the organs of digestion a very large number are classed as "constipation," which comprises every case in which a simple purgative dose has been administered. Slight dyspeptic complaints, inseparable from the sedentary and in-door occupations of prison life here, are also somewhat numerous.

Heart affections have been both few and slight. The other diseases to be found in the tables do not require especial remark, except those of a tubercular character. Of the latter there were three cases of inflammation of the lung supervening upon old tubercular deposit, and terminating in acute pulmonary phthisis; one case of tubercular peritonitis, and one of general tuberculosis.

Deaths.

There were six deaths (*vide* Tables.) The first from dysentery, occurring in the eleventh month of confinement in Pentonville, and the fourth year of imprisonment in various prisons. The post-mortem examination showed that the prisoner had suffered from the disease of which he died previously to his reception here. The second was from tubercular disease in the abdomen, occurring in the seventeenth month of confinement in Pentonville, and the third year of imprisonment. In this instance the prisoner had been a private soldier, and was discharged from the army on account of disease. The third and fourth from inflammation of the lungs, occurring from six weeks to two months after admission, supervening upon latent tubercle, and speedily terminating fatally. In the fourth case the prisoner had been imprisoned nearly six years previous to his death.

The fifth was from suppurative disease of the liver. In this case symptoms appeared about seven weeks after admission, terminated fatally at the end of the third month of imprisonment, and was probably dependent on disease contracted previously.

The last was from disease of the brain, occurring a few days after admission, and connected with old disease of the kidneys.

Pardons and licences on medical grounds.

There have been no free pardons granted, but five prisoners have been discharged with a royal licence on medical recommendation (*Vide* Table No. 5.)

One on account of symptoms of general tubercular disease developed in the sixteenth month of imprisonment here. The second from pulmonary phthisis, in which symptoms were developed within

the third month of confinement, after an attack of bronchitis. The third on account of ulceration of the intestines, in which case symptoms appeared shortly after admission, in a man who had undergone a year's imprisonment in Winchester gaol. The fourth as paralytic. The fifth as the subject of obscure pulmonary disease. In the last four cases disease doubtless existed before the reception of the prisoners into the prison. Medical Officer's Report.

One prisoner was removed to the Invalid Hulk on account of ill-health. (*Vide* Table No. 6.) Removals on Medical grounds.

Nineteen prisoners admitted, affected with various diseased conditions, served their term of separate confinement, and were then transferred to Dartmoor as fit for light labour only. The particulars relating to these will be found in Table No. 7. Removals to Dartmoor.

The daily per-centage of sick for the past year was 3·13; in 1853 it was 2·18, and the mean of the previous ten years was 3·46. Daily per-centage of sick.

The mortality for 1854 was 11·5 per mille; in 1853 it was 6·04, and the mean mortality of the previous ten years was 7·02. This is exclusive of deaths by suicide. Rate of mortality.

In former reports I noticed how the *pardons on medical grounds* interfere with the normal rate of mortality in the prison, and calculated them as *deaths* when comparing the mortality of different years. The grounds upon which *licences* have been granted differ from those of *pardons*, in admitting of wider application. In recommending for pardon, it was necessary that the medical officer should certify that life was absolutely endangered by further imprisonment; but in the case of a licence, permanent injury to health has been humanely added as a medical ground of recommendation. The deaths and pardons of 1853 were in the proportion of 12·09 per mille, and the annual mean of the ten preceding years was 15·55. If three fifths of the licences, which will be found to be a fair proportion, be added to the deaths, the rate of mortality for 1854 will be raised to 17·33.

The rise in the per-centage of sick and mortality is, I believe, ascribable to the reception of many weakly and unhealthy subjects, and the unusually long period for which the prisoners have been detained in the prison. It will be seen by referring to the Tables that of those who died or were discharged by licence, several were affected either on admission or shortly afterwards, and others not until after a long imprisonment, both here and in various prisons.

The following are the particulars of the cases of mental disease recorded in the Table:— Insanity.

Convict J. Q., 5,254, showed symptoms of insanity about six months after admission. On the 12th of April he was observed to be strange in his manner and conversation; he was removed from under the discipline of the prison and allowed to work in association, but on the 8th of May experienced a maniacal seizure. According to his wife's statement, he had been insane at intervals during the last twelve years. He was removed to Bethlehem Hospital on the 20th of June.

Convict E. F., 5,690, was admitted on the 5th of September last. He was dull and depressed from the first, and appeared upon

Medical Officer's Report.

close observation to be affected with mental disease. It was found also upon inquiry that the prisoner had been previously confined as a lunatic for a period of nearly two years, and was considered in the prison whence he came to be of weak mind. He was removed to the "Invalid Hulk" on the 15th of November.

Suicides, suicidal attempts, and feigned attempts.

One suicide has occurred during the past year.

Convict H. T., 5,045, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell when he had been about fifteen months in the prison. On the day of his death, and for nearly four months previously, he had worked in association. He was also aware that he was almost immediately about to be removed to the public works, having passed the medical officer's examination for that purpose. It is difficult to assign a probable motive for the act.

Convict J. G., 5,367, was reported on the 28th of June as having attempted to hang himself. He sustained no injury in the alleged attempt, and it is very doubtful whether suicide was intended. He was not then under separate confinement, having been for some time previously allowed to work out of doors in association on account of a scrofulous affection.

Convict J. B., 5,425, was reported on the 6th of December as having attempted suicide. As the prisoner hanged himself at a time when he knew he would be visited by his warder in the ordinary routine of duty, it is not likely that a suicidal act was contemplated; nevertheless, an accidental delay on the part of the officer would probably have been attended by fatal consequences to the prisoner.

Convict J. G., 5,345, was found, while under punishment in the refractory ward, with a stocking tied tightly round his neck, with the intention of strangling himself, as was supposed. From a consideration of the circumstances of the case at the time of their occurrence I concluded that the prisoner's object was to create anxiety and alarm rather than to injure himself. That opinion remains unaltered.

Suspensions of the discipline on medical grounds.

Whenever there was reason to believe that a prisoner was likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline, he was, in conformity with the instructions received by the medical officer from the Directors, removed from strict separate confinement, and put to work in association with other prisoners. The total number thus withdrawn from separation was 66. Forty-three on account of disorders of the general health requiring out-door occupation or special affections, in which confinement in a separate cell retarded recovery. Twelve of these had also been upwards of a year under the discipline. The remainder, namely 23, were associated on mental grounds, and consisted of cases in which men of low intellect began under separate confinement to exhibit mental excitement, depression or irritability; of some who from their entrance into the prison were noticed as weak-minded and superstitious or eccentric; and of a few affected with morbid suspicions as regards the food supplied to them, or the motives and actions of the officers. In some cases imposture was detected, but with much difficulty, and only by close observation. A list of all the cases in which the discipline was suspended will be found in Table No. 10. The prisoners removed on mental

grounds before the expiration of their term of separate confinement, were in good health when discharged from the prison. Eight had been previously associated either in 1853 or during the past year, and are noticed among the suspensions of discipline; the remaining four appeared likely to suffer from prolonged separation. When an opportunity occurred of sending prisoners to the public works, these were included. Medical Officer's Report.

No alteration has been made in the dietary. When the supply of potatoes failed, rice and haricots were used as in former years, and for a short time parsnips as supplied from the prison garden. Diet.

To about 17 per cent. of the prisoners extra diet was allowed by the medical officer's direction; this consisted generally of an additional allowance of potatoes when the ordinary diet failed to maintain the health. Extra diet.

On the first of February, 35 convicts were received into the prison, brought home by the "James" convict ship from Bermuda. Two were able-bodied, the rest were invalids, and in a deplorably weak condition. Two died of phthisis shortly after reception; the others under a mild discipline and generous diet recovered, and with the exception of a man nearly blind, who was sent to Dartmoor, were liberated by royal licence. Bermuda convicts.

The ventilation and warming of the cells have been accomplished satisfactorily by the apparatus constructed for the purpose, and described in the Surveyor General's 2nd report for the year 1847. To which has since been added a means of admitting the external atmosphere directly into each cell by a window-ventilator; a modified form of the one figured in plate 7 of Colonel Jebb's report for the year 1844, on the "Construction of Pentonville Prison." Ventilation and Warming.

In the annexed table will be seen the quantity of fresh air admitted into the cells every minute, as determined by an ingeniously constructed anemometer. This instrument, affixed to the *extraction plate*, measures the amount of air withdrawn from the cell into the extraction shaft. The first observation in the table shows ordinary summer ventilation without the aid of artificial heat. Here 45 cubic feet of air passed through the cell per minute; in the 3rd and 6th observations the current was, by a strong wind, increased to 56 and 58 cubic feet; under adverse circumstances, as in the 2nd observation, it was diminishsd to 28 cubic feet; but, if required, could be again increased by lighting the fires in the extraction shafts, or by opening the window-ventilator. In summer the ventilation is effected almost entirely without cost, a fire in the extraction shaft being very seldom required; the difference of atmospheric pressure on the openings of the two shafts, aided by the wind and the difference of temperature between the cells and the external air being commonly sufficient to maintain a constant current.

In winter the current of air passing through the cells, though amply sufficient for health, was not so rapid as in summer. In the table it is seen to vary from 33 cubic feet in the 10th to 52 cubic feet in the 11th observation; but as a mean of 20 observations, I found it not to exceed 30 cubic feet per minute. This is obtained

Medical Officer's Report.

without the aid of any other artificial heat than that of the chimneys of the furnaces of the warming apparatus, which open into the extraction shafts; but if at any time it should be necessary to increase the velocity of the current, it could be done by lighting the fires in the extraction shafts.

The advantages derived from the window-ventilators depend upon their enabling the prisoner to admit directly into his cell the external atmosphere at its natural temperature, freshness, and velocity; so that when increased muscular exertion has been required, or dust liberated from the materials employed in the process of manufacture, he can at once obtain a lower temperature and free the air he breathes from noxious matter.

For the purpose of warming the cells the winter furnaces have been lighted, and kept burning for 66 days during the past year; the quantity of coal consumed was $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. a-day by each furnace. At 30*s.* per ton, the price paid for coals, each cell will have been warmed and ventilated for a whole year for about 2*s.* 5*d.*; or during the winter, when fires were actually burning, for $1\frac{7}{10}$ farthing a-day.

The temperature maintained in the cells as compared with that of the external atmosphere during the month of December is given in the 2nd table, by which it will be seen that while the latter varied from 28° the lowest to 54° the highest, the temperature of the cells ranged from 40° to 60°; and that while the *mean* temperature outside was from 37° the minimum to 47° the maximum, that of the cells ranged from $51\frac{1}{2}$° to $55\frac{1}{2}$°. A reference to the table will also show the remarkable power possessed by the apparatus of equalizing the temperature of the cells, and maintaining a range independent of all sudden fluctuations of the external atmosphere.

The drainage of the prison continues to be good.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. L. BRADLEY,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and
Directors of the Convict Prisons.

Annexed are two Tables explanatory of the several points connected with the ventilation and warming of the cells.

No.	Date.	Duration of observation.	No. of revolutions of Anemometer per minute.	No. of cubic feet of air per minute.	Cell windows open or closed.	Fires lighted in shaft.	Fires lighted in winter furnaces.	Thermometers.				Barometer.	Wind.		Remarks.
								In Cell.		Outside.			Direction.	Force.	
								Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.				
1	Sept. 2	3′	226	45	Closed.	No fire.	No fire.	67	67	67	50	30·19	E.	Light breeze.	Mean of three observations.
2	Oct. 6	30′	140	28	„	„	„	62	61	68	55	29·36	W.	Light wind; rain.	
3	„ 8	30′	281	56	„	„	„	59	59	57	48	29·88	S. E.	Strong breeze.	
4	„ 11	30′	279	55	„	Fire.	„	63	61	64	55	29·85	N. W.	Strong breeze.	
5	„ 15	30′	121	24	„	„	„	59	55	55	50	29·96	W.	Rain; fog.	
6	„ 17	30′	290	58	„	No fire.	„	56	53	52	36	29·22	E. N. E.	Fresh breeze.	
7	„ 31	5′	150	30	„	„	„	57	55	58	47	29·85	S.	Cloudy; not much wind.	
8	„ 31	5′	210	42	Open.	„	„	57	55	58	47	29·85	S.		
9	Dec. 4	5′	204	40	„	„	Fire.	55	52	50	39	30·01	W.	Cloudy.	
10	„ 4	5′	168	33	Closed.	„	„	55	52	50	39	30·01	W.	Cloudy.	
11	„ 6	10′	260	52	„	„	„	56	53	50	36	29·26	W.	Fine.	
12	„ 29	10′	185	37	„	„	„	56	53	37	30	30·26	S.	Cloudy.	

Medical Officer's Report.

No. 2.—Warming of the Cells.

Date.	Thermometers Outside.		Thermometers in the Cells.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	°	°	°	°
December 1	49	37	53	49
„ 2	45	41	51	48
„ 3	46	39	57	48
„ 4	49	44	53	49
„ 5	49	43	55	52
„ 6	50	36	56	53
„ 7	44	36	56	52
„ 8	42	33	56	52
„ 9	49	41	56	53
„ 10	43	33	56	50
„ 11	38	28	53	50
„ 12	44	28	54	50
„ 13	44	36	54	51
„ 14	51	40	56	52
„ 15	54	50	59	55
„ 16	53	49	58	56
„ 17	49	34	56	50
„ 18	44	37	52	50
„ 19	44	32	52	49
„ 20	43	33	54	50
„ 21	43	33	54	52
„ 22	51	35	52	40
„ 23	53	41	59	55
„ 24	46	37	60	56
„ 25	52	38	58	56
„ 26	53	39	59	56
„ 27	44	35	59	55
„ 28	38	31	58	53
„ 29	37	30	56	53
„ 30	43	33	57	53
„ 31	46	38	57	54

The MEDICAL STATISTICS for the Year 1854 will be found in the following Tables :— Medical Officer's Report

No. 1.

Number of convicts in the prison 1st January 1854 - -		489
Number admitted during the year 1854 :—		
Ordinary convicts - - - - -	400	
Convicts from Bermuda- - - -	35	436
Received from Bethlehem Hospital - -	1	
		925

Number discharged during the year :—

Ordinary convicts—		
Discharged on other than medical grounds -	305	
Deaths - - - - - -	6	
Suicides - - - - - -	1	
Pardons and licences on medical grounds - -	5	
Removed on account of ill health - - -	1	
Removed as of weak mind - - - -	1	351
Removed as insane to Bethlehem Hospital - -	1	
Removed to public works before the end of their term of imprisonment - - - -	12	
Transferred to Dartmoor at the end of their term of imprisonment as unfit for labour on the public works	19	
Convicts from Bermuda :—		
Discharged by royal licence - - -	32	
Removed to Dartmoor - - - -	1	35
Deaths - - - - - -	2	
Received from Bethlehem and discharged by royal licence		1
		387
Total number of prisoners left in prison, December 31 - -		538

No. 2.

Average daily number of prisoners* - - -	519·16
„ per-centage of sick* - - -	3·13
„ „ on extra diet* -	17·08

DAILY PER-CENTAGE OF SICK.

Month.	1843 to 1852.	1853.	1854.
January - - - -	4·03	2·07	3·64
February - - - -	3·85	2·35	3·38
March - - - -	4·09	2·11	3·65
April - - - - -	3·68	1·32	3·86
May - - - - -	3·14	1·76	3·40
June - - - - -	3·45	2·19	3·16
July - - - - -	3·66	1·84	3·73
August - - - -	3·40	2·01	2·75
September - - - -	3·13	2·60	3·04
October - - - -	3·06	2·98	2·64
November - - - -	2·96	2·69	1·94
December - - - -	3·09	2·30	2·39
Annual mean -	3·46	2·18	3·13

* Exclusive of the invalids received from Bermuda.

Medical Officer's Report.

No. 3.

A List of all Cases* that have required Medical Treatment during the Year 1854.

	Slighter Cases.	Grave Cases.
I. Zymotic diseases:		
1. Measles	2	—
2. Erysipelas	—	2
3. Syphilis	3	—
4. Cholera	—	—
4. Choleraic diarrhœa	4	—
5. Dysentery	—	1
5. Dysenteric diarrhœa	4	—
II. Sporadic diseases:		
1. Affections of the brain and nervous system—		
Mania	—	1
Weakness of intellect	—	1
Epilepsy	1	—
Cerebral disease	—	1
2. Affections of the organs of respiration—		
Catarrhal affections	359	—
Bronchitis	6	—
Hæmoptysis	—	2
Chronic pleuritic disease	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1
Acute phthisis	—	3
3. Affections of the organs of digestion—		
Constipation	622	—
Diarrhœa †	174	—
Dyspepsia	287	—
Ulceration of the bowels	—	1
Abcess in the liver	—	1
Jaundice	1	—
Hæmorrhoidal affections	15	—
Tubercular peritonitis	—	1
Quinsy	—	1
4. Affections of the organs of circulation:		
Palpitation of the heart	5	—
Anœmia with heart affection	1	—
5. Affections of the urinary and generative organs, stricture, &c.	5	—
6. Affections of the organs of locomotion:		
Chronic rheumatism	37	—
Subacute rheumatism	1	—
Chronic synovitis	1	—
Bad knee	4	—
Periostitis	1	—
7 Affections of the integumentary system:		
Carbuncle	1	—
Boils	11	—
Ulcers, onychia, &c.	9	—
Sebaceous tumours	2	—
Cutaneous eruptions	16	—
8. Affections of the eye and ear:		
Ophthalmic affections	11	—
Aural affections	3	—
9. Other diseases:		
Anœmia	5	—
Scrofula	5	—
Tuberculosis	—	1
10. Various trivial and anomalous cases, including slight injuries	129	—
	1,724	18
Total	1,732	

* Exclusive of cases occurring among the invalids from Bermuda.

† Some of these cases were doubtless due to "zymotic" influence, but as it was difficult to separate them from common "sporadic" diarrhœa, they are included under this head.

No. 4.—Deaths. 1854.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Fatal Disease.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Length of Imprisonment in Pentonville before Death.	Total Length of Imprisonment in various Prisons before Death.	Health on Admission.	Whence received.	Previous Occupation.	Occupation in the Prison.
J. B. - -	5,042	24	1853. April 5	1854. March 2 -	1854. April 11	Dysentery -	1 year 6 days	4 years 3 weeks.	Apparently good.	Portsmouth	Brick-maker.	Matmaker
A. S. - -	5,015	22	Feb. 7	April 16 -	June 21	Tubercular disease of abdomen.	1 year 4 mths. 12 days.	2 years 3 months 14 days.	Apparently good: had been discharged from Marines as an invalid.	Millbank	Private marine.	Weaver and tailor.
C. H. - -	5,591	20	1854. June 9	June 13 -	June 26	Cerebral disease.	17 days -	7 months -	Apparently good.	Millbank	Labourer	Weaver.
T. H. - -	5,555	33	June 9	July 29 -	Sept. 8	Abscess of liver.	3 months -	6 months 12 days.	Apparently good.	Millbank	Labourer	Matmaker
G. N. - -	5,465	16	Feb. 1	March 15 -	April 17	Bronchitis supervening on tubercle.	2½ months -	5 months 24 days.	Thin: health apparently good.	Millbank	Labourer	Tailor.
E. G. - -	5,719	24		Nov. 22 -	Dec. 1	Pneumonic phthisis.	2 months 9 days.	Nearly 6 yrs.	Ditto - -	Portsmouth	Labourer	Tailor.
E. S. - -	5,482	58	Feb. 1	On admission.	Feb. 11	Phthisis - -	10 days -	—	Apparently moribund.	"James"	Labourer	None.
I. M'C. -	5,503	50	Feb. 1	On admission.	Feb. 26	Phthisis, &c. -	25 days -	—	Diseased -	"James"	Grocer -	None.
H. T. - -	5,045	24	1853. May 5	Health good during confinement.	Aug. 7	Suicide by hanging.	About 15 months.	About 16 months.	Good - -	Millbank	Blacksmith	Shoemaker.

No. 5.—Licences on Medical Grounds. 1854.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Decease.	Date of Discharge by Licence.	Disease for which Licence was granted.	Length of Imprisonment in Pentonville before Disease appeared.	Total Length of Imprisonment previous to Decease.	Health on Admission.	Whence received.	Previous Occupation.	Occupation in the Prison.
C. T. - -	4,913	26	1852. 23 Dec.	1854. April 7 -	1854. Aug. 12	Tuberculosis -	15 months 15 days.	20 months 7 days.	Apparently good.	Millbank	Farm labourer.	Shoemaker.
H. I. S. -	5,556	20	1854. June 9	June 18 -	Aug. 18	Ulceration of the bowels.	9 days - -	1 year and upwards.	Admitted affected.	Millbank	Linen draper's assistant.	Weaver.
S. T. - -	5,316	44	1853. Dec. 1	Before admission.	Aug. 21	Hemiplegic paralysis.	On admission.	—	Admitted affected.	Springfield	Conveyancer.	None.
A. T. - -	5,350	32	Dec. 2	Jan. 10 -	Oct. 9 -	Chronic pulmonary disease.	5 weeks -	11 weeks -	Impaired; had been invalided and discharged from the army.	Maidstone	Private soldier.	Tailor.
J. M'G. -	5,638	19	1854. June 10	Sept. 1 - -	Oct. 21	Pulmonary phthisis.	2 months 3 weeks.	6 months 3 weeks.	Thin and delicate.	Millbank	Plasterer	Tailor.

Medical Officer's Report.

No. 6.

REMOVED on account of Ill Health.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Date of Admission.	Date of Removal.	Health on Admission.	Cause of Removal.	Where removed to.
		1853.	1854.			
M. R.	5,096	July 7 -	Aug. 12 -	Impaired -	Anœmia, with heart affection.	Invalid Hulk.

No. 7.

REMOVED to DARTMOOR at the End of Term of Imprisonment as unfit for Labour on the Public Works.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Morbid Conditions on Admission.	Morbid Conditions when discharged.
J. S. -	5,007	Of phthisical aspect -	Delicate.
W. B. S.	4,774	Heart affection - -	Delicate.
W. G.	4,810	Disease of ear - -	Disease of internal ear.
W. M.	4,766	Fractured knee-pan -	Lame.
R. B. -	4,917	Strumous - -	Strumous testicle.
J. C. -	4,850	Of strumous diathesis -	Strumous glands.
H. C. -	4,992	Heart affection - -	Heart affection.
T. J. -	4,773	Delicate - - -	Unfit for hard labour.
W. J. -	4,986	Varicose veins - -	Varicose veins.
J. S. -	4,856	Strumous - -	Unfit for hard labour.
J. B. -	4,857	Weakly - - -	Weakly.
W. R.	4,878	Left arm atrophied -	Unfit for hard labour.
C. S. -	5,059	Delicate - - -	Delicate.
G. R. -	5,330	Strumous glands - -	Strumous glands.
E. L. -	5,167	Weakly - - -	Weakly.
J. P. -	5,075	Delicate - - -	Pale and delicate.
R. J. -	5,290	Bad eyes—subject to cough	Subject to cough.
J. L. -	5,390	Amaurosis, nearly blind -	Nearly blind.
R. P. -	5,353	None - - -	Suppurating bursa.

No. 8.—Removal on account of Mental Disease. 1854.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Mental condition on Admission.	Whether any known tendency to Insanity before Admission.	Form of Insanity.	Date of Appearance of Mental symptoms.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
J. Q. - - -	5,254	- -	12 Oct. 1853 -	Apparently sane	Had shown symptoms of insanity at intervals for 12 years. Was discharged from Shepton-Mallet prison as a lunatic.	Mania -	12 April 1854	20 June 1854	Bethlehem Hospital.
E. F. - - -	5,690	40	5 Sept. 1854 -	Admitted affected.	Exhibited weakness of mind in the prison whence he came. Had been previously confined for two years as a lunatic in Thorpe Asylum.	Weakness of mind.	On admission	15 Nov. 1854	Invalid Hulk.

Medical Officer's Report.

No. 9.—Suspensions of the Discipline by the Medical Officer.

1. On account of health.

Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.
5,096	Declining health	5,091	Declining health and upwards of a year in separate confinement.	5,453	As convalescing from illness.
5,418	„	4,913		5,200	
5,001	„	5,073		5,220	
5,516	„	5,144		5,210	
5,059	„	5,098		5,543	Phthisical.
5,443	„	4,878		5,638	„
5,091	„	5,087		5,353	Disease of tendons.
5,290	„	4,884		5,223	Dyspeptic.
5,211	„	4,851		5,315	„
5,451	„	4,895		5,163	Headache.
5,341	„	4,856		5,330	Struma.
5,583	„	5,196		5,367	„
5,266	„	5,694	Epilepsy.	5,117	„
5,448	Amaurotic.	5,547	Hypochondriacal.	5,267	Bad leg.
				5,204	Pain in the chest.

2. On Mental Grounds.

Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.
5,372	Malays; ignorant of the English language.	5,184	Morbidly suspicious.	5,805	Odd and excitable.
5,373		5,392	„ „	5,217	Motiveless misconduct.
5,815	Of low intellect.	5,209	Annoyed by blasphemous thoughts and spiritual doubts.	5,714	Delusion; doubtful.
5,345				5,703	Depression.
5,507					
4,786	Terror at night.	5,254	Flighty; subsequently insane.	5,294	Morbidly suspicious; fancied his food was "drugged."
5,170	Weak-minded and superstitious.	5,238	Nervous and excitable.		
5,062					
5,169	Stupidity.	5,075	Mental irritability.	5,044	Stated that "poison" was mixed with his food.
5,145	Motiveless misconduct.	5,178	Unusually excitable.		

Medical Officer's Report.

No. 10.

REMOVED before the Expiration of their Term of Separate Confinement to Public Works.

Reg. No.	Why removed.	Health when removed.
5,373	Likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline of the Prison - - -	Good.
5,373		
5,274		
5,184		
5,071		
5,251		
5,245		
5,221		
5,209		
5,145		
5,169		
5,328	Had an attack of insanity in 1853; noticed in last year's report - - -	

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PARKHURST PRISON.

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT - - - - - - - 49

APPENDIX :—

I. Governor's Report - - - - 56

II. Chaplain's Report - - - - 60

III. Junior Ward Chaplain's Report - - - 66

IV. Medical Officer's Report - - - 71

V. Steward's Report - - - 77

PARKHURST PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons made, as regards Parkhurst Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 82, and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

45 Parliament Street, 1855.

We have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1854, in compliance with the above-recited Acts of Parliament.

State of the Buildings.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings which were not constructed for prison purposes, and which were erected before Parkhurst was used as a prison, are not in a satisfactory state, though they are still serviceable, and with constant attention may continue to be so for some years to come.

All the buildings of a more recent date are in excellent order.

The junior ward dormitories which were divided by wooden partitions, and in many respects objectionable, have been entirely altered. The floors were removed, the roof raised, and a wing constructed to contain 132 small sleeping cells, separate

from each other by partitions of corrugated iron. At the close of the year a similar wing was in course of construction.

Abuses.

Abuses. We are not aware of any abuses existing in the management of the prison.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers. The conduct of both the superior and subordinate officers has given general satisfaction.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners. The conduct of the prisoners in their wards and when at work, as well as when in school, was quite as satisfactory as could have been expected.

Escapes.

Escapes. During the year attempts to escape made by five prisoners were so far successful, that they reached points some miles from the prison, but were unable to leave the island before they were retaken and brought back. The particulars appear in the Governor's Report in the Appendix.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The daily average number for the year was -	541	
At the commencement of the year 1854 the number of prisoners remaining at Parkhurst was - - - - -		616
Received during the year:		
From Millbank Prison - - -	49	
„ Dorchester Barracks - -	70	
Re-committed, their Licences having been revoked - - - - -	2	121
		737
Discharged at the expiration of their respective sentences - - - -	2	
Liberated on Licence - - -	157	
Transferred to Portland Prison - -	22	
„ Pentonville - - -	1	
„ Dartmoor - - -	7	
„ Portsmouth - - -	10	
Died - - - - - - -	2	
		201
Remaining at Parkhurst 31st December 1854		536
		737

Expenses of the Prison.

Expenses. A detailed statement of the prison expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1855, is given in the Appendix. The

total cost of the prison, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 16,623*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*, which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 14,277*l.* 19*s.*

Employment of Prisoners.

Employment of prisoners.

No change has taken place in the general employment of the prisoners since our last report. They have worked steadily and satisfactorily. Full details are given in the report made by Mr. Strickland, Steward and Industrial Superintendent. See Appendix.

Mental and Moral Training of the Prisoners.

Mental and moral training of the prisoners.

The reports made by the Chaplains are in the Appendix, that of the senior Chaplain, Mr. Smith, at page 60, and that of Mr. Spear, Chaplain of the junior wards, of which he has, under the Governor, the immediate management, at page 66. No alteration has been made in the school arrangements, nor are any contemplated at present. The routine of teaching having been fully explained in previous reports it is unnecessary to repeat the details. The object is not to educate the prisoners highly, but to impart as much secular knowledge as may be useful to them in their respective stations when discharged from prison.

Their progress has equalled that of the preceding year, and is quite as great as could be reasonably expected.

Health of the Prisoners.

Health of the prisoners.

The Medical Officer's report appears in the Appendix, p. 71.

The health of the prisoners during the past year was very good. The greatest number in the infirmary at any one time was 36, and the least number 3; and although small-pox and scarlatina, the latter to a very great extent, prevailed in the neighbourhood, the prisoners entirely escaped.

Two prisoners died; one of phthisis, the other probably of renal disease, but who, for the reason given by the Medical Officer, was not subjected to a post mortem examination. Both prisoners are supposed to have had the seeds of their diseases in their constitutions when admitted into the prison.

Scrofula always prevails to a greater or less degree among this class of prisoners, but during the year 1854 it was more extensive than usual. The situation of the prison, the regular diet, and the warm clothing which the prisoners receive, and the attention which is paid to incipient disorder, go far, however, to mitigate the intensity of the disease, which most frequently

is traceable to hereditary causes, and to the neglected, miserable, and vicious lives led by the patients in early youth. It is a remarkable fact connected with this subject, that the majority of the boys most afflicted with scrofula are among the worst disposed of the prisoners.

With respect to the sanitary condition of the establishment, we must attribute its generally satisfactory state to the care and skill of the Medical Officer, as much as to what he himself ascribes it in the following extract from his report.

"I attribute the favourable state of health we have so long enjoyed to the attention that is paid to all the conditions on which its preservation depends—sufficient diet and clothing, attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and, above all, to the care that is taken to bring all ailments immediately under medical supervision; for in these establishments, where prisoners are so entirely under control, much disease may be prevented by timely attention."

*Prisoners discharged with Licences.**

Prisoners discharged with licences.

As this is a subject of considerable importance we deem it expedient to enter into some details, showing the conditions upon which prisoners receive their licences, and, so far as a limited period of trial permits us to form an opinion, how the system operates.

According to the prison rules, the prisoners are classified according to their conduct and to the length of time they have been in the establishment. At first they are placed in the probationary ward, where they remain for a period generally of four months. From thence they pass into the third class, from which, after four months, they are eligible for removal to the second class, where they remain for at least six months before they are transferred to the first class, which is sub-divided into two divisions, and no prisoner is placed in the first division until he has passed at least six months in the second division of that class. Hence it will be seen that the most exemplary character cannot attain the first division of the first class under twenty months from his entrance, and any offence of magnitude will throw him back into an inferior class, where he is obliged to remain a stipulated time before he regains his former position, however good his conduct may be during the intermediate period.

It is from the first division of the first class that prisoners are recommended for liberation with licences; to them it is accorded

* The prisoners referred to are those who have been sentenced to transportation. No instructions have been issued respecting prisoners sentenced to penal servitude.

only after having passed nine months in that division, and on the following scale :—

Prisoners in the general wards, *i.e.* who were above 14 years old on admission; sentenced to 7 years' transportation after a detention of - - -	3 years.
Sentenced to 10 years and upwards, after a detention of - - - - -	4 „
In the junior wards; *i. e.* who were less than 14 years old on admission; sentenced to 7 years transportation, after a detention of - - -	3½ years.
Sentenced to 10 years and upwards, after a detention of - - - - - - -	4 „

When it is decided that a prisoner shall be recommended for his discharge, inquiries are made as to the likelihood of his obtaining employment either among his own friends and relatives, or among such persons as the superior officers of the prison may have induced to befriend him. If the result appear satisfactory, his name is confidently submitted to the Secretary of State; but when doubtful or unsatisfactory, the whole of the circumstances are brought under the Secretary of State for his decision.

In the meantime they are not removed from the other prisoners, but they cease to be so rigorously watched as heretofore; they are given the ordinary garments of a working man, and though they attend all prison duties, they make one step towards the freedom which they are again about to experience.

Under the foregoing conditions 157 prisoners were set free. The Governor's observations with respect to them are as follows:—(See Appendix, page 57).

"By far the greater number of these returned to their homes, satisfactory promises having been given by their parents or other near relatives that they should be maintained, and arrangements made for enabling them to obtain honest and respectable employment. Four were apprenticed on board collier brigs, and three of them appear likely to become able and efficient seamen; twenty-five who either were orphans or had no friends able to assist them, were taken into private employment by benevolent gentlemen, who kindly expressed willingness to afford them an opportunity of earning an honest livelihood. Very satisfactory reports have been received of several of these boys.

"Two lads, who were disappointed at the small amount of the wages which they received in their first place and left their situations in the hope of 'bettering themselves,' fell into loose company and forfeited their licences. In many cases the friends did not realise the promises which they had made, and were not able to provide employment for their sons, so that the lads were thrown into poverty and trouble when they had expended the little sum which they took with them as the amount of their earnings in prison.

"Several of the licensed boys have been exposed to much annoyance in consequence of the fact that they are liberated convicts having become known in their neighbourhood. One, who was and still is working hard early and late at his trade as a sawyer and supporting himself creditably on the wages of his labour, writes that he is looked upon with distrust, and if anything is lost in the village the policeman comes to his father's cottage to inquire if *he* has got it. . Another stated that on his arriving at home his former associates in theft beset him continually, and would have compelled him, in spite of his utmost refusals, to join them in stealing, if he had not broken away from them, run to a recruiting party, and enlisted as a soldier. One, respecting whom I have most gratifying testimony that he is conducting himself well in all respects, writes to me, and in the sincerity of his heart acknowledges that now he is in possession of liberty it seems to have lost its sweets and charms, and he feels dismayed and almost despondent at the trials by which he finds himself surrounded. Another, who had been licenced and afterwards recommitted, said to me 'I had my licence, Sir, but to tell you the truth, I could not see that it was of any value to me, no one would employ me, the money I had taken with me when I was released was all spent, I was miserable and wretched, and I thought I might as well be in prison as be starving outside.'

"A young man who was in domestic service, behaving well, and having the good-will and confidence of his master and others, was made so miserable by being told that he was known to have been a convict, that he could not remain in the locality; he gave up a comfortable place and good wages in the service of an excellent master because his neighbours were so uncharitable and unfeeling as to cast in his teeth the reproach of what they heard he had been.

"I mention these facts to show some of the difficulties to which those who are anxious to do well are exposed, in order that all who have their licences revoked may not be condemned without inquiry, as having wilfully relapsed into crime."

The Chaplain also remarks, Appendix, page 60 :—

"Though I get a good many letters in the aggregate, yet but few of these boys have written to me. Some, before they left, have begged me not to expect to hear from them, for that they were afraid it might lead to the discovery that they had been here as prisoners, a thing they were anxious to hide if possible. I know too that this feeling was shared in by many others who did not express it to me. Nor am I surprised that young lads should not wish to hold intercourse with a prison, a place that is associated in their minds with punishment and disgrace. On the contrary, I consider this feeling wholesome, and wherever I have seen its manifestations I have respected it. I am persuaded that this, in a great measure, accounts for the silence of numbers of them. Others who have promised they would write have not done so; but many of these begged me, when I answered them, not to address the letter from this place, but from the post town next to us, lest any one should see the letter and suspect them.

"Still, as I said, I have heard from a good many, and my correspondence with them has shown me the great difficulties with which they have to struggle.

"In some cases the friends of our boys who have left us have inveigled the good-conduct money which they had earned, spent it in drink, and then once more turned them adrift upon the world, to support themselves as best they could. Several have written to me in deep poverty and distress and begging for help. I have afforded it in every deserving case, generally through the clergyman of the parish or district.

"In some other cases, where they have been sent to a distance from their old haunts to situations provided for them, their friends have induced them to return, and there they are surrounded by the very associations and influences which before criminalised them. Who cannot see what must be the result in such instances?

"But there are others, I am thankful to say, who fully exhibit the good principles imbibed in this place, and who are earning their bread honestly and honourably, and giving satisfaction to their employers."

We can, after all, as yet, come to no positive conclusion as to how the experiment of liberating these prisoners in this country rather than elsewhere will succeed, though we must acknowledge we are not very sanguine as to the result. In our report made in 1853 for the year 1852 we stated, "So far as we are able to judge, we confidently expect that by far the greater proportion of those who have been trained at Parkhurst, *provided on their discharge they are not of necessity thrown back on their old haunts and habits*, will make a vigorous effort to regain the position they have lost." Unfortunately, under the present system of discharge, we have reason to believe that however well they may have been placed on quitting the prison, the majority, before very long, do find their way back to their old haunts, and consequently are not unlikely to resort to their old habits, undoing in a few weeks all the good done during the years they passed at Parkhurst.

It is not our province to enter into any question which has reference to general policy; but we cannot but regret that any circumstances should have arisen to prevent these young men from entering upon creditable careers in a distant colony.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.

D. O'Brien,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 10, 1855.

Governor's Report.

I BEG to transmit to you the following Report of this Prison for the year 1854, as directed by the Parkhurst Rules.

Number of Prisoners.

At the commencement of the year 1854 the number of prisoners remaining at Parkhurst was - -			616
Received during the year:			
From Millbank Prison - - - -	49		
„ Dorchester Barracks - - -	70		
Re-committed, their licences having been revoked -	2		
		121	
			737
Discharged at the expiration of their respective sentences - - - - -	2		
Liberated on licence - - - -	157		
Transferred to Portland Prison - -	22		
„ „ Pentonville - - -	1		
„ „ Dartmoor - - -	7		
„ „ Portsmouth - - -	10		
Died - - - - - - -	2		
		201	
Remaining at Parkhurst 31st December 1854 -		536	
			737

The daily average number for the year was - 541

Conduct of the Officers.—The general behaviour of the officers has been creditable and satisfactory, and, taken collectively, they are a decidedly respectable and useful body of men. One officer died, one was superannuated, and one discharged with a gratuity on account of ill-health; three were discharged, and one was transferred at his own request to Millbank Prison.

The health of some of the officers suffered a good deal from their continual exposure to weather while on duty and at work with prisoners on the farm, and the occasional absence from duty of two or three sick officers at a time has caused considerable embarrassment in an establishment so strictly limited in numbers, that the daily routine requires the presence and efficiency of every individual.

Governor's Report

Industrial Employments.—The prisoners have steadily pursued the same occupations as have been reported on in former years.

A good deal of draining has been well executed in fields on both sides of the Newport Road, and within the prison; a party of tailors have been employed in making knapsacks and fatigue jackets for the army, in addition to the manufacture of clothing of all descriptions required for use in the prison.

Treatment and Condition.—The same routine and the same system of discipline and treatment in all respects was observed as in previous years.

Conduct of Prisoners.—Their general conduct was good. The great majority of the offences punished were the acts of a very limited number of individuals, and if arrangements could be made to keep such characters in a ward by themselves, and to employ them at labour of an irksome and uninteresting description, so that, having once undergone it, they would feel desirous to avoid, by better conduct, all risk of being again subjected to such discipline, I am persuaded that the result would be very salutary, and the entries in the Misconduct Book would be reduced to a very small number.

Buildings.—A considerable alteration has been made in the Junior Wards Prison. The wooden cell partitions in the dormitories, which were in various respects very objectionable, have been removed, and replaced by corrugated iron; the floors between the upper and lower dormitories were also taken away, and the roof raised, so that in each wing 132 cells were constructed. Slate was substituted for wood in the galleries, cell floors, and stairs. Windows with arrangements for opening to admit fresh air were so placed that each would light and ventilate two cells, and six skylights were fixed in the roof of each wing. These alterations are likely to promote the health and comfort of the prisoners.

The other buildings remain much in the same condition as they were when reported on last year.

Release of Prisoners on Licence.—I have stated above that 157 prisoners were liberated in the course of the year on licence. By far the greater number of these returned to their homes, satisfactory promises having been given by their parents or other near relatives that they should be maintained, and arrangements made for enabling them to obtain honest and respectable employment. Four were apprenticed on board collier brigs, and three of them appear likely to become able and efficient seamen; 25 who either were orphans or had no friends able to assist them were taken into private employment by benevolent gentlemen who kindly expressed willingness to afford them an opportunity of earning an honest livelihood. Very satisfactory reports have been received of several of these boys.

Two lads who were disappointed at the small amount of the wages which they received in their first place, and left their situations in the hope of "bettering themselves," fell into loose company

Governor's Report.

and forfeited their licences. In many cases the friends did not realize the promises which they had made, and were not able to provide employment for their sons, so that the lads were thrown into poverty and trouble when they had expended the little sum which they took for them as the amount of their earnings in prison.

Several of the licensed boys have been exposed to much inconvenience in consequence of the fact that they are liberated convicts having become known in their neighbourhood. One who was, and still is, working hard early and late at his trade as a sawyer, and supporting himself creditably on the wages of his labour, writes that he is looked upon with distrust, and if anything is lost in the village the policemen come to his father's cottage to inquire if he has got it. Another stated that, on his arriving at home, his former associates in theft beset him continually, and would have compelled him, in spite of his utmost refusals, to join them in stealing if he had not broken away from them, run to a recruiting party and enlisted as a soldier. One, respecting whom I have most gratifying testimony that he is conducting himself well in all respects, writes to me, and in the sincerity of his heart acknowledges that now he is in possession of liberty it seems to have lost its sweets and charms, and he feels dismayed, and almost despondent at the trials by which he finds himself surrounded. Another who has been licensed and afterwards recommitted, said to me, "I had my licence, Sir, but to tell you the truth, I could not see that it was of any value to me; no one would employ me; the money I had taken with me when I was released was all spent; I was miserable and wretched, and I thought I might as well be in prison as be starving outside.

A young man who was in domestic service, behaving well, and having the good will and confidence of his master and others, was made so miserable by being told that he was known to have been a convict, that he could not remain in the locality; he gave up a comfortable place and good wages in the service of an excellent master, because his neighbours were so uncharitable and unfeeling as to cast in his teeth the reproach of what they heard he had been.

I mention these facts to show some of the difficulties to which those who are anxious to do well are exposed, in order that all who have their licences revoked may not be condemned without inquiry as having wilfully relapsed into crime.

Escapes.—During the alterations of the Junior Wards Prison two prisoners contrived, on the 24th of April, to escape from that building; they were apprehended near Cowes the same day and brought back to the prison. One of these boys, whose friends live near Portsmouth, again escaped with two others on the night of the 21st June, by taking advantage of some of the scaffolding fixed by the contractors' workmen. They were retaken near the coast of the island, and brought back to Parkhurst.

Deaths.—Only two deaths occurred during the year, one from consumption, the other from disease of the liver and of the pericardium.

Governor's Report.

I believe the medical officer will be able to give a very satisfactory report of the general health of the establishment during last year. The absence of any epidemic disease among the prisoners year after year, affords strong testimony in favour of the sanitary condition of Parkhurst. A large number of the cases treated in the infirmary will be found, I believe, to have been only colds, chilblains, slight disorders of the bowels, or trifling cuts. Among boys of this class there is a strong disposition to report themselves sick with the view of escaping out-of-door labour in cold and wet weather, or of relieving the sameness of their rations by obtaining hospital diet and extras.

General Rules.—The Rules have been carefully observed, and no abuses have occurred within my knowledge.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE HALL, *Governor.*

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of PARKHURST PRISON for the Year ended 31st March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,553	2	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,223	7	4
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	706	7	5
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	518	12	7
Uniforms for officers and servants	161	14	10
Victualling prisoners	5,053	5	7
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,585	16	4½
Bedding for prisoners	161	2	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	76	0	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	99	14	3
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	698	1	10½
Gratuities to convicts	281	14	6
Furniture and fittings	62	9	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	17	8	8
Fuel and light	759	14	3¼
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,084	7	6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	91	14	0
Brushes, brooms, and mops	27	14	2¼
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	1	13	6
Various small disbursements	282	0	8
Rent, rates, and taxes	177	11	3
Total	16,623	12	11½
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,345	13	11½
Net expenditure	£14,277	19	0

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 10, 1855.

Chaplain's Report.

I BEG to submit to you the following as my report for the year ending December 31, 1854.

The general routine, the working of that routine, and the results of it, are so like those of the former year, that I need not occupy your attention by going into the details of them.

The following are the statistics of the past year:—

Probationary Ward and Schools.—121 new boys were received into this ward from Millbank during the year, and, after having passed their probationary course, were transferred by the Governor to the general and junior wards. The routine and discipline of this ward and school continue to work satisfactorily.

General Schools.—The progress of the boys in these schools was equal to that of the year 1853, and on this point I need do no more than refer to the accompanying Tables. They show that the boys in general have been anxious to learn, and that the masters have been diligent in teaching them.

The general conduct of the boys was not quite so good as in the former year. Such variations must be expected, and we are prepared for them. It will be seen, however, that there was not much the matter when I say, that only 7 per cent. were complained of in school for petty offences, and only 9 per cent. reported to the Governor for more serious offences. The Tables give full information under this head.

136 were set at liberty on licence during the year. Though I get a good many letters in the aggregate, yet but few of these boys have written to me. Some, before they left, have begged me not to expect to hear from them; for that they were afraid it might lead to the discovery that they had been here as prisoners, a thing they were anxious to hide if possible. I know, too, that this feeling was shared in by many others who did not express it to me. Nor am I surprised that young lads should not wish to hold intercourse with a prison—a place that is associated in their minds with punishment and disgrace. On the contrary, I consider this feeling wholesome, and whenever I have seen its manifestations I have respected it. I am persuaded that this in a great measure accounts for the silence of numbers of them. Others who have promised they would write have not done so; but many of these begged me, when I answered them,

not to address the letter from this place, but from the post town next to us, lest any one should see the letter and suspect them.

Still as I said, I have heard from a good many, and my correspondence with them has shown me the great difficulties with which they have to struggle. Convicts in this country will, I think, ever be treated with suspicion, and in some cases with unkindness, and even cruelty; and though with indignation I denounce this latter treatment, yet in my opinion, it is not altogether desirable to get rid of the feeling which causes the former treatment; for it is one great safeguard of public honesty. But then this must necessarily act injuriously upon the liberated convict himself, and perhaps it is in exact proportion as he is conscious that he is desirous and determined to do right, that he will be disheartened when he is treated as if he were sure to do wrong.

In some cases the friends of our boys who have left us have inveigled the good conduct money which they had earned, spent it in drink, and then once more turned them adrift upon the world, to support themselves as best they could. Several have written to me in deep poverty and distress, and begging for help. I have afforded it in every deserving case, generally through the clergyman of the parish or district.

In some other cases, where they have been sent to a distance from their old haunts, to situations provided for them, their friends have induced them to return, and there they are surrounded by the very associations and influences which before criminalized them. Who cannot see what must be the result in such instances?

But there are others, I am thankful to say, who fully exhibit the good principles imbibed in this place, and who are earning their bread honestly and honourably, and giving satisfaction to their employers; and these cases encourage us to proceed in our work, arduous and depressing as it is, and at the same time enkindle our gratitude to Him who is the Author of all good.

The rules laid down for the guidance of the Chaplain's department have been fully observed during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY SMITH, *Chaplain.*

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

Chaplain's Report.

RETURN of the AMOUNT of PETTY and SERIOUS MISCONDUCT in the PROBATIONARY and SENIOR WARD SCHOOLS during the Year.

Total number of boys under instruction in the schools during the year	636
Number of boys entered in the school misconduct book for petty offences in school	45
Number of boys reported to the Governor for punishment on account of continued petty misconduct, or for serious offences	56
Number of boys who have not been complained of for petty offences in school throughout the year	591
Number of boys who have not been reported to the Governor for punishment throughout the year	580

	Number per cent.
1. Of boys complained of for petty offences	7
2. Of boys not complained of for petty offences	93
3. Of boys reported to the Governor	9
4 Of boys not reported to the Governor	91
Of the 45 boys entered in the school misconduct book for petty offences there were complained of once	32
Twice	9
Three times	3
Four times	1
Of the 56 boys reported to the Governor for punishment on account of continued petty misconduct or for serious offences, there were reported once	45
Twice	8
Three times	1
Four times	1
Six times	1

TABLE I.—Showing the AMOUNT of PROGRESS in SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENTS of 178 PRISONERS removed or liberated by LICENCE during the Year, and of 421 being in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS, on the 31st December 1854.

	No. of Boys.	Attainments.	Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.					Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any or none.
Removed to other Prisons	40	At Reception	2	10	19	4	5	–	3	23	8	6	–	3	23	9	5	–	5	4	17	14	–	–	1	22	17
		At Removal	26	12	2	–	–	18	10	11	1	–	19	16	5	–	–	29	4	5	2	–	4	13	13	9	1
Pardoned or liberated by licence	138	At Reception	2	21	75	25	15	1	8	62	43	24	1	4	63	37	33	4	2	17	69	46	–	–	4	64	70
		At Removal	86	44	8	–	–	54	54	30	–	–	76	60	2	–	–	107	21	10	–	–	6	49	69	14	–
Senior School	340	At Reception	6	40	182	67	45	3	16	149	96	76	3	11	158	98	70	6	9	49	129	147	–	–	12	122	206
		On Dec. 31, 1854	198	73	63	6	–	131	111	88	10	–	181	109	47	3	–	195	66	66	13	–	15	76	142	80	27
Probationary School	81	At Reception	2	14	49	9	7	2	5	50	8	16	2	1	45	15	18	3	1	14	22	41	–	2	1	41	37
		On Dec. 31, 1854	10	31	33	7	–	7	32	33	9	–	5	33	36	7	–	30	21	26	4	–	–	7	37	34	3

TABLE II.—Showing the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT of 599 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS, in the Year 1854.

			Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
40 removed to other prisons	Average time in Parkhurst, 38 months	When received	5	25	47½	10	12½	—	7½	57½	20	15	—	7½	57½	22½	12½
		At removal	65	30	5	—	—	45	25	27½	2½	—	47½	40	12½	—	—
138 pardoned or liberated by licence	Average time in Parkhurst, 45 months	When received	1½	15	54 1/28	18	11	4/28	5¾	45	31	17½	3/28	3	45 2/28	26 2/28	24
		At removal	62¼	32	5 2/28	—	—	39	39	22	—	—	55	43½	1½	—	—
340 remaining in Senior School	Average time in Parkhurst, 33 months	When received	1¾	11¾	53 1/20	19¾	13¼	1	4⅗	43¾	28¼	22¼	1	3¼	46½	28¾	20½
		On 31st December 1854	58¼	21½	18 1/20	1⅗	—	38½	32½	26	3	—	53¼	32	13¾	1	—
81 remaining in Probationary Ward	Average time in Parkhurst, 2½ months	When received	2½	17¼	60½	11	8¾	2⅕	6	61¾	10	19¾	2½	1¼	55½	18 1/28	22¼
		On 31st December 1854	12¼	38¼	40 2/28	8¾	—	8¾	39½	40 3/28	11	—	6	40 2/28	44½	8 2/28	—

			Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any or none.
40 removed to other prisons	Average time in Parkhurst, 38 months	When received	—	12½	10	42½	35	—	—	2½	55	42½
		At removal	72½	10	12½	5	—	10	32½	32½	22½	2½
138 pardoned or liberated by licence	Average time in Parkhurst, 45 months	When received	3	1½	12¼	50	33¼	—	—	3	46 2/28	50 2/28
		At removal	77½	50¼	7¼	—	—	4¼	35½	50	10¼	—
340 remaining in Senior School	Average time in Parkhurst, 33 months	When received	1 2/28	2 2/28	14½	38	43	—	—	3¼	36	60½
		On 31st December 1854	57¼	19 1/28	19½	4	—	4½	22¼	41 2/28	23½	8
81 remaining in Probationary Ward	Average time in Parkhurst, 2½ months	When received	3 2/28	1¼	17¼	27¼	50½	—	2½	1¼	50½	45 2/28
		On 31st December 1854	37	26	32	5	—	—	8¾	45½	42	3 2/28

TABLE III.—Showing the SUMMARY of the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT in 599 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS in the Year 1854.

			Able to Read Well, or Tolerably.	Able to Spell Well, or Tolerably.	Able to Write Well, or Tolerably.	In Arithmetic, could perform correctly Operations in Higher, Compound, or Simple Rules.	Possessed Much, Considerable, or Some, Scriptural and General Information.
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
40 removed to other Prisons -	Average time in Parkhurst, 38 months -	When received -	30	7½	7⅓	22½	2½
		At Removal -	95	70	87½	95	75
		Improvement -	65	63½	80	72½	72½
138 pardoned or liberated by licence - - - -	Average time in Parkhurst, 45 months -	When received -	17	6½	3½	17	21
		At Removal -	94	78	98½	100	90
		Improvement -	77	71½	95	83	69
340 remaining in Senior School -	Average time in Parkhurst, 33 months -	When received -	30½	5½	4	19	3½
		31st Dec. 1854 -	82½	71	85	96	68½
		Improvement -	69	65½	81	77	65
81 remaining in Probationary Ward - - - - -	Average time in Parkhurst, 2½ months -	When received -	20	9	4	22	4
		31st Dec 1854 -	50	48	47	95	54
		Improvement -	30	39	43	73	50

III.

JUNIOR WARDS CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Junior Wards, Parkhurst Prison,
Jan. 10, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

I HAVE the honour of submitting to you my report of the junior wards, for the past year, which I consider to be as satisfactory as we can expect.

The number of prisoners under my spiritual care and superintendence during the year has been 240. At the end of each quarter it was as follows:—

31st of March - - - - -	103
30th of June - - - - -	100
30th of September - - - -	106
31st of December - - - -	115

Their ages varied from 14 to 16.

The number of prisoners removed was thus,—

Discharged on licence - - - -	20
Died - - - - - -	2
Discharged, having completed the term of his sentence - - - - -	1
Transferred to the senior wards - -	102

Conduct of the Prisoners.—In the month of March, in consequence of extensive alterations and improvements then commenced in the dormitories, one half of the prisoners were transferred to the senior wards; 80 of them had good-conduct badges; of those remaining in the junior wards the majority were bad or indifferent characters, who had not been very long ir the prison; having lost the balance of good, we had a concentration of the evil, which caused our offences to exceed very much those of the preceding months, when we had twice the number of prisoners; but after a short time the salutary discipline of the institution gained the ascendency; order was again restored, and all went on most satisfactorily to the close of the year. Indeed, cheerfulness seemed to have pervaded the whole prison; many who began the year very badly ended it very well, and were n the privilege class.

The usual routine of the last few years has been adhered to without any deviation, the results of which have been most satisfactory. I therefore need not repeat what I have stated in my former reports on that subject.

The school has in every respect given me the greatest satisfaction; we have very little trouble with the prisoners in this department; with few exceptions, learning is to them a pleasure. I visit the

school almost every day, and feel much gratified by the great interest which the boys seem to take in acquiring knowledge. There are a few whose intellectual powers are so feeble that they make little or no progress. Since the transfer of the prisoners to the senior wards in March, we have had but one schoolmaster, the second was transferred with them till our wards shall be again complete.

The accompanying Tables will show the state of our school morally and intellectually during the year.

Table No. 1 shows the acquirements and general state of 115 boys on the school roll, December 31st, 1854, together with similar information respecting 125 who have been removed from the junior wards during the year; likewise the total acquirements and general behaviour of these 240 boys, as follows:—

Reading.—From the columns under this head may be seen, that of these 240 boys 72 could read well or tolerably, on admission; and 178, on their discharge or at the end of the year; 93 also of this number could not read at all, or scarcely on admission; but at the end of the year only 14 were in this low state.

Spelling.—Under this head, also, it will be perceived that 33 could spell tolerably on admission, and 143 well, and tolerably, at the close of the year; 126 could not spell at all, or scarcely, when admitted, 36 of whom still stand in these columns; the rest are advanced.

Writing.—Out of 240, 47 could write well or tolerably on admission. At the close of the year 162 could do so; 102 could not write at all or scarcely, of which numbers there are now remaining 20 in this low state.

Arithmetic.—35 of the 240 could do compound and higher rules, when first examined; at the close of the year 142 were found able to do so; and 122 who could only do simple addition are now reduced to 24.

Scriptural and General Knowledge.—181 came to the prison ignorant or knowing scarcely anything of the religious and secular subjects generally taught in schools; of this number 6 are still ignorant from imbecility, and 38 have but little Scriptural and general knowledge; the remaining 196 out of 240 boys have greatly increased their general school knowledge.

Conduct and Disposition, and general Improvement.—The other columns of Table No. 1, and the whole of Table No. 2, more particularly refer to the conduct, disposition, capacity, and moral and intellectual improvement of the 240 boys who have been in the junior prison during the year, and complete a most favourable aspect of the school at the end of 1854.

Evening School.—The anxiety of the prisoners to obtain their good-conduct badges, and enjoy the privilege of this class, has very much increased; to be degraded from it is regarded by them as a very severe punishment; for slight offences they have a pudding stopped;

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

for those of a more serious nature they are expelled, and not restored till their conduct fully justifies their readmission.

Bible Class.—The Bible classes, which are confined to the boys of the evening school, are still continued, and I hope with favourable results. There are 15 prisoners in each class; they attend successively on Sunday evenings, when I instruct them in the Scriptures and the Church catechism.

Infirmary.—The duties of the Infirmary I have regularly performed; the average number in that ward has been 18; during the year there were but two deaths.

All the other duties in my department have been performed.

I have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the zeal and diligence with which the schoolmasters and officers have discharged their duties during the year.

Principal Warder Marsh having retired, Principal Warder Bell was transferred from the probationary to these wards; the appointment has given me much satisfaction. I am happy in being able to report that a good feeling and cordial co-operation exist between the schoolmasters and warders, and assistant warders, each endeavouring to support the other in promoting the welfare of the prison, a feeling most desirable in such an institution as this.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN J. SPEAR,

Chaplain and Superintendent of the Junior Wards.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—Giving the Total ACQUIREMENTS of 115 PRISONERS on the Junior Wards School Register at the end of the Year 1854, together with 125 who were removed during that Year, compared with their Acquirements on admission. It likewise gives Information respecting their Attention and Conduct.

		Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
		Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
Acquirements of 115 Boys - - -	At Admission - - -	3	33	33	44	2	1	16	37	48	13	1	25	38	48	3
State of the School of 115 Boys - -	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	44	41	22	8	—	26	44	28	15	2	25	55	27	8	—
Acquirements of 125 Boys who have been removed during the Year - - -	At Admission - - -	3	33	43	39	7	—	16	44	49	16	—	21	53	42	9
	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	50	43	26	6	—	30	43	33	19	—	34	48	31	12	—
Total Acquirements of 240 Boys who have been on the School Roll during the Year -	At Admission - - -	6	66	76	83	9	1	32	81	97	29	1	46	91	90	12
	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	94	84	48	14	—	56	87	61	34	2	59	103	58	20	—

		Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Geography.					Attention.			Conduct.		
		Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Addition.	Figures.	Much.	Consider-able.	Some.	Little.	Very ignorant.	Great.	Moderate.	Little.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
Acquirements of 115 Boys - - -	At Admission - -	2	17	38	45	13	—	4	26	42	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
State of the School of 115 Boys - -	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	27	29	41	18	—	12	26	51	24	2	49	47	19	72	33	10
Acquirements of 125 Boys who have been removed during the Year - - -	At Admission - -	—	16	45	49	15	—	—	29	50	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	35	51	33	6	—	25	23	59	14	4	60	54	11	102	20	3
Total Acquirements of 240 Boys who have been on the School Roll during the Year -	At Admission - -	2	33	83	94	28	—	4	55	92	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	62	80	74	24	—	37	49	110	38	6	109	101	30	174	53	13

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

TABLE II.—Showing more particularly the DISPOSITIONS and CAPACITIES, and the MORAL and INTELLECTUAL STATE, of the 240 Boys referred to in Table I., as exhibited by them since their Admission to the Junior Prison.

	Apparent intellectual capacity.			Intellectual Improvement.					Moral Improvement.						Boys whose disposition seems to have led to		
	Good.	Moderate.	Little.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Doubtful.	None.	Order.	Disorder.	Doubtful.
State of 115 Boys in the Junior Prison, 31st Dec. 1854 -	70	32	13	19	34	46	13	3	21	32	44	12	1	5	81	22	12
State of 21 Junior Boys discharged, 2 died, and 102 transferred to the Senior Wards during the year -	52	38	35	51	42	28	4	–	85	15	10	7	3	5	107	14	4
Total state of 240 Boys who have been on the School Roll during the year -	122	70	48	70	76	74	17	3	106	47	54	19	4	10	188	36	16

IV.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight,
January 10, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual Report for the year 1854. Medical Officer's Report.

Average number of prisoners for the year	-	541½
Greatest number in infirmary at one time	-	36
Least „ „ „	-	3

The greater number of the prisoners received have been robust and healthy.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been very favourable. Small pox and scarlatina have prevailed in the vicinity of the prison, but we have been exempt from these diseases.

Table No. 1 will show the state of the infirmary during the period this Report comprises. The diseases generally have been mild and tractable; the number rather exceeds those of the former year, and has principally been occasioned by the necessity of taking all doubtful cases of diarrhœa into the infirmary. Scrofulous cases have been more than usually prevalent, and in one case several of the submaxilliary and cervical glands suppurated and were followed by tedious and extensive ulceration.

None of the disorders call for any particular remarks.

Table 2 contains the enumeration of all cases treated in the cells; the number is less than in 1853. Some of the cutaneous affections have been protracted and troublesome.

Table 3 contains the list of deaths for the year, amounting to two only, or about 0·37 per cent. In an establishment of this description, where only young lives are admitted, the casualties ought not to be great; but many of the prisoners, from hereditary predisposition, and from early neglect and destitution, have their constitutions so impaired as to call for the exercise of much vigilance and attention to their health. Of the two deaths we have had this year, the first fell a victim to phthisis; he was apparently healthy when he arrived, but had been subject to cough, and reported one of his brothers to have died of decline. He was subject to catarrhal affections, and a severe attack of hæmoptysis was followed by confirmed phthisis. His pardon, which had been granted on medical recommendation, had arrived when a severe return of pulmonary hœmorrhage prematurely carried him off. The second case was a Jew, who was well on joining, but looked bloated and had a very unhealthy aspect; he became ill with pericarditis, a not unusual form of disease amo boys here; the disorder terminated in effusion. I have reason believe that renal and hepatic disease existed, but his father, who was

Medical Officer's Report.

with him during the latter part of his illness, objected to a post mortem examination.

Table 4 contains the list of prisoners removed to Dartmoor; these lads were constantly in the list; their complaints were not likely to be of a fatal character, but they recurred from slight causes, and interfered materially with their industrial training. As we have not the facilities for in-door labour that is to be found at an invalid establishment, and as evil always results from example from boys being much in the infirmary, their removal was recommended.

Table 5.—The prisoner mentioned in No. 5 was remarked when received to have a remarkable prominent left eye, and he complained of the incipient symptoms of amaurosis. By attention the complaint was long kept stationary; at length, however, it began to increase, the vision became utterly and hopelessly lost, and as the disease depended on constitutional causes and the remaining eye became in some degree affected, he was recommended for pardon.

Considerable improvements have been effected in the junior ward. The dormitories originally consisted of two rows of cells in the centre of two large apartments on the east and west wing of the Junior Prison; they were too confined in extent, dark, and being constructed of wood, became latterly so infested with bugs as to materially interfere with the rest of the prisoners. The cells were removed, the two wards in each wing were formed into one large apartment, and four rows of cells, communicating by galleries and placed against the walls, were constructed, corrugated iron forming the partitions. The cells are well lighted, are sufficiently large, and, as far as supervision and health are concerned, are infinitely superior to the arrangement they have replaced. The east wing has been occupied for three months, and the west wing is nearly completed.

I regret to have to report the death of Mr. Snelling, one of the warders, which took place in the spring from a protracted attack of continued fever, his health having previously been much impaired.

We have nearly always officers on the sick list; their occupations expose them to the changes of weather even more than the prisoners, and they occasionally suffer from colds and other illnesses as well as from accidents they encounter in their course of duty. They do not lay by without necessity, and are always anxious to resume their employments.

I attribute the favourable state of health we have so long enjoyed to the attention that is paid to all the conditions on which its preservation depends—sufficient diet and clothing, attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and, above all, to the care that is taken to bring all ailments immediately under medical supervision, for in these establishments, where prisoners are so entirely under control, much disease may be prevented by timely attention.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
G. H. Dabbs, *Surgeon R.N.*,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—CASES of SICKNESS treated in the INFIRMARY.

Medical Officer's Report.

	Wards.				Total.
	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Refractory.	
(1.) ZYMOTIC DISEASE.					
Diarrhœa	40	4	-	-	44
Erysipelas	1	-	2	-	3
Paraphimosis	1	-	-	-	1
(2.) SPORADIC DISEASE.					
Hæmoptysis	5	-	-	-	5
Incip. Phthisis	5	-	2	-	7
Scrofula	5	6	1	-	12
Ulcer	11	-	-	-	11
Pernio	15	-	-	-	15
Hæmaturia	1	-	-	-	1
Polypus Nasi	1	-	-	-	1
(3.) SPORADIC DISEASE OF SPECIAL SYSTEM.					
Hysteria	-	-	-	1	1
Incip. Amaurosis	1	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia	17	8	-	-	25
Mania	1	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy	1	1	-	-	2
Cephalalgia	1	-	-	-	1
ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					
Palpitatio Cordis	5	-	-	-	5
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.					
Pleuritis	1	-	-	-	1
Cynanche	4	1	-	-	5
Bronchitis	1	1	-	-	2
Catarrh	91	24	1	4	120
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.					
Colic	2	-	-	-	2
Dyspepsia	5	7	1	-	13
Obstipatio	7	1	-	-	8
Hernia	3	-	-	-	3
Hepatitis	-	1	-	-	1
URINARY ORGANS.					
Albuminuria	4	-	-	-	4
ORGANS OF GENERATION.					
Orchitis	2	-	-	-	2
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.					
Spinal Curvature	1	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism	15	4	1	-	20
Tinea Capitis	7	1	2	-	10
Carried forward	254	59	10	5	328

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE I.—*continued.*

	Wards.				Total.
	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Refractory.	
Brought forward - -	254	59	10	5	328
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.					
Phlogosis - - - -	23	3	- -	- -	26
Lepra - - - -	- -	- -	1	- -	1
Eruption - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
EXTERNAL CAUSES.					
Contusion - - - -	6	1	- -	- -	7
Concussion of brain - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Amputated finger - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Onychia - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Vulnus - - - -	31	3	- -	- -	34
Fracture - - - -	1	1	2	- -	4
Sprain - - - -	3	- -	1	- -	4
Total - - -	322	67	14	5	408

TABLE II.—CASES of CASUAL SICK treated in the WARDS.

	Wards.				Total.
	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Refractory.	
Catarrhal affections - - -	176	119	19	6	320
Diarrhœa - - - -	86	73	11	9	179
Scrofula - - - -	1	4	6	- -	11
Dyspepsia - - - -	9	2	- -	- -	11
Rheumatism - - - -	6	15	1	- -	22
Phlogosis - - - -	27	20	4	1	52
Ophthalmia - - - -	4	11	4	- -	19
Otitis - - - -	- -	- -	2	- -	2
Ulcer - - - -	10	8	1	- -	19
Pernio - - - -	7	4	- -	- -	11
Minor accidents - { Wounds -	2	3	- -	- -	5
Minor accidents - { Sprain -	9	4	3	- -	16
Cutaneous affections (Porrigo) -	- -	- -	7	- -	7
Total - - -	337	263	58	16	674

TABLE III.—NUMBER of DEATHS in the Year 1854.

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Date of Reception.	First Appearance of Disease.	Died.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease.
J. D.	Junior	$18\frac{2}{12}$	31 Dec. 1849.	3 Nov. 1851.	1854: 28 Feb.	4 years and 2 months.	Phthisis.
E. M.	„	$15\frac{3}{12}$	11 Dec. 1852.	26 Dec. 1853.	17 March	1 year 3 months and 7 days.	Pericarditis.

N.B.—The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of Natural Death in both instances.

TABLE IV.—PRISONERS removed to the CONVICT INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Date of Removal.	Where removed to.	Diseases disposed to or suffering from.
G. H. - -	General	$21\frac{5}{12}$	21 Nov. 1848.	1854: 4 May.	Dartmoor.	Catarrhal Affections.
T. K. - -	„	$18\frac{4}{12}$	31 Dec. 1849.	„	„	Ditto.
M. R. - -	„	$18\frac{2}{12}$	26 Mar. 1851.	„	„	Nephritis.
T. L. - -	„	19	5 May 1851.	„	„	Ditto.
H. S. - -	„	19	5 May 1851.	„	„	Catarrhal Affections.
A. H. - -	„	$19\frac{2}{12}$	17 Mar. 1851.	„	„	Curvature of the Spine.
H. C. - -	„	$18\frac{5}{12}$	11 Dec. 1852.	„	„	Lameness.

TABLE V.—PRISONER pardoned on Medical Grounds.

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Date of Reception.	First Appearance of Disease.	Date of Removal.	Where removed to.	Disease.
J. S.	General.	$18\frac{3}{12}$	1850: 26 Mar.	1851: 26 June	1854: 22 June.	His friends.	Amaurosis.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE VI.—DAILY NUMBER of PRISONERS, Per-centage of Sick, &c.

	Wards.				Total.	In-firmary.
	General.	Junior.	Pro-bationary.	Re-fractory.		
Average daily Number of Prisoners - - -	381·917	124·818	34·863	—	541·597	—
Average daily Number of Sick - - -	0·923	0·720	0·158	0·043	1·846	—
Average daily Number of Sick under Treatment	14·304	11·079	1·287	0·002	26·673	17·769
Number admitted in the Infirmary - -	322	67	14	5	408	—

V.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison*, 1855.

Steward's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following Report upon the industrial departments of this prison for the past year.

The prisoners were employed upon the same character of work as heretofore, which consisted principally in carrying on the ordinary work connected with the cultivation of the prison farm and gardens entirely by spade husbandry; the care of the cattle and the duties of the farmyard generally; in the preparation and dressing of the flax crop; the manufacture of all articles of clothing worn by the prisoners, and the outfits of those who were liberated during the year; and the necessary repair of all the prisoners' bedding and clothing, &c.

The usual number of prisoners were employed as artificers in executing the principal part of the ordinary repairs of the buildings, &c., and such new works as were ordered by the Surveyor General, and in making and repairing carts, wheel, and hand barrows, and other implements and tools used upon the farm.

As in former years, a large class of prisoners were employed in brick and tile making, and lime burning; and the usual number in the domestic work of the prison,—washing, cooking, baking, cleaning, &c.

Manufacturing Department.

Tailoring.—The work done by the prisoners engaged in this department fully met the requirements of the prison, and consisted principally in making the following articles, viz.

For use in the Prison:

636 Jackets,
659 Waistcoats,
745 Pairs of Trowsers,
517 Shirts,
200 Flannel Waistcoats,
40 Pairs of Drawers,
239 Pairs of Socks,

besides canvas frocks and trowsers, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, braces, the prison linen, &c., and the repair of all the prisoners'

Steward's Report. bedding and clothing, which amounted on an average to about 820 articles weekly.

For Outfits on Liberation :

37 Jackets,
32 Waistcoats,
85 Pairs of Trowsers,
308 Shirts (cotton),
27 Shirts (flannel),
327 Pairs of Stockings,

and the kit-bags, towels, &c. &c., required to complete the outfit.

The prisoners also executed the necessary alterations and repairs of the officers' uniform clothing, and made 48 knapsacks and 30 soldiers' jackets for an army clothier in the neighbourhood.

Shoemaking.—The class employed as shoemakers manufactured and repaired the whole of the boots and shoes required for the use of the prison, and also did a considerable amount of work for the officers of the establishment and their families, which was paid for by them according to an authorized scale of charges.

This arrangement, which received the sanction of the Directors, has proved to be of the greatest possible advantage to the prisoners, as by this means they had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with a superior class of work to the ordinary prison work, and thus better qualifying themselves to follow the trade when they leave the prison.

I have much pleasure in stating that the prisoners of this class continue to give satisfactory proof of the interest they take in their work by a marked improvement which has been noticeable, especially since they have been permitted to do the work to which I refer on officers' private account.

The work done in this department during the year on the prison account consisted principally in manufacturing the following articles, viz.—

New boots for ordinary prison use - -	270 pairs.
Strong boots for use on the farm - - -	56 „
Shoes for prison use and outfits on liberation -	68 „
Soft shoes for use in the infirmary - - -	11 „
Leather caps for prisoners - - - -	131 „
Hammocks for Junior Wards - - -	264 „
Straps for do. - - - - -	1,092 „

besides leather aprons for shoemakers, leather cases for prisoners' licences, the repair of the prisoners' boots and shoes, which amounted on an average to 142 pairs weekly, and a great variety of other work, including the repair of hammock straps, soft shoes, caps, &c. &c.

Steward's Report.

Brickyard.—The work of the brickyard, including the care of the lime and brick kilns was satisfactorily carried on by the prisoners of the brickmakers' class. The quantities of goods manufactured were as follows, viz.—

250,000 Bricks,
4,450 Drain Tiles (large 9 in.),
118,800 Drain Tiles (large and small, for field draining),
190 Lime burnt (yards),

besides fire lumps for gasworks, pan and ridge tiles, arch and corner bricks, &c.

Upon the whole I consider there was a decided improvement in the quality of the ware produced (especially in the drain tiles), although the extreme natural stiffness of the clay will always render it impossible for us to produce strictly first-rate bricks. The tiles, however, are of good serviceable quality.

Washers.—The whole of the washing, as in former years, was done by a party of prisoners under the superintendence of the officer in charge of the laundry. The different articles of clothing, bedding, prison linen, &c. washed, dried, and mangled, amounted to about 2,838 articles weekly.

Bakers.—The party of prisoners employed under the superintendence of the master baker, make the whole of the bread required for officers' and prisoners' rations throughout the establishment.

The weekly average quantity made and baked in the required form amounted to 48½ cwt.

Cooks.—As heretofore, the whole of the cooking, &c. was done by the prisoners, under the superintendence of the master cooks, viz.—

1 master cook and 6 prisoners for the general wards.
1 master cook and 3 prisoners for the junior wards.

The following Table will show the distribution of the prisoners employed at the different trades in the manufacturing departments during the year, viz.—

Shoemakers	29
Tailors	32
Brickmakers	24
Bakers	4
Cooks	9
Washers	10

Gasworks.—The gas works continue to furnish in a satisfactory manner the required supply of gas for lighting the establishment, as well as the greater part of the coke used in the prison. As in former years, the gasmaker was assisted by one, and sometimes two, of the prisoners, in stoking, charging, &c., and the ordinary work of the yard.

Agricultural Department.—I have much satisfaction in being again enabled to report favourably as to the manner in which the work in this department was performed during the year.

Steward's Report.

The principal part of the draining and other heavy work connected with reclaiming and improving the estate having been completed, more time can now be given to the careful cultivation of the land, and to the manner of executing the work.

The ordinary work of the farm yard, including the feeding and care of the pigs and cattle, milking the cows, &c., was done in a satisfactory manner by a party of prisoners under the superintendence of the labourer in charge.

The crops generally were good, which I attribute to the superiority of spade husbandry, as well as to our ample supply of liquid and solid manure, the land itself being naturally very poor and difficult to manage.

The potato crop was excellent, and having suffered but little from the blight, averaged 9 tons per acre. This quantity furnished the greater part of the supply required for the use of the prison, and was of unusually fine quality.

Referring to my former reports upon the flax crop, I am now enabled to speak with greater confidence as to the result of the experiment. In consequence of our previous success, we sowed a much larger breadth of land (9 acres) last year, and had an excellent crop of first-rate quality. The whole of the pulling, steeping, dressing, is now done entirely by the prisoners, under the immediate superintendence of the assistant warder in charge of the party. The flax produced last year was even finer than our previous samples, and I am informed upon competent authority that when it is ready for market we shall have no difficulty in realizing upwards of 70*l.* per ton for it. The seed was also very good, and has been sold at 70*s.* per quarter.

The prisoners of this class continue to take an interest in this kind of employment, and most of them have acquired a very creditable degree of proficiency in scutching and the other operations connected with flax-dressing in its first stages.

Building Department.—The prisoners employed as artificers and labourers in this department rendered much valuable assistance in executing the necessary repairs of the buildings throughout the establishment; and during the alterations at the Junior Ward they afforded considerable assistance in removing the old fittings, rubbish, &c., and preparing for the contractor's workmen.

The larger works performed under this head during the year were as follows:—

The thorough cleaning, whitewashing of the Senior and Junior prison schools.

Building new privies near dining hall.

Repairing and painting bedsteads, tables, &c., and sundry cleaning and whitewashing, painting, &c. in the infirmary.

Making new hack-covers, and repairing drying sheds in brick yard.

Repairing prison pumps, warming apparatus, making new punching machine.

Preparing and fixing gas fittings for east and west wings of Junior Ward.

Alteration of privies at South Cottages.

Building new tar tanks at gasworks, and a great variety of other necessary work throughout the establishment, including sundry repairs of the slating of several of the buildings, repair of drains, making and repairing liquid manure carts, and various other implements for the use of the farm, sundry repairs to the pump, cooking, and ventilating apparatus, gas fittings, &c., white-washing, pointing, glazing, papering, &c. at the officers' houses ordered to be repaired during the year, besides a considerable amount of other necessary work throughout the establishment.

The average number of prisoners employed upon these works were as follows;—

Carpenters - - - - - -	8
Painters, paper-hangers, and glaziers - -	3
Bricklayers and masons - - - -	9
Bricklayers' labourers - - - -	12
Smiths and engineers - - - -	3
Sawyers - - - - - -	2

In reviewing the industrial occupation of the prisoners for the past year, I cannot but feel gratified at the manner in which the work of the several branches has been carried on, as I distinctly perceive a progressive improvement. Very many, I may say the majority, of the prisoners, acquire either in the trades' classes, or as labourers on the farm, an amount of knowledge and experience in their respective employments which will enable them to earn an honest livelihood.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY STRICKLAND,
Steward and Industrial Superintendent.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

MILLBANK PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - - - -	85
APPENDIX :	
I. Governor's Report - - - - -	93
II. Chaplain's Report - - - - - -	102
III. Medical Superintendent's Report - - - -	105

MILLBANK PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons made, as regards Millbank Prison, in pursuance of the 5 Vict. cap. 29, sec. 13;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, *45, Parliament Street,* 1855.

We beg to submit the following Report upon the subjects we are required to notice under the provisions of the above Act.

Buildings.

Buildings.

The buildings are in substantial repair.

Arrangements have been partially carried into effect for erecting a treadwheel and covering shed for the punishment of penal class prisoners; but as the work is not finished, the subject will necessarily form a portion of the next year's Report.

The laundry was dismantled when the female convicts were removed, and the boilers and drying apparatus were sent to Brixton.

By the order of Lord Palmerston pipes have been laid down, and other arrangements have been completed to supply the prison with water from the reservoirs connected with the Artesian wells of Trafalgar Square instead of from the Thames.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

The superior officers have carried on their duties in the most satisfactory manner.

Major Groves, who since August 1843 filled the arduous post of Governor, has been promoted to another office out of the convict service, and we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording our sense of his unwearied zeal and efficiency in the performance of very difficult duties. He has been succeeded by Captain Mark Gambier, once Deputy Governor of Millbank, subsequently Governor of Dartmoor Convict Prison, and latterly Governor of Portsmouth Convict Prison.

The subordinate officers have given general satisfaction, with the exception of a principal warder, who was dismissed by the Secretary of State upon the report made to him by the Directors.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners.

Cases of serious misconduct have been few; those that occurred were punished with sufficient severity to maintain the discipline of the prison. Minor offences have been met with judicious rather than heavy punishments, and proper order has been preserved without recourse being had to unnecessary harsh treatment.

A Table of punishments is given in the Appendix, page 97, and the particulars of corporal punishments at page 100.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The number of male prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1854, was	948
And we received during the year,—	
From Dartmoor convict prisons	4
„ Portsmouth „	4
„ Brixton „	25
„ Dorchester Barracks	392
„ "Warrior" convict hulk	2
„ "Defence" „	2
„ "Stirling Castle" „	68
In contract,—	
Leicester County	2
From county and borough gaols	971
„ Lunatic Asylum	2
Soldiers under sentence of transportation by courts-martial	41
Total	2,461

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows, viz:—

To Parkhurst prison	49	
„ Pentonville „	196	
„ Philanthropic Asylum	6	
	——	251
To public works,—		
Portland Prison	92	
Portsmouth „	185	
Brixton „	1	
"Warrior" hulk	20	
"Defence" „	97	
Dorchester barracks	700	
	——	1,095
Deceased	51	
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	10	
Pardoned, free	3	
Licensed	73	
Conditional pardon	1	
	——	138
As invalids,—		
To the "Stirling Castle" hulk	112	
„ Dartmoor prisons	168	
	——	280
Number remaining 31st December 1854		697
		2,461

Female Prisoners,—

Remaining in prison on 1st January 1854		198
Disposed of as follows:—		
Transferred to female prison at Brixton	178	
Discharged on licence	19	
Died	1	
	——	198

The greatest number of male prisoners in confinement at any one time was,—

On 10th of August	1,125
Daily average throughout the year:—	
Males	702·8

Expenses of the Prison and Prisoners' productive Labour.

The total expenses of the prison for the year ending 31st of March 1855, exclusive of buildings, amounted to

Expenses of the prison and pris

soners' productive labour.

40,285*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, as shown in the Appendix, page 101, which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 32,288*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

The prisoners have been fully employed, with a very satisfactory result, as will be seen in the Appendix, page 95. In that statement important items appear for the first time, viz: —Navy Flushing jackets, of which 3,245 were made under a contract with the Admiralty. Another important item, which only appears for the second time, but to far greater extent than last year, is that of biscuit bags, of which 414,206 were made up and delivered to the Admiralty also. In each case the delivery prices were settled with the Victualling Department at Somerset House upon a basis, which, while it ensured a minimum charge to the public, allowed a reasonable margin for the value of the prisoners' work.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Health and mental condition of the prisoners.

Dr. Baly the Medical Superintendent, has reported fully upon the sanitary condition of the prison and the prisoners, and furnished the usual statistical Tables in the Appendix.

Taking the last five years the mortality among the prisoners has been as follows:—

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 prisoners.
1850	23
1851	18
1852	30
1853	21*
1854	32*

The particulars of each case are given in Table No. 2, in the Appendix. Setting aside the deaths from cholera, it will be observed that the mortality during the last year was greater than in any of the years referred to in the above Table. This increase was owing mainly to the unusual proportion of prisoners received from other prisons in a diseased state. Only five who were in good health when admitted died natural deaths. Some of the increase was also due to no prisoner being so circumstanced as to justify his being pardoned on medical grounds.

One prisoner committed suicide.

* Excluding deaths from cholera.

Cholera was very fatal, more so than in 1832, and nearly as much so as in 1849. No less than 28 deaths took place, but they occurred within a very short period of time; and in all probability a far greater number would have died but for the timely removal of the 700 prisoners to Dorchester barracks, which will be mentioned further on. Dr. Baly has treated the whole subject at length, and the particulars he has stated are worthy of being attentively considered. On this, and on all similar occasions, we have been guided by the opinions he has expressed, and carried into effect, as far as it lay in our power, the suggestions he has offered; and we entirely concur with him in the general conclusion he thus expresses:—

"The care taken to bring diarrhœa cases quickly under treatment probably in some instances arrested the disease before it reached the fatal stage; the improved diet, with the addition of a portion of spirituous drink, and the substitution of pure for impure water, fortified the prisoners against the morbific influence, or removed the predisposition to suffer from it, while the thinning of the population placed in safety those who were removed, relieved those who remained from the injurious effects of air rendered impure by the crowding of bodies of men, and at the same time, by withdrawing this cause of impurity, rendered the atmosphere of the prison less fitted to be a focus for the epidemic. It cannot be concluded with certainty that the disappearance of cholera in the prison was altogether the effect of these measures, since the disease has undoubtedly a tendency to decline after a time in each locality which it visits. But I feel no doubt that the suddenness and completeness of its disappearance and its not extending as an epidemic in the prison in September, when the occurrence of two fatal cases showed that the cause of the disease was again present, may in great part be ascribed to the improved condition of the air within the prison, and of the prisoners themselves, consequent on the measures which have been described. And I should on any future occasion recommend that the same measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible after the appearance of cholera in London."

We have unhappily to report 15 cases of mental disease occurring during the year. Three cases remained in the prison from the previous year, making a total of 18 cases. The 3 cases were reported last year. Of the 15, 13 were males, and 2 were females; 6 of the former were insane when received into Millbank, and of those who were sane when received, 2 are reported to have recovered. The 2 females were removed subsequently from Brixton Prison to Bethlehem Hospital, and no doubt was entertained that their minds had been seriously affected before their admission to Millbank.

The particulars of the cases will be found in Table No. 5, Appendix, page 119.

Religious and General Instruction.

Religious and general instruction.

The Chaplain's Report will be found in the Appendix, page 102. Allusion is made in the report to a distinct class of prisoners, designated the Parkhurst class. It is well to explain that this term was applied to certain juvenile prisoners, who were detained, contrary to custom, for some time in Millbank, in consequence of buildings at Parkhurst having to undergo alterations. The arrangement was but temporary, as no juveniles are kept in Millbank Prison beyond the short period required to decide upon where they should be sent and take the necessary steps for their removal.

The instruction, both religious and general, is imparted to the prisoners as in former years, and the whole has been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Occupation of Dorchester Barracks by Millbank Prisoners.

Occupation of Dorchester barracks by Millbank prisoners.

Owing to the outbreak of cholera already mentioned it became necessary to remove a large body of the convicts to some other locality. A similar measure had been taken under like circumstances with perfect success in 1849, when a considerable number were transferred from Millbank to Shorncliff Barracks. In this instance, however, Shorncliff was not available, but the Ordnance Department gave up Dorchester Barracks, then about to undergo repairs, for this temporary purpose. Major Groves, to whom was entrusted the local superintendence and management, took possession of them and commenced the necessary alterations with free labour on the 12th of August. On the 13th, a draft of eleven convicts, mostly mechanics, were sent to Dorchester to perform so much of the work as could be done by them without compromising their safe custody; and the premises being made secure, and the buildings fitted to receive prisoners, 275 were sent there on the 14th, followed by 207 on the 15th, and 207 on the 17th, making the total number 700.

The following precautions to prevent contagion were taken:— No prisoner was sent who had been very lately in hospital, or who had any diarrhœa upon him; all, on quitting Millbank, were put into clean linen and woollen clothing not previously used; new bedding was furnished to them; the South Western Railway Company provided carriages thoroughly well ventilated, and a Medical Officer accompanied the prisoners, who travelled by night to their destination.

At Dorchester the prisoners were placed under the Millbank rules, and guarded by the Millbank officers. A detachment of

40 pensioners furnished a night guard. Still the premises were so open and otherwise deficient in the usual prison means for confining prisoners, nothing but the constant vigilance of the prison officers within the buildings could prevent them from escaping. We have much satisfaction in stating that such vigilance was shown by Mr. Finnie, Chief Warder of Millbank (acting as Deputy Governor under Major Groves, whose duties elsewhere prevented him from being constantly on the spot), and the warders over whom he was placed. One prisoner made a feeble attempt to escape; none succeeded in getting away; and their conduct upon the whole was very satisfactory.

The convicts while at Dorchester were chiefly employed in tailoring.

Mr. Penny, the senior chaplain of Millbank Prison administered to their spiritual wants, and attended to their schooling, having given up his leave of absence to do so. The mode in which his duties were conducted are detailed in the Appendix, page 103.

The numbers at Dorchester were gradually reduced as follows:—

Removed to Pentonville - - -	8
„ „ Parkhurst (juveniles) - -	70
„ „ Portsmouth - - -	99
„ „ Portland - - -	130
Returned to Millbank - - - -	392
Died - - - - - -	1
	700

The prison establishment was broken up on the 14th of December, when the prisoners returned to Millbank, with the exception of three prisoners who were sick in the infirmary, and ten left behind to clean the barracks. On the 21st the whole were removed and the premises restored to the Ordnance Department.

It is with great satisfaction we have to state that the measure of sending the convicts from Millbank Prison to Dorchester Barracks was perfectly successful; and although some of the prisoners suffered from diarrhœa for a short time after their removal, not a single case of cholera showed itself among

them. To Millbank Prison it was an immense and instantaneous relief. Dr. Baly states (Appendix, page):—

"Immediately on the removal of rather more than half the prisoners to Dorchester, cholera rapidly declined in all parts of the prison, even in the two pentagons which were still occupied as fully or nearly as fully as before. It is certain, however, that the degree of density of the population, especially in buildings so constructed as Millbank Prison is, has a great influence on the intensity of the epidemic's effects by determining the degree of impurity of the air breathed; and the removal of seven hundred of the prisoners to Dorchester must not only have placed these men beyond the reach of a danger which daily threatened their lives, but have also greatly diminished the risk to which those remaining were exposed."

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,

Chairman.

D. O'Brien,

Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 17, 1855. Governor's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the usual Annual Report of the state of this Prison for the year 1854, and would observe that I only took charge of it on the 6th December last.

The number of male prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1854, was		948
And we received during the year,—		
From Dartmoor convict prison		4
„ Ports mouth „		4
„ Brixton „		25
„ Dorchester barracks		392
„ "Warrior" convict hulk		2
„ "Defence" „		2
„ "Stirling Castle" „		68
In contract,—		
Leicester County		2
From county and borough gaols		971
„ Lunatic Asylum		2
Soldiers under sentence of transportation by courts-martial		41
Total		2,461

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows, viz:—

To Parkhurst Prison	49	
„ Pentonville „	196	
„ Philanthropic Asylum	6	
		251
To public works,—		
Portland prison	92	
Portsmouth „	185	
Brixton „	1	
"Warrior" hulk	20	
"Defence" „	97	
Dorchester barracks	70	
		1,095

Governor's Report.

Deceased	51	
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	10	
Pardoned, free	3	
Licensed	73	
Conditional pardon	1	
		138
As invalids,—		
To the "Stirling Castle" hulk	112	
„ Dartmoor prisons	168	
		280
Number remaining 31st December 1854		697
		2,461

Female Prisoners,—

Remaining in prison on 1st January 1854		198
Disposed of as follows:—		
Transferred to female prison at Brixton	178	
Discharged on licence	19	
Died	1	
		198

The greatest number of male prisoners in confinement at any one time was,—

On 10th of August	1,125
Daily average throughout the year:—	
Males	702·8

It will be observed, that in the above Tables 700 convicts were removed to Dorchester barracks; and this took place between the 13th and 17th of August, the Cholera having broken out on the 3d of that month, the details of which will be found in the Medical Report.

The Cholera having ceased in this prison, such convicts as remained at Dorchester, amounting to 392, were brought back to Millbank in the months of November and December, and, on the 28th of December, Dorchester barracks were finally given over to the Ordnance authorities. Chief Warder Finnie had charge of the Dorchester prisoners, and by his judicious management has given perfect satisfaction.

The 700 convicts removed to Dorchester were disposed of as follows:—

Died	1	
Removed to Pentonville	8	
„ Parkhurst	70	
„ Portsmouth	99	
„ Portland	130	
„ Millbank	392	
		700

The State of the Buildings.—The buildings are in a satisfactory state, but the water service is becoming rather defective, owing to the corrosion and wear of the iron pipes.

Conduct of the subordinate Officers.—The records of the prison show that the conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good; though I regret to state that one principal warder, of many years standing, was dismissed in the month of December for misconduct.

Conduct and treatment of Prisoners.—The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

The return of punishments shows a rather larger amount of punishment during the past year, in ratio to the average number of prisoners, than was exhibited in 1853.

The total number of reports was 1,449 (this includes the juveniles), of which 396 were of so trivial a nature as merely to require an admonition, and 344 were punished by the deprivation of a single meal.

Manufacturing Department.—I can but furnish an approximate statement of the amount of the prisoners' earnings, as the financial year only ends on the 31st of March; yet, although the operations of the manufacturing department were much interfered with, first, by the outbreak of Cholera in the prison during the past summer, and secondly, by the consequent removal of a large body of convicts from this place to Dorchester barracks, I am enabled to state, that the amount of prisoners' earnings for the year will exceed that of any preceding year. This satisfactory result must be attributed, in a great measure, to the management of the late Governor of this prison, Major Groves, as well as to the energy of the Manufacturer's Assistant, Mr. Day.

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c. made in the Manufactory of Millbank Prison, for nine months, from 1st April 1854 to 31st December 1854.

Military great coats	*No.*	24,145
Jackets	„	3,275
Waistcoats	„	1,378
Trousers	„	3,442
Flannel garments	„	2,894
Jackets (Militia)	„	816
Trowsers (Militia)	„	1,542
Belts	„	254
Pouches „	„	511
Shirts	„	186
Navy flushing jackets	„	3,245
Shoes	*Pairs*	1,920
Shoes repaired	„	4,047
Biscuit bags for the Navy	*No.*	414,206
Beds	„	332

Governor's Report.

Pillows	*No.*	332
Hammocks	„	804
Miscellaneous Articles	„	10,198
Cloth woven	*Yards*	2,712
Handkerchiefs woven	„	967
Bagging woven	„	103,720

Escapes.—There have been no escapes or attempts at escape from the Millbank Prison during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Gambier, *Governor.*

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Return of Punishments of Male Convicts in Millbank Prison, for the Year 1854.

Nature of Punishments.	Adults.														Juveniles.							Grand Total.
	Whipped.	Days.												Total.	Whipped.	Days.						
		1	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	14	21	28			1	2	3	4	9	10	
Whipped - With a Cat - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whipped - With a Birch - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
In Handcuffs - - - - -	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Dark Cell - - With Rations - -	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Dark Cell - - On Bread and Water -	—	11	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	44
Refractory Cell - With Rations - -	—	6	14	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	34
Refractory Cell - On Bread and Water -	—	9	20	19	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	59	—	2	4	4	—	—	1	70
On Bread and Water Diet - - -	—	197	104	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	—	128	94	6	—	—	—	543
Deprived of One Meal - - - -	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	344
Admonished - - - - -	—	314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	396
Total - -	2	783	153	49	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1,001	3	317	106	17	1	1	1	1,448

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of CONVICTS received into MILLBANK PRISON in 1854.

Ages.				Sentences.			
Received in 1854.	Adults.	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.	
1,291	17 years and upwards.	222	Under 17 years.	1	3 years.	1	Life.
				745	4 years.	3	21 years.
				44	5 years.	6	15 years.
				166	6 years.	2	14 years.
				92	7 years.	4	10 years.
				27	8 years.	1	8 years.
				1	9 years.	8	7 years.
				97	10 years.	26	6 years.
				35	14 years.	168	4 years.
				45	15 years.	3	5 years.
				8	20 years.		
				2	21 years.		
				28	Life.		
	383	195	14 and under 17 years.				
	453	22	12 and under 14 years.				
	457	6	Under 12 years.				
	17 years and under 21.						
	21 years and under 30.						
	30 years and upwards.						

STATE OF EDUCATION.

Adults.		Juveniles.	
233	Neither read nor write.	68	Neither read nor write.
216	Can read only.	42	Can read only.
720	Both imperfectly.	108	Both imperfectly.
122	Both well.	4	Both well.

MILLBANK PRISON.—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the within Establishment, between 1st January and 31st December 1854.

On 1st of January 1854—					
Number of Convicts in Millbank Prison				948	
Received during the year from—					
Convict Prisons	Dartmoor	4			
	Portsmouth	4			
	Brixton	25			
	Dorchester	392			
			425		
Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	2			
	"Defence"	2			
	"Stirling Castle"	68			
			72		
In Contract	Leicester County		2		
County and Borough Prisons			971		
Soldiers by sentence of General Courts Martial			41		
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum			2		
Total			2,461		

Disposed of during the Year—				
Transferred to Convict Prisons	Parkhurst	49		
	Pentonville	196		
	Portland	92		
	Dartmoor	168		
	Portsmouth	185		
	Brixton	1		
	Dorchester Barracks	700		
			1,391	
Transferred to Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	20		
	"Defence"	97		
	"Stirling Castle"	112		
			229	
Removals	Lunatic Asylums	10		
	Philanthropic	6		
			16	
Pardons	Free	3		
	Conditional	1		
	Medical Grounds	—		
			4	
Licence		73		
Deaths		51		
			124	
Numbers remaining 31st December 1854			697	
Total			2,461	

RETURN of CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered and inflicted in the MILLBANK PRISON in the Year 1854.

Register No.	Name.	Age.	When ordered.	Number of Lashes ordered.	Number of Lashes or Strokes inflicted.	How inflicted.	When inflicted.	Offence.
24,913	W. P. - -	17	24 Jan.	12	12	Birch -	25 Jan.	Talking to another prisoner, and when ordered to be silent, replied in the foulest language. Further, for resisting the officer when removed from the room, and turning round on the stairs and kicking Acting Principal Warder Hale. Further, shouting out when leaving the Governor's Office, and again using very bad language.
26,102	J. S. - -	22	7 Feb.	24	11	Cat -	8 Feb.	Obstinately resisting the officer when being removed to a dark cell, by severely biting him in the hand and tearing his uniform, after 2 previous reports.
25,604	J. B. - -	22	14 Mar.	24	3	Cat -	15 Mar.	Wilfully tearing into pieces two blankets, and two sheets, when confined in a refractory cell, after 19 previous reports.
26,189	T. E. - -	15	28 Mar.	20	15	Birch -	29 Mar.	Wilfully destroying a pewter pint, throwing his thimble through the glass of his cell window, with an oath to break the remaining portion, after 3 previous reports.
25,937	E. N. - -	15	18 July.	18	15	Birch -	19 July.	Refusing to work, whistling and singing in his cell, after 17 previous reports.
26,021	R. M'G. -	16	12 Dec.	25	25	Birch -	13 Dec.	Insubordinately refusing to come out of the refractory cell for the Surgeon's inspection; also kicking at the officer when removing him. Further, for making use of obscene language to the Chaplain when visiting him in the refractory cell, after 17 previous reports.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of MILLBANK PRISON for the Year ended 31st March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,124	19	4
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,732	4	8
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	2,719	1	1
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,697	19	1
Uniforms for officers and servants	197	6	9
Victualling prisoners	10,322	5	10
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,481	7	8
Bedding for prisoners	830	14	10½
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	585	8	5
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	1,435	1	2
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	55	14	4
Gratuities to convicts	447	6	8
Furniture and fittings	221	1	2
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	146	9	3
Fuel and light	2,781	18	5
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,908	4	5
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	387	7	2½
Brushes, brooms, and mops	129	5	4
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	164	15	8
Various small disbursements	1,681	13	5
Rent, rates, and taxes	235	7	7
Total	40,285	12	4
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour	7,896	14	5
Net expenditure	£32,388	17	11

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 9, 1854.

I BEG leave to submit the following Report for the year 1854.

No deviation from the system of instruction carried out for some years past, in respect of the books in use, or of the methods in which instruction has been afforded, whether to the prisoners individually or in class, has taken place.

The prisoners have generally attended school twice a week during part of the year, and it is satisfactory to remark that the degree of attention at school habitually evinced has been encouraging to the schoolmasters and a favourable characteristic in the prisoners themselves.

The register of conduct and progress has been kept by the schoolmasters as before, and with the same obvious advantage.

The juvenile prisoners destined for Parkhurst* were formed into a distinct class on the Fifteenth of March, and from that time to the period of their being transferred, with other prisoners, to Dorchester, in August last, continued to attend school five evenings in the week, the instruction on Sunday evening being exclusively of a religious character.

From the 1st of January to the 12th of March, the prisoners in association, besides the two schoolings on week-days, received religious instruction on alternate Sunday evenings. Subsequently to the formation of the Parkhurst class, and the consequent necessity of detaching a sufficient number of schoolmasters for their instruction, the teaching above mentioned on Sunday evening to the general body of prisoners in association was afforded once in four weeks severally in rotation.

During the month of January the prisoners in association attended two full services on the Sunday, and the prisoners in separation a single service, morning and afternoon, alternately. For two months following, the number being reduced, all the prisoners had the benefit of two full services; but in April, to the time of the draft of prisoners being sent to Dorchester, the same arrangement was adopted as in January. Subsequently to the date of the transfer, till the end of the year, the prisoners left at Millbank attended two full services every Sunday, as likewise those who were brought back from Dorchester.

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* See Report, page 90.

Chaplain's Report.

Since the date of the last Report, the Holy Communion has been administered to the male prisoners at Millbank four times; the care habitually taken by the chaplains in visiting the candidates, with a view to preparation and determining the propriety of their admission, having been duly afforded.

There has been a daily morning service of half an hour, at which all have attended, with the exception of the following:

(1.) Roman Catholics, or others excused on grounds of conscience.

(2.) Prisoners in the Infirmary.

(3.) The artisans, who have had a service, similar to that used in the chapel, in their ward, before proceeding to their daily work.

(4.) The prisoners engaged in the bakery, who have had the privilege of the two Sunday services, but not of the week-day service.

(5.) Those employed in the kitchens, who have attended one of the Sunday services, and the week-day services alternately.

The daily morning service, as formerly, has consisted of selections from the Liturgy and Scriptural Exposition.

The duties of the Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain, to the time of the removal of the prisoners to Dorchester, were, by mutual arrangement, discharged in the manner specified in the last Report. During the time of the former being detached with the draft at the place just named, the immediate responsibility devolving on the Assistant Chaplain, some of the daily ministrations were committed to the (Acting) Religious Instructor.

The ravages which the Cholera was making among the convicts at Millbank rendering it advisable to transfer 700 of them to the barracks at Dorchester, four schoolmasters, the Religious Instructor, and the Chaplain were sent with them.

During the first two months of the prisoners being at Dorchester, circumstances admitted of their receiving instruction on the average three times only in the fortnight, with the exception of the Parkhurst class, who attended school never less than twice, and latterly three times a week. Subsequently to the period above named, none of the prisoners received instruction less frequently than twice a week. In addition to the ordinary schooling, some of the Parkhurst boys were, in daily turn, formed into a Bible-reading class, under the Religious Instructor, the greater part of whose time was in general engaged with the prisoners individually.

There was a daily morning service, similar to the chapel service at Millbank, conducted by the Chaplain in the riding-school. The Religious Instructor also read prayers in the wing of the barracks occupied by the prisoners whose turn it was to be absent from the riding-school, it being deemed inexpedient to assemble the whole number.

On Sunday the Chaplain held two full services in the riding-school, the prisoners attending in two divisions one service morning and afternoon alternately. A supplementary service was conducted in the morning in the wing of the barracks, for the benefit of those prisoners whose turn it was to be absent from the riding-school; this

Chaplain's Report.

arrangement giving two services to all the prisoners on alternate Sundays. Latterly, when the number was considerably reduced, the prisoners attended both services in the riding-school, as did the Parkhurst class from the commencement.

In addition to his *office* duties, the Chaplain was in the daily practice of superintending the schools and visiting the sick in the hospital, except on Sunday, when the latter duty was discharged by the Religious Instructor.

Taking into account the want of separation and other circumstances unfavourable to prison discipline, the general behaviour of the prisoners at the barracks was as orderly as might fairly be expected. Reports were frequent, it is true, but these not generally for flagrant offences, and chiefly affecting the Parkhurst class, or some other of the younger prisoners.

The few artisans engaged in the work at Brixton received occasional instruction from the senior schoolmaster up to the time of their removal to Dorchester, and the same Sabbath ministrations as were specified in the last Report.

The Holy Communion was twice administered to the female prisoners before the removal of the last draft to Brixton, on the 14th of June. The frequent misconduct of many, referable, in a great measure, to circumstances alluded to in the last Report, was such as to cause their departure to be regarded as a relief. Some of these circumstances being withdrawn by the very fact of the transfer, an amendment of behaviour may not unreasonably be hoped for.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient, faithful servant,

JOHN PENNY, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SIR,

MY Report on the health of Millbank Prison in the year 1854 must be more extended than the annual reports I have submitted during the last few years; for, besides the usual topics, there are several connected with the recent epidemic of cholera which call for observation. Medical Superintendent's Report.

The first point to which I may direct attention, is the diminished amount of fatal disease developed amongst the prisoners. Smaller amount of disease.

Years.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Pardons and Removals per 1,000 prisoners.
1850	23·39	24·26
1851	18·31	13·74
1852	30·76	45·72
1853	21·19*	25·02
Average of 4 years	23·41	27·18
1854	31·91†	21·27

The mortality among the convicts, even excluding deaths from cholera, has been greater than the average of the four previous years, but no prisoners have been pardoned on medical grounds, and few have been removed on account of fatal disease to the invalid hulk, while an unusually large proportion of those who have died in the prison of chronic disease, such as pulmonary consumption, had come into the prison in a diseased state. It is shown in Table 2 that only five of the 23 men who died of other diseases than cholera were in a healthy condition when they were received; and that of the 12 who died of chronic diseases, pulmonary consumption, diseased kidneys, diabetes, and paraplegia, all but one laboured under those diseases when they entered the prison. Chronic diseases.

This result has been mainly due to the increased facilities that have been afforded for the speedy removal of diseased or unhealthy convicts, coming from various local gaols, to Dartmoor or the invalid

* Exclusive of 8 deaths from cholera.
† Exclusive of 28 deaths from cholera.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

hulk at Portsmouth; and as those places are, on account of their site, undoubtedly far superior to Millbank Prison in a sanitary point of view, many lives, I believe, have in this way been saved.

Fevers and bowel complaints.

Of the remaining 12 deaths, deaths after illnesses of an inflammatory or febrile character, the most important are the three from fever and one from dysentery; for these two diseases have, in almost every year, produced several deaths in the prison, and, together with the prevalent diarrhœa, have been the most certain proofs of the existence of local sanitary defects.

Hitherto two of the chief conditions of health have been deficient at Millbank—purity and comparative dryness of the atmosphere, and purity of the water used for cooking and drinking. The lowness of the site and its proximity to the river, the density of the population in neighbouring parts of the metropolis, and the construction of the prison buildings preventing the free transit of air through it, have either contributed to render the atmosphere supplied to the prisoners more or less damp and impure, or have prevented its sufficiently frequent change, while the water, owing to its being taken from the river directly opposite the prison, was charged with impurities of all kinds, from which the filtration practised since 1849 could only in part free it. As long as both these sanitary defects existed, it was impossible to determine in a conclusive manner their respective shares in the production of fever and bowel complaints in the prison. The state of the atmosphere was for the most part irremediable; but it was possible to substitute other water for the foul Thames water. Two temporary experiments had, therefore, been made with the view of ascertaining how far the diarrhœa prevalent in the prison was dependent on the quality of the water drunk by the prisoners, artesian well water having on both occasions been supplied during three months to one half of the prison. These experiments did not afford conclusive results, and as water so foul as that of the Thames cannot but be in some measure injurious to health, it was suggested that a preferable course would be, "to obtain a permanent supply of water for the whole prison, at least for drinking and cooking purposes, either by laying down pipes from the artesian wells in Trafalgar Square, or by sinking a deep well in the grounds of the prison itself." (See Report for 1852.) The former measure has been carried into effect. Since the middle of last August, the prisoners have been supplied exclusively with water from the artesian wells in the neighbourhood of Trafalgar Square; and a comparison of the health of the prison from that time forward with the experience of former years will show how far the prevalent diseases have been produced or influenced by the quality of the water drunk. As yet, the time has been too short to permit of any decisive result being obtained. During the last six months diarrhœa has been less prevalent and fever almost entirely absent. But periods of improved health of as long duration have occurred while the Thames water was in use. And it must not be overlooked that since the month of August the number of convicts in the prison has been much below the average, and that a diminution of sickness has heretofore generally attended a reduction of the prison population.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Insane prisoners.

The list of insane prisoners who have been under treatment is a long one, but, as in former years, this is due, in a great measure, to the fact of many prisoners in an unsound state of mind having been received from other prisons.

Years.	Insane prisoners under treatment.		Prisoners included in former columns, who were of unsound mind when received.	In doubtful state of mind.
	Removed to a Lunatic Asylum.	Not removed.		
1850	4	4	2	1
1851	8	5	7	2
1852	8	11	10	1
1853	19	5	17	2
1854	10*	8	9	1

Of the ten men removed to Bethlehem Hospital, five were decidedly of unsound mind at the time of their reception, and a sixth was in a doubtful state, he having twice attempted suicide in the prison whence he came. Of the six men not removed before the end of the year, two likewise were insane when they were received. Two female prisoners, who had been troublesome before their transference to Brixton Prison and afterwards appeared to be insane, had entered Millbank Prison in the same state of mind as they left it. There are, therefore, only eight prisoners in whom the mental disorder commenced during their imprisonment at Millbank; of these, one was spoken of in the last years' Report, and the others had been so short a time in the prison, that their malady can hardly be ascribed to any special influence of the discipline.

Initials of Prisoners.	Length of imprisonment before the mental disorder appeared.
P. B.	7 months.
G. B.	5 „ †
J. B.	3 „
F. H. C.	1 „
W. H.	3 „
W. S.	3 „
W. M.	2 „

In the case of P. B., the mental disorder was clearly induced by an attack of typhoid fever. J. B. had feigned several forms of

* Three out of this number were insane in 1853, and were included in the Report for that year.

† He had previously been three years confined in Millbank, Parkhurst, and Dartmoor prisons successively.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

bodily disease before the symptoms of mental insanity presented themselves; and for a long time it was suspected that these also were assumed, since it was known that he had had a medical education, and was not only exceedingly clever and deceitful, but most obstinate in his endeavours to attain any object he had at heart. But at length no other view could be entertained than that his mind was really disordered. The cases of the other five men, G. B., F. H. C., W. H., W. S., and W. M., call for no special remark. The only causes to which their attacks could be ascribed, was an intense longing for home, and grief at their separation from their families, acting on minds previously weak or predisposed to insanity.

Case of suicide.

There had been nothing remarkable in the conduct of the prisoner who committed suicide; he had done his work cheerfully all the previous week, and had at no time exhibited any despondency. No motive for the act appeared.

The epidemic of cholera.

The recent epidemic of cholera, which began in London in the month of August 1853, soon appeared in Millbank Prison. A female prisoner was attacked on the 20th August, and died on the 21st. A second death from cholera occurred in the prison in September 1853, four more in October, and two in November.

The epidemic subsided at the close of the year 1853, and remained in abeyance during the first six months of 1854; its second and greater outbreak in London dates from the second week of July 1854. In the prison there was some increase of bowel complaints in the third week of that month, though not greater than has been usual in other summers. But on the 31st of the month many prisoners were attacked with diarrhœa, and one man with cholera. There were several fresh cases of cholera nearly every day from the 1st to the 16th of August; then there were no more for a month; and then again on the 17th September two fatal cases occurred.

The total number of cases of cholera in the year 1854 was 53, 28 of which were fatal. There were besides 81 cases of diarrhœa, approaching cholera in their character, and 713 cases of simple diarrhœa during the three months July, August and September; all these cases occurring in male convicts, the women having been removed in the month of May to Brixton Prison.

Months.	Cases of Cholera.		Cases of Diarrhœa.		Deaths from Cholera.
	With Collapse.	Without Collapse.	Choleraic.	Simple.	
July - - - -	1	—	4	84	—
August - - -	38	12	70	549	26
September - - -	2	—	7	80	2

The mortality in the prison was, in relation to the number of prisoners, very nearly as great as it had been in 1849, and a little greater than it was in 1832. Medical Superintendent's Report.

Years.	Average No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths from Cholera.	Mortality from Cholera per 1,000 Prisoners.	Mortality in London per 1,000 inhabitants.
1832 - -	519	19	36·7	3·6
1849 - -	1,053	40	37·9	6·2
1854 - -	752	28	37·2	4·3

The difference between the three epidemics, as to the ratio of the mortality they caused, was much greater in London generally. But the epidemic of 1854 presented in some respects the same characters in the prison as it did in the rest of the metropolis; for it was of comparatively brief duration, but of great severity while it lasted. The epidemics of 1832 and 1849 were both spread over several months, and at no time produced the great amount of disease and mortality among the prisoners which was so formidable in the early part of the month of August 1854. (See Table VII.)

The most remarkable and important feature of the epidemic of 1854 was, however, its sudden decline and almost complete cessation about the middle of the month of August; for this was not due to a general subsidence of the disease in London. During more than three weeks after the last case of cholera in the prison in August and after the diarrhœa had begun rapidly to diminish in prevalence, the mortality in London continued to increase; and for six weeks it was still greater than it had been during the week of the chief outbreak in the prison; yet for a whole month no fresh case of the disease appeared among the prisoners, and then, as has been already mentioned, there were only two fresh cases.

Weeks ending	No. of Prisoners in Millbank Prison.	Cases of Cholera in Millbank Prison.	Cases of Diarrhœa in Millbank Prison.	Deaths from Cholera in London.
August 5 -	1,075	7	94	545
„ 12 -	1,115	35	238	844
„ 19 -	700	8	169	931
„ 26 -	440	—	58	1,066
Sept. 2 -	405	—	29	1,536
„ 9 -	404	—	27	2,334
„ 16 -	404	—	9	1,788
„ 23 -	401	2	26	1,479
„ 30 -	401	—	11	923

The question then arises whether the arrest of the epidemic in the prison can be referred with certainty to any measures adopted with that object, or whether it must be regarded as merely an instance of the well-known though ill-understood character of the disease, that, during the course of an epidemic in a country or a city,

Medical Superintendent's Report.

it does not rage with its greatest intensity in all parts simultaneously, but reaches its climax in different localities at different times, ceasing in some localities before it has begun in others.

The principal measures adopted on the appearance of cholera, and requiring consideration with reference to this question are four:— 1. Regulations for bringing all attacks of diarrhœa among the prisoners speedily under medical notice and treatment; 2dly, the substitution of meat for soup on two days in the week, so as to give the prisoners a dinner of meat daily instead of only five times a week, and the daily allowance to each adult prisoner of $\frac{1}{2}$ a gill of rum in the form of grog (only half this allowance being given to the juvenile prisoners); 3dly, the substitution of artesian well-water for Thames water for drinking, and for all other purposes in the prison; and, 4thly, a considerable reduction in the number of the prisoners.

1. The precautionary measures of the first kind were put in practice even before the appearance of cholera in the prison, and were continued throughout the summer. They probably were the means of arresting individual cases of the disease, but they certainly showed themselves quite powerless for the control of the epidemic, and I have not the slightest belief that the cessation of the epidemic in the prison before its decline in the metropolis generally, can be ascribed to their influence.

2. The more generous character given to the diet is likely to have had a larger share in producing the result in question. For it must have tended to bring the prisoners in their physical condition more nearly to the level of the warders and others who, although they lived in the prison and breathed the same air, yet did not seriously suffer. One warder out of about 120 officers and servants died during the whole epidemic, but he was attacked at a time when the disease no longer existed among the prisoners, namely, on the 1st November, and it is probable that he contracted it out of the prison.

The interval of a week between the change in the diet and the decline of the disease does not render it less likely that this measure was beneficial; for some days would necessarily elapse before the improved diet would so affect the bodily condition of the prisoners as to enable them better to resist an epidemic influence.

3. Much interest attaches to the question whether the change of the water used in the prison was the cause of the sudden decline of the epidemic there. It has been found in regard to London generally that both in 1849 and 1854 the rate of mortality from cholera in the several districts was nearly proportionate to the relative impurity of the waters with which they are supplied by the different water companies; and it has been further observed, that in the districts on the south side of the Thames supplied by the Lambeth Water Company, which in the interval between 1849 and 1853 had gone to a better source for their water, the mortality from cholera in 1854 was far less than it had been in 1849, while no corresponding diminution of mortality was observed in the neighbouring districts supplied by other companies which had retained their old sources of supply. These facts have led to the belief that the quality of the water has a great influence over the ravages of epidemic cholera, either because the

poison of cholera is contained in impure water and imbibed with it, or because impure water predisposes those who drink it to be affected by the epidemic influence which otherwise they would be able to resist. Now, the substitution of artesian well-water for Thames water in Millbank Prison was carried into effect on the 10th of August, six days before the sudden diminution of disease in the prison ensued. This length of interval does not altogether refute, but it is an objection to, the view that the Thames water is the means or vehicle by which the cause of cholera, the cholerific poison, reached and affected the prisoners; for in that case it would be expected that the entire disuse of it in the prison should have more quickly effected a reduction of the amount of disease. There are other facts which likewise render it improbable that the poison of cholera was imbibed with the Thames water. Thus, in the previous epidemic, that of 1848–49, the disease did not affect all parts of the prison at the same time; during the winter of 1848–49 the men alone suffered; and 9 out of 12 deaths occurred in two contiguous pentagons. During June and July 1849, 25 deaths occurred, all but one among the men, and 21 in three of the six pentagons. But in August and September while only four deaths occurred among the men, who though then reduced in number were still threefold the more numerous class, seven deaths occurred among the women. Now, as the same Thames water received into the same reservoir was at that time distributed to all parts of the prison and drunk by all the prisoners, the distribution of the disease ought to have been more equal among the different classes of prisoners and those in different pentagons, had the water contained the efficient cause of the cholera. Again, the occurrence of two fatal cases of cholera in the middle of September 1854, more than a month after the Thames water had ceased to be used in the prison, affords a strong argument against that view. These cases certainly were not caused by drinking Thames water; and the fact that they occurred on the same day and in two parts of the prison the most distant from each other, goes far to show that they were not due to the casual introduction of infection by persons coming into the prison, but more probably to the action of a cause disseminated by means of the atmosphere.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

The other view, however, which may be taken of the influence of impure Thames water, namely, that although it does not itself convey the cause of the disease yet it produces such an effect on the health of those who drink it as predisposes them to suffer from the action of the cholerific poison, whether through the medium of the atmosphere or in other ways, is quite consistent with the facts observed in Millbank Prison. The purer artesian well-water may have contributed with the other changes to restore to the prisoners after a few days such a state of health as enabled them at length to resist the cause of cholera; and all the facts being considered, this explanation seems to have more probability in its favour than any other.

4. The reduction of the number of prisoners appeared in 1849 to exert a decided influence over the degree of prevalence of cholera in the prison; for after July, when half the male prisoners were removed from the prison, the disease nearly ceased among them, while it still increased in the pentagon occupied by the female convicts whose

Medical Superintendent's Report.

number had not been reduced. But in the more recent epidemic this influence was not rendered apparent in the same way; for immediately on the removal of rather more than half the prisoners to Dorchester, cholera rapidly declined in all parts of the prison, even in the two pentagons which were still occupied as fully or nearly as fully as before. It is certain, however, that the degree of density of the population, especially in buildings so constructed as Millbank Prison is, has a great influence on the intensity of the epidemic's effects by determining the degree of impurity of the air breathed; and the removal of seven hundred of the prisoners to Dorchester must not only have placed these men beyond the reach of a danger which daily threatened their lives, but have also greatly diminished the risk to which those remaining were exposed. The diminution in the amount of diarrhœa and the cessation of the severer form of the disease, cholera, followed immediately on the reduction of the population of the prison. But the sudden improvement of health can scarcely be ascribed wholly to that cause; for in 1849 a similar reduction of the population of the prison did not produce an equal effect, and in 1832 cholera produced proportionally almost as many deaths, although throughout that year the number of prisoners scarcely exceeded 500.

Date.	No. of Prisoners.	Cases of Cholera.	Cases of Diarrhœa.	Cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa per 1,000 prisoners.	Remarks.
August 7	1,100	13	47	54	
„ 8	1,106	4	58	56	
„ 9	1,120	3	33	32	First extra meat day, and grog given.
„ 10	1,124	2	25	24	Artesian well-water first used.
„ 11	1,122	9	36	40	
„ 12	1,120	4	40	39	
„ 13	1,108	1	63	57	Eleven men removed to Dorchester.
„ 14	1,108	3	33	32	Two hundred and seventy-five men removed.
„ 15	830	1	20	25	Two hundred and seven men removed.
„ 16	622	3	26	46	
„ 17	621	—	14	22	Two hundred and seven men removed.
„ 18	411	—	8	19	
„ 19	410	—	5	12	
„ 20	410	—	7	17	
„ 21	410	—	6	14	
„ 22	409	—	6	14	
„ 23	409	—	5	12	
„ 24	407	—	2	5	

The general conclusion then to which the facts tend, is, that all the measures adopted with the view of checking the ravages of the cholera epidemic in the prison were beneficial. The care taken to

Medical Superintendent's Report.

bring diarrhœa cases quickly under treatment probably in some instances arrested the disease before it reached the fatal stage; the improved diet, with the addition of a portion of spirituous drink, and the substitution of pure for impure water, fortified the prisoners against the morbific influence, or removed the predisposition to suffer from it, while the thinning of the population placed in safety those who were removed, relieved those who remained from the injurious effects of air rendered impure by the crowding of bodies of men, and at the same time, by withdrawing this cause of impurity, rendered the atmosphere of the prison less fitted to be a focus for the epidemic. It cannot be concluded with certainty that the disappearance of cholera in the prison was altogether the effect of these measures, since the disease has undoubtedly a tendency to decline after a time in each locality which it visits. But I feel no doubt that the suddenness and completeness of its disappearance and its not extending as an epidemic in the prison in September, when the occurrence of two fatal cases showed that the cause of the disease was again present, may in great part be ascribed to the improved condition of the air within the prison, and of the prisoners themselves, consequent on the measures which have been described. And I should on any future occasion recommend that the same measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible after the appearance of cholera in London.

The circumstances attending the occupation of the barracks at Dorchester by the convicts removed from Millbank have been made the subject of a special report. It is therefore sufficient to notice here the main fact that cholera did not show itself among the prisoners there, although many suffered from diarrhœa during the first week after their removal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM BALY, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Table I.—General Medical Statistics of the Year 1854.

Classes of Prisoners.	Received during the Year.	Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Removals for fatal Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Pardons and Removals per 1,000 Prisoners.	Deaths, Pardons, and Removals per 1,000.	Insane Prisoners.	
									Removed to an Asylum.	Not Removed.
Male Convicts - - -	1,513	702·8	51†	„	16	72·56‡	22·79	95·35	10	6
Female Convicts - -	„	*49·39	1	„	„	20·24	20·24	20 24	„	2
All Convicts - - -	1,513	752·3	52	„	16	69·13	21·27	90·40	10§	8

* This is the daily average number of female convicts calculated for the whole year. But this class of prisoners remained in the prison only during the first 164 days, and during this period the daily average number was 109.

† Of these deaths 28 were caused by epidemic cholera.

‡ Without the 28 deaths from cholera, the mortality amongst the male convicts was only 32·72 per 1,000.

§ Three of these prisoners were already under treatment for insanity in 1853, and their cases were noticed in last year's Report.

Table II.—Deaths in the Year 1854.

Names.	Age when received.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health on Reception.
M. A. A.	39	Erysipelas and inflammation of both lungs.	19 Jan. 1854.	23 December 1853	8 May 1852	Cambridge	Feeble, subject to bronchitis, and marked with scars of scrofula.
W. S.	21	Fever	10 Feb. „	5 February 1854	27 Dec. 1853	Elgin	Good.
P. C.	25	Pulmonary consumption with pluerisy.	23 Feb. „	Soon after reception	4 April „	Barbadoes	Feeble.
J. S.	68	Diarrhœa and vomiting	26 Feb. „	27 December 1853	22 Dec. „	Salisbury	Feeble and suffering from cold.
C. B.	25	Pulmonary consumption	28 Feb. „	July, 1853	19 Mar. „	Durham	Breathing short. Had suffered recently from hæmoptysis.
W. W. Y.	53	Bronchitis	9 Mar. „	First week of Feb. 1854	6 Jan. 1854	Winchester	Subject to bronchitis and asthma.
J. C.	30	Apoplexy	14 Mar. „	12 March 1854	21 Dec. 1853	Springfield	Good.
R. C.	46	Dropsy from diseased kidneys	26 Mar. „	First week of Jan. 1854	14 Dec. 1852	Glasgow	A feeble man.
J. R.	21	Pulmonary consumption, with tubercular peritonitis.	18 April „	20 February 1854	24 Mar. 1853	Hertford	Good.
S. T.	21	Fever	19 April „	6 April 1854	18 Feb. 1854	Ipswich	Good.
G. R.	54	Diarrhœa, dysenteric	30 April „	First week of April 1854	31 Mar. „	Reading	Weak and unhealthy.
R. C.	50	Carbuncle on head	3 May „	1 May 1854	22 Dec. 1853	Salop	Weak and desponding.
T. W.	16	Pulmonary consumption	4 May „	Last week of Feb. 1854	23 Dec. „	Gloucester	Feeble.
J. S.	23	Abscess of lung after fever	8 May „	18 March 1854	29 Mar. „	Worcester	Asthmatic.
G. P.	21	Pulmonary consumption	3 June „	Before reception	18 Feb. 1854	Lewes	Thin, and suffering from cough.
J. B.	16	Ditto	5 June „	Ditto	10 April „	Westminster	Thin, weak, and suffering from cough.
J. P.	20	Diabetes, pulmonary consumption and scrofula.	9 June „	Ditto	17 Sept. 1853	Newgate	Affected with diabetes and scrofula.

TABLE II.—Deaths in the Year 1854—*continued.*

Names.	Age when received.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health on Reception.
T. B.	24	Pulmonary consumption	24 June 1854	Before reception	11 May 1854	Taunton	Affected with advanced consumption and scrofula.
W. C.	32	Ditto	22 July „	Ditto	6 April „	Brixton	Affected with consumption and fistula.
M. H.	23	Cholera	4 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on 31 July	23 Feb. „	Salisbury	Bodily health good. Mind weak.
T. P.	36	Ditto	6 Aug. „	Ditto on 3 Aug.	14 June „	Brixton	Feeble and unhealthy.
J. J.	53	Ditto	7 Aug. „	Not known	19 Dec. 1853	Horsemonger lane.	Good.
J. F.	51	Ditto	7 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on 3 August	24 May 1854	Salford	„
W. B.	21	Ditto	8 Aug. „	Ditto on 2 August	18 July „	Oxford	„
G. T.	37	Ditto	10 Aug. „	Ditto on 7 August	4 July „	Kirton	„
C. T.	23	Ditto	10 Aug. „	Ditto on 8 August	30 Dec. 1853	Swaffham	„
J. W.	20	Ditto	10 Aug. „	Ditto on night of 7 Aug.	28 Dec. „	Dundee	„
K. de L.	53	Ditto	11 Aug. „	Ditto on 9 August	17 Sept. „	Newgate	Feeble.
W. S.	45	Ditto	11 Aug. „	Ditto on 9 August	18 Feb. 1854	Newcastle	Good.
J. H.	58	Ditto	11 Aug. „	Ditto on 4 August	12 April „	Leicester	Feeble.
J. G.	24	Ditto	11 Aug. „	Cholera on 11 August, without previous diarrhœa.	26 May „	Brixton	Feeble after an attack of fever.
O. P.	50	Ditto	14 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on 14 Aug. only one hour before collapse.	26 May „	Preston	Good.
J. H. H.	34	Ditto	14 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on 7 August, six hours before collapse.	30 June „	Lynn	„

TABLE II.—Deaths in the Year 1854—*continued.*

Names.	Age when received.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health on Reception.
C. T.	48	Cholera	8 Aug. 1854	Diarrhœa on 6 August	17 July 1854	Newgate	Feeble.
E. B. V.	34	Ditto	14 Aug. „	Ditto on 10 August	17 July „	Newgate	Very feeble.
D. B.	31	Ditto	12 Aug. „	Ditto on 7 August	4 July „	Kirton	Good.
R. K.	35	Ditto	14 Aug. „	Ditto on 11 August	19 Dec. 1853	Ipswich	„
J. R.	34	Ditto	15 Aug. „	Ditto on 9 August	8 Aug. 1854	Ruthin	Feeble.
J. R.	21	Ditto	16 Aug. „	Ditto on 10 August	28 April 1853	Lewes	Good.
J. M.	39	Ditto	17 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on night of 7 August.	22 Dec. „	Knutsford	„
J. B.	28	Ditto	17 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on 15 Aug.	14 June 1854	Brixton	„
W. W.	43	Ditto	17 Aug. „	Ditto on 10 August	5 Aug. „	Swaffham	„
T. B.	49	Ditto	18 Aug. „	Ditto on 7 August	30 Dec. 1853	Swaffham	„
J. B.	38	Ditto	19 Aug. „	Ditto on 7 August	18 Feb. 1854	Wakefield	„
G. H.	33	Ditto	23 Aug. „	Ditto on 12 August	5 June „	Maidstone	„
A. O.	21	Pulmonary consumption	24 Aug. „	First week of May 1854	25 Feb. „	Glasgow	Thin.
W. C.	21	Acute dementia	26 Aug. „	20 August 1854	3 Aug. „	Bath	Good.
J. Mc G.	31	Paraplegia	31 Aug. „	On reception	15 June „	Ayr	Feeble, emaciated, and affected with disease in neck.
J. B.	36	Cholera	17 Sept. „	Diarrhœa on 15 Sept.	31 Dec. 1853	Lewes	Good.
J. C.	35	Ditto	18 Sept. „	Ditto on 15 September	27 July 1854	Reading	„
J. J.	57	Inflammation and gangrene of lung	5 Oct. „	2 October 1854	29 July „	Newgate	Indifferent.
J. S.	18	Suicide by hanging	9 Dec. „	-	14 July „	Horsemonger lane	Good.

TABLE III.—GENERAL SUMMARY of the INFIRMARY SICK during the Year 1854.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one time. 11 & 12 Aug.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time. 10th Aug.	Average Number of Days of Infirmary for each Sick Prisoner.	Number of Days of Infirmary for each Prisoner, of the Average Daily Number.
Males - - -	702·8	905	66·16	94·24	140	1,125	27	34
Females - - -	49·39	39	14·	283·45	—	—	130	79
All Prisoners - -	752·2	944	80·16	106·56	140	1,125	31	41

TABLE IV.—CASUAL SICK in the Year 1854.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Aggregate Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases.			Daily Number of Cases per 1,000 Prisoners.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.
Males - - -	702·8	3,399	6,204	9,603	9·28	17·	26·28	13·20	24·18	37·38
Females - - -	49·39	262	2,025	2,287	·72	5·51	6·23	14·45	110·20	124·65
All Prisoners - -	752·2	3,661	8,229	11,890	10·00	22·51	32·51	13·29	29·92	43·22

Table V.—Insane Prisoners in the Year 1854.

Name.	Age when received.	Date of Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Whether insane previously.	Character of present Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Whence received.	Date of Removal or Recovery.	Whither removed, or present State.
W. W.	19	31 Jan. 1854	Insane, having been attacked with mania on board the ship which conveyed him from Scotland.	Not known	Acute mania	On reception.	Ayr	27 Mar. 1854	Bethlehem Hospital.
P. B.*	38	16 Mar. 1853	Sane	„ „	Incoherence and delusions following typhoid fever.	Oct. 1853	Cold Bath Fields.	„ „	„ „
J. S.	17	2 Feb. 1854	Insane	„ „	Mischief and occasional violence.	7 Feb. 1854	Dartmoor	30 Mar. „	„ „
G. B.	19	7 Nov. 1853	Sane	„ „	Imbecility and delusions.	2 April „	„	30 Apr. „	„ „
J. C.	39	20 July 1854	Insane	„ „	Melancholia with occasional excitement.	On reception	Wakefield	14 Sep. „	„ „
H. C.	20	17 July „	Insane	„ „	Incoherence and propensity to mischief.	„ „	Newgate	25 Oct. „	„ „
J. B.	22	12 Sept. 1853	Sane	„ „	Obstinacy; propensity to filthy and destructive habits	Jan. 1854	Cold Bath Fields.	10 Nov. „	„ „
R. E.	30	24 July 1854	Insane	„ „	Dangerous and destructive.	On reception.	Dorchester	Remaining	Since removed to Bethlehem Hospital.
F. H. C.	18	3 Aug. „	Sane	„ „	Mania followed by incoherence.	2 Sept. 1854	Bath	„ „	„ „
W. H.	34	27 July „	Sane	„ „	Delusions and restlessness.	Oct. 1854	Ipswich	„ „	„ „
W. J.	23	8 Dec. 1853	Imbecile with delusions.		Imbecility and delusions.	10 Jan. 1854	Portland	Feb. 1854	Recovered from delusions; removed on the 1st May to Dartmoor Prison.
W. S.	25	29 Dec. „	Sane	„ „	Mania followed by imbecility and delusions	2 April „	Glasgow	Dec. „	Recovered. Still in this Prison.
W. M.	42	17 June 1854	Sane	Yes	Excitement with delusions.	Aug. „	Winchester	„ „	Recovered; removed on the 8th Feb. 1855 to "Stirling Castle" Hulk.
B. C.	31	10 Dec. 1852	Strange and incoherent.	Not known	Incoherent and noisy.	On reception	Salford	18 April „	Removed to Brixton Prison.
M. J.	34	9 Mar. 1853	Sullen.	„ „	Dangerous, malicious, taciturn.	„ „	Liverpool	14 Feb. „	„ „

* This man's case was included in the Report for the year 1853. He then was in an improved condition; but he subsequently relapsed. The particulars of three other prisoners removed to Bethlehem at the beginning of the year was likewise given in the Report for 1853. Their names are J. L., J. W. and J. McK.

Medical Superintendent's Report

TABLE VI.—PRINCIPAL COMPLAINTS constituting the NEW CASES amongst the CASUAL SICK during the Year 1854.

—	Total number of Cases during the year amongst the			Number of Cases during the year per 1,000 Prisoners.			Average weekly numbers of Cases per 1,000 Prisoners.		
	Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.	All Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.	All Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.	All Convicts.
Diarrhœa - - -	1,118	37	1,155	1,590	749	1,535	30·5	14·4	29·5
Dyspepsia - - -	114	13	127	162	263	167	3·1	5·0	3·2
Coughs, colds, and rheumatism.	658	38	696	936	769	905	18·0	14·8	17·4
Constipation - - -	156	37	193	222	745	256	4·2	14·3	4·9
Surgical complaints -	4	1	5	5	20	6	—	·4	—
Other complaints - -	1,085	92	1,177	1,543	1,861	1,577	29·7	35·8	30·3
All complaints - -	3,135	218	3,153	4,460	4,413	4,188	85·7	84·8	80·5

TABLE VII.—SHOWING the STATISTICS of the THREE EPIDEMICS of CHOLERA in the PRISON and in LONDON generally.

——	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Cases and Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.
Number of Prisoners - -	- Average of 1831 -				- 549 -		- Average of 1832 -				- 519 -		- Average of 1833 -				- 581 -		–	–
Cases of cholera -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	–	–	12	13	–	–	–	1	38	–
Deaths from cholera - -	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	7	6	–	–	–	1	19	36·8*
Deaths from cholera in London	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	880	335	50	194	1,363	1,198	670	336	27	–	5,275	3·6
Number of Prisoners - -	1,441	1,437	1,539	1,463	1,449	1,101	1,180	1,222	1,264	1,397	1,442	1,297	1,023	630	440	570	915	1,078	–	–
Cases of cholera -	–	–	–	10	3	6	4	2	1	–	–	18	22	11	8	–	1	–	86	–
Deaths from cholera - -	–	–	–	6	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	10	15	4	7	–	–	–	48	40·6
Deaths from cholera in London	–	–	–	150	190	133	292	180	40	9	24	279	2,555	5,368	5,031	337	20	2	14,610	6·2
Number of Prisoners - -	1,147	1,141	1,121	1,175	947	904	1,096	909	940	972	892	817	891	727	402	394	368	605	–	–
Cases of cholera -	1	2	2	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	50	1	–	–	–	69	–
Deaths from cholera - -	–	1	1	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	2	–	–	–	36	42·1
Deaths from cholera in London	21	67	111	335	288	43	7	3	–	4	4	3	308	3,513	6,084	823	52	5	11,671	4·3

* The disease reappeared in the Prison with some severity both in 1833 and in 1834. In the former year it caused five deaths; in the latter nine deaths. In both these years the epidemic was very light in London generally, and in 1833 it scarcely attracted any attention.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PORTLAND PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - - -	125
APPENDIX:—	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	131
II. Chaplain's Report - - - - -	148
III. Medical Officer's Report - - - -	177

PORTLAND PRISON.

REPORT,

For the year 1854, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made as regards Portland Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to submit, in compliance with the above-mentioned Acts of Parliament, our Annual Report on the Convict Prison at Portland for the year 1854.

State of the Buildings.

State of the buildings.

Since our last Report most of the new buildings then stated to be in progress have been completed.

Among them are the following:—The additional wing to complete the accommodation of the prison for 1,500 prisoners; the enlargement of the chapel; and the additions to the cook-house, bakehouse, workshops, stores and offices, rendered necessary by the increase in the number of prisoners beyond what was contemplated at the time of the original construction of the prison. Also, quarters for a proportion of the additional officers.

The buildings generally are in good order, and have not required more repair than might reasonably have been expected from the effects of the weather in so exposed a situation.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

The superior officers of the prison, in every department, the Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer, with their several assistants, have continued to evince the same high degree of of zeal and sustained close attention to their duties which have in previous years so successfully advanced the objects of the establishment.

Captain Clay, the Governor, has maintained in this greatly enlarged prison, now containing more prisoners than are confined in any other in England, the same degree of discipline, order, and cleanliness that has been noticed as prevailing at Portland in previous reports.

The Reverend Mr. Holderness, the Chaplain, aided by his assistant, the Reverend Mr. Nowers, has most zealously and efficiently met the requirements of the increased establishment in the department under his charge; and Dr. Houghton, the medical officer, though much pressed by the additional medical attention required by the increased number of prisoners, has exerted himself so effectively as to prevent inconvenience being felt out of his own department from there being only one medical officer in the establishment. The pressure, however, in his department has been so great as to prove that the aid of an assistant surgeon is indispensably necessary.

Mr. Buller, who had performed the duties of Deputy Governor with zeal and intelligence, was promoted in the month of November to the charge of the "Warrior" Convict Hulk at Woolwich, and has been succeeded at Portland by Mr. Stewart.

Among the subordinate officers some dismissals for misconduct have been necessary in the course of the year; of the officers thus dismissed some were also convicted and imprisoned for introducing prohibited articles into the prison. The Governor, however, states, "that as a body he has a high opinion of the officers," and we believe that, looking at the large number here assembled, a more useful, hard-working, and intelligent body of discipline officers is not to be met with in any other prison.

Treatment, General Condition, and Health of the Prisoners.

Treatment, general condition, and health of the prisoners.

The prisoners have no just grounds of complaint; their treatment is in all respects fair, and every precaution is taken to prevent harshness towards them by any of the officers, while at

the same time they are not exempted from the restraints of strict discipline proper to their position.

Their diet is sufficient to maintain them in health, strength, and capacity for the hard labour which they have to undergo, and they are well clothed.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera throughout the country, only one fatal case is reported by the medical officer as having occurred at Portland. Accidents on the works have necessarily been of frequent occurrence from the nature of the labour in which the convicts are engaged, but only two of these have been fatal.

There have been altogether 8 deaths during the year, the particulars of which will be found in the Medical Officer's Report.

Religious and Moral Condition, Progress in School Instruction, &c.

Religious and moral condition, progress in school instruction, &c.

With respect to the religious condition of the prisoners, the Chaplain states in his Report, "The religious aspect of the body of the prisoners, viewed collectively, is encouraging," and "after making every allowance for doubtful character, there can be no question but that there is among the prisoners, as a body, a considerable amount of sincere and unaffected piety," in which remarks, as well as in those of his report on the moral condition of the prisoners, we fully concur.

The state of education and progress of the prisoners in school instruction, are shown in the Appendix to the Report of the Chaplain, who speaks in high terms of the zealous aid afforded him by the Scripture Reader and Schoolmasters in their departments.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining in confinement 1st January 1854	1,312	
Received during the year - - -	665	
		1,977
Removed to Western Australia - -	56	
„ „ Gibraltar - -	35	
„ „ Dartmoor Prison - -	17	
„ „ Portsmouth „ - -	4	
„ „ Stirling Castle Hulk - -	5	
„ „ Dorchester Gaol - -	1	
Free Pardons - - - -	4	
Conditional - - - - -	1	
Carried forward - -		

Brought forward -	-	
Liberated by order of licence -	-	326
Ditto licensed on medical grounds	-	5
Sentence expired - - -	-	2
Escape - - - -	-	1
Deaths - - - -	-	8
		465
Remaining in confinement 31st December 1854		1,512
		1,977

Description and Value of the Labour.

Description and value of the labour.

There has been no alteration this year in the description of labour at which the prisoners have been employed, it having been as in the previous year, generally divided into work for three objects; viz.

1. Quarrying operations, and loading trucks for the Breakwater.
2. Excavation and other works for the fortifications and barracks on the Vern Hill.
3. Work in connexion with prison buildings and the ordinary labour of the prison.

The two former descriptions of labour are carried on respectively under the Admiralty and Ordnance Departments, and the nature and extent of the work performed are fully detailed in the Governor's Report and annexed appendix.

The total value of the prisoners' labour during the year is calculated at 42,831*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* In making this calculation, actual measurement has been adopted and fair contract prices have been applied in all possible cases; and where this has not been practicable, a reasonable value, derived from observation and the experience of previous years, has been affixed to the work done by the prisoners.

The daily average number of convicts employed on the Admiralty and Ordnance works has been 988, and the value of their labour is calculated at 35,098*l.* 0*s.* 0$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, giving the average yearly value of 35*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for each man's labour employed upon these works. The value of the work performed for the prison by a daily average of 190 men is 5,456*l.* 18*s.* 4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* being at the rate of 28*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* for each man throughout the year. The labour of the convicts, 102 in number, employed as cooks, bakers, washers, tailors, shoemakers, and other ordinary prison employments, valued at 2,276*l.* 9*s.* 11$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* is not here included.

Taking together the results of the two former descriptions of labour, the yearly value of the out-of-door labour performed by

1,178 convicts has been at the rate of 34*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per man so employed. Including the value of the work done by the bakers, cooks, tailors, &c., and adding their numbers to the foregoing, it will be found that the average daily number of all the working men in the prison, 1,280 (that is deducting from the total number, 197 or about one seventh for sick, attending school, &c.) have executed work to the value of 33*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* for each man within the year.

If the total value of the work performed is divided among the total number of prisoners (without any deduction for sick, &c. as above) the rate will be 29*l.* for every man in the prison throughout the year.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The total expenditure of the prison, as given in the Appendix, has been 48,833*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*, which is reduced by receipts for officers' house rent and produce of the garden to 47,019*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

General conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been very good, and in the large total average number of 1,477, the daily average number of punishments has only been one for every 852 prisoners. Among so large a number of criminals, employed out of doors and in association, there will always be some who can only be coerced into obedience by the severest punishments; with men of this description it has been necessary in ten instances to have recourse to corporal punishment; but the punishments chiefly resorted to have been bread and water diet, and confinement in a cell for a limited number of days.

The use of badges for displaying the recorded monthly conduct of each prisoner continues to act most usefully in the promotion of good behaviour.

Industry.

Industry.

The degree of industry maintained among the prisoners has been very satisfactory. Each man's character for industry is recorded weekly, and reports of idleness, which are invariably followed by some actual punishment, have been very rare. As far as possible, consistently with discipline and security, scope has been given to each man's individual exertions. The knowledge that the amount of gratuity at the prisoner's disposal on his liberation may be increased by his own exertions on the works is found to act very favourably in stimulating the industry of the convicts.

General Remarks.

General remarks.

The application of the system of licensing prisoners in this country had come into operation only at the latter part of the preceding year, in which only 47 prisoners had thus been liberated from Portland Prison. In the following year, to which this Report refers, 331 have been discharged on license, making a total of 378 from the commencement. Of this number four only have been returned with licences revoked for misconduct, and it is known that many have attained honest employment. Some particulars of these latter cases will be found appended to the Chaplain's Report. Although it has not been practicable to trace the career of all who have been discharged on license, it is encouraging to find that the hope that employment would be open to liberated convicts in this country has been in so many instances fulfilled, and that the majority are not necessarily thrown back upon their evil courses for the means of subsistence.

Of those discharged in this country several would probably have preferred transportation with ticket-of-leave, in order to avoid the risk of being entangled again in crime through old associations; but none have been sent abroad during the year except a few men of long sentences, who will have to complete their probation on public works in Western Australia.

As yet the number of men received on public works, sentenced to penal servitude under the new Act of September 1853, has been comparatively small. They have been subjected to the same treatment of discipline as the mass of convicts under sentence of transportation.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.
I. S. Whitty,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 1855.

Governor's Report.

IN compliance with the rules of this Prison, I have the honour to submit my annual Report for the past year 1854.

Conduct of Officers.—As a body I have a high opinion of the officers of this Prison. On account of the increase in the number of prisoners sixteen additional officers have been appointed during the year.

Conduct of officers.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners :—

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on the 1st of January 1854, was - - - - - - -	1,312
Since received into the prison- - - - - -	665
Total - - -	1,977
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked in public works, removed to other prisons, and discharged with free pardons and licences - - - - -	465
Remaining in the prison on 31st December 1854 -	1,512

For the detailed statement of prisoners received and removed, see Appendix (A).

Discipline, &c.—The rules under this head have been strictly adhered to; the prisoners have been employed upon the public works in a probationary state, preparatory to their being embarked for public works or ticket of leave abroad, or discharged with licences in this country.

Manner in which the sentences have been carried out.

The prisoners have been treated with humanity and consideration, and the rules under this head have been carefully carried out; at the same time strict discipline has been enforced, and obedience to the prison rules insisted upon.

Treatment of the prisoners.

The labour of the prisoners has been applied under three heads, viz:—Breakwater Work, Ordnance Work, and Prison Labour.

Description of labour in which the prisoners have been employed.

Breakwater Work.—The works performed under this head have been as follows:—Quarrying blocks of Ashlar stones of large dimensions; rubble stones; stripping and excavating; dressing blocks of Ashlar for pier heads, &c.; loading material for foundation deposit; laying railways; making Derrick cranes, with castings

Governor's Report.

of machinery complete; making traveller for stone-field; making wheelbarrows, stone trucks; repairing the railway iron and wooden waggons; sawing timber; making iron and brass castings of machinery and other foundry work; keeping the whole of the quarry plant in repair, and doing such other artificer's work as was required.

Ordnance Work.—Stripping, excavating, and quarrying, as a commencement of the fortifications, and building a large water tank for the use of the barracks.

Prison Labour.—Quarrying Ashlar and rubble stones for building new cottages (officers' quarters); building the foundations for the above; building three new large water tanks; dressing stone for new buildings, sawing flags, burning lime, mixing mortar, painting, the new hall of prison; repairing roads, exercising yards, &c. &c., and the general work done by the following trades: blacksmiths, whitesmiths, carpenters, sawyers, coopers, tinsmiths, fitters, painters, glaziers, stone-masons, hammock-makers, bookbinders, tailors, shoemakers, gardeners; washing the bedding and linen of the establishment, and the cooking and baking for the prison.

For the particulars of the above-named works, I beg to refer you to the Appendix, as follows:—

(B) General statement of the value and description of labour, and the time employed therein.
(C) Statement of labour specially for Breakwater.
(D) Do. for Ordnance Department.
(E) Abstract of (B.) (C.) & (D.)
(F) Daily distribution of time.
(G) Form of weekly return of nature of employment.

It will be seen by reference to the above-mentioned returns, that the average number of convicts in confinement has been 1,477, and that they have been employed as follows:—

On the breakwater works daily	- - - -	952
On the Ordnance works „	- - - -	36
On the prison works „	- - - -	299
Total employed on works daily	-	1,280
Average number non-effective, as men at school, sick, and under punishment	- - - - -	197
Average daily number throughout the year	- -	1,477

Value of convict labour.

The detailed statement of the value of the labour of the convicts as executed upon the different works, is given in the Appendix, page 135, from which the following is an abstract:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
For the breakwater - -	33,861	14	11¾	at per man	2	9
For the Ordnance - - -	1236	5	1	„	2	7
For the prison - - -	7,733	8	4¼	„	2	1
Total value of work	£42,831	8	5			
Showing an increase over the value of labour performed last year	- £14,620	1	11			

There have been several accidents of a serious nature during the year, three of which I regret to say have proved fatal; but taking into consideration the extent of the works, the number of convicts daily employed, and the inexperience of the body of convicts in works of this nature, the accidents have not been more than might have been expected; and I have reason to suppose that due attention has been paid to the state and management of the machinery, and that every possible care has been taken to keep the convicts out of danger. Governor's Report.

The general state of the buildings, fences, &c., is good. Since my last Report the part of F. hall, not completed at that date, has been finished and occupied. State of buildings.

The repairs have been considerable, from the exposed position of the prison, but have chiefly been of an ordinary nature. Repairs.

Four prisoners have attempted to escape during the year; one of whom succeeded, and has not been heard of since. This man was employed in the west quarries; and in September, when a party of free labourers were reaping and carrying a crop of wheat in the field close to the quarry, he is supposed to have mixed with these people, and to have thus made his escape. Two other prisoners partially succeeded in their attempt, but were recaptured before they could get off the island. The other prisoner tried to break out of his cell by removing the screws of the iron lining, but this was discovered before he had time to complete his work. Escapes.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory, and their regularity on the labour parades, and their obedience to strict discipline praiseworthy. Their defaults have been generally of a minor nature. The number of offences during the year were 633; the number of offenders being 521; 10 of these prisoners received corporal punishment for insubordination on the public works, and assaulting prison officers in the execution of their duty. The average number of reports have been 1 to 852 prisoners daily. Conduct of the prisoners.

I am led to suppose that the moral state of the body of prisoners is satisfactory from their general tone and bearing. Out of 326 prisoners discharged with licences during the year, four only have from misconduct forfeited their licences, and have been again received into the prison. Moral condition of the prisoners.

The usual record of each prisoner's industry has been kept; and the interest displayed by the men to know how they "stand for work," proves that the amount of gratuity awarded to industrious prisoners acts as a valuable auxiliary in obtaining their willing industry. Industry of the prisoners.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

The Chairman & Directors of Convict Prisons.

WILLIAM CLAY,
Governor.

(A.)—Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from Portland Prison, between 1st January and 31st December 1854.

On the 1st January 1852—							
The Number of Convicts in Portland Prison were							1,312
Received during the year from—							
Convict Prisons	Milbank	92					
	„ Dorchester Barracks	130					
				222			
	Pentonville			193			
	Parkhurst			22			
	Portsmouth			2			
					439		
Hulks	"Warrior"			2			
	"Defence"			1			
					3		
County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government	Wakefield			94			
	Northampton			41			
	Bedford			31			
	Leicester			24			
	Reading			9			
	Preston			9			
	Leeds			9			
	Bath			1			
					218		
Salisbury Lunatic Asylum "*Fisherton House*"							1
Returned with forfeited licence							4
	Total						1,977

Disposed of, by—							
Transfers to Convict Prisons	*Dartmoor					17	
	Portsmouth					4	
							21
„ Hulk "Stirling Castle" (**Invalids* 22)							5
„ Dorchester Gaol for trial							1
Embarked per "Ramilies" to finish probation on public works at Gibraltar						35	
„ Western Australia						56	
							91
Discharged by	Free Pardon			4			
	Conditional „			1			
						5	
	Licence			326			
	„ on Medical Grounds			5			
						331	
	Completion of sentence					2	
							338
Deaths	From accident					3	
	Natural causes					5	
							8
Escaped from the works							1
Number remaining on 31st December 1854							1,512
	Total						1,977

(B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR, the average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the Aggregate Number of Days' Work (at 10 Hours each Day) done throughout the Year 1854. Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Full Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
ADMIRALTY:	1854.	1854.			H. M.	H. M.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Quarrying, loading, forming roads, excavating, and general work.	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	812	7 35	406,406 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	770	8 46	502,899 50		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	813½	8 37	567,782 19		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	862	7 27	468,798 42		
					10)	1,945,886 51		
						194,588 6	2 8	25,945 2 11
Blacksmiths, Fitters, Moulders, Turners, Pattern Makers, &c.	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	56	8 46	35,347 12		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	63	9 55	47,481 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	59	9 55	49,147 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	59	8 20	37,858 20		
					10)	169,833 32		
						16,983 3	3 4	2,830 11 0
Carpenters and Sawyers	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	20½	8 46	12,939 36		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	19½	9 55	14,696 30		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	20	9 55	16,660 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	18	8 20	11,550 0		
					10)	55,846 6		
						5,584 6	3 6	977 6 1
Stonecutters and working travellers, &c.	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	65½	7 35	32,782 45		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	51	8 46	33,308 57		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	57	8 37	39,783 9		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	50½	7 27	27,464 26		
					10)	133,339 17		
						13,333 9	3 6	2,333 8 7¾
Platelayers	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	39½	7 35	19,769 45		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	39½	8 46	25,798 6		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	34½	8 37	24,079 16		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	36½	7 27	19,850 32		
					10)	89,497 39		
						8,949 7	3 0	1,342 9 1
Carried forward								33,428 17 8¾

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Full Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	33,428 17 8¾
	1854.	1854.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d	
Riggers of cranes &c. - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	9	8 46	5,680 48		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	9	9 55	6,783 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	9	9 55	7,497 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	9	8 20	4,775 0		
						10) 24,735 48		
						2,473 5	3 6	432 17 3
ORDNANCE:								
Ordnance work, labour for the Vern (as detailed in annexed Statement C.)	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	45	17	7 48	5,967 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	39	8 46	25,471 33		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	59½	8 37	41,528 1		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	50½	59	7 38	22,743 31		
						10) 9,5710 5		
						9,571 0	2 7	1,236 5 1
PRISON:								
Carpenters - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	16	8 46	10,099 12		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	17	9 55	12,812 20		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	17½	9 55	14,577 30		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	18	8 20	11,550 0		
						10) 49,039 2		
						4,903 9	3 0	735 11 8¼
Painters - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	12	8 46	7,574 24		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	9½	9 55	7,159 50		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	9	9 55	7,497 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	9	8 20	5,775 0		
						10) 28,006 14		
						2,800 6	2 9	385 1 7¾
Blacksmiths - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	15	8 46	9,468 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	14	9 55	10,551 20		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	13	9 55	10,829 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	11	8 20	7,058 20		
						10) 37,906 40		
						3,790 6	3 0	568 11 9½
Carried forward	-	-	-		-	-	-	36,787 5 2¼

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Full Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward	-	-	36,787 5 2¼
	1854.	1854.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Gardeners - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	16	7 33	7,972 48		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	12	8 46	7,837 24		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	12	8 37	8,375 24		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	15	7 27	8,157 45		
						10) 32,343 21		
						3,234 3	1 8	269 10 6
Quarrying, hammer dressing, and cutting stone for New Prison and New Cottages.	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	26	7 33	12,955 48		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	52	8 46	33,962 4		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	32½	8 37	22,683 22		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	24½	7 27	13,324 0		
						10) 82,925 14		
						8,292 5	2 9	1,140 4 4½
Building and filling in foundations for New Cottages - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	56	30½	7 53	13,464 44		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	27	8 46	17,634 9		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	36	8 37	25,126 12		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	37	7 27	20,122 27		
						10) 76,347 32		
						7,634 7	2 8	1,017 19 2¼
Building and repairing tanks at Prison and Folly Pier -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	60	29	7 25	12,905 0		
						10) 12,905 9		
						1,290 5	2 8	172 1 4
General Prison labour, including men at light work, sawing stone, cleaning Prison, &c. - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	70	7 33	34,881 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	80	8 46	52,249 20		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	68½	8 37	47,809 34		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	74	7 27	40,244 54		
						10) 175,184 48		
						17,518 4	1 4	1,167 17 10¼
Carried forward	-		-	-	-	-	-	40,554 18 5¼

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Full Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward	-		40,554 18 5¼
	1854.	1854.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Shoemakers - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	24	8 46	15,148 48		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	27½	9 55	20,725 20		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	27½	9 55	22,907 30		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	27	8 20	17,325 0		
						10) 76,107 8		
						7,610 7	1 6	570 16 0½
Tailors - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	24	8 46	15,148 48		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	24	9 55	18,088 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	25½	9 55	21,241 30		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	26	8 20	16,683 20		
						10) 71,161 38		
						7,116 1	1 6	533 14 1¾
Washers - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	23½	8 46	14,833 12		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	26	9 55	19,595 20		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	26	9 55	21,658 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	24½	8 20	15,720 50		
						10) 71,807 22		
						7,180 7	1 6	538 1 0½
Bakers - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	9½	10 0	6,840 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	9½	10 0	7,220 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	9½	10 0	7,980 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	10	10 0	7,700 0		
						10) 29,740 0		
						2,974 0	1 6	223 1 0
Cooks, 7 days per week - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	84	14½	10 0	12,180 0		
	26 Mar.	24 June	91	15½	10 0	14,105 0		
	25 June	30 Sept.	98	15	10 0	14,700 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	15	10 0	13,800 0		
						10) 54,785 0		
						5,478 5	1 6	410 17 9
School - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	122½	8 46	77,322 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	129½	9 55	97,599 50		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	133	9 55	110,789 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	133½	8 20	85,662 30		
						10)371,373 20		
						37,137 3		
Carried forward	-		-		-	-	-	42,831 8 5

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Full Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	42,831 8 5
	1854.	1854.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Sick - - - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	56	8 46	35,347 12		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	54	9 55	40,698 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	50½	9 55	42,066 30		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	51	8 20	32,725 0		
						10)150,836 42		
						15,083 6		
Punishment - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	8	8 46	5,049 36		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	7½	9 55	5,652 30		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	8	9 55	6,664 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	10	8 20	6,416 40		
						10) 23,782 46		
						2,378 2		
(Wet Days), or time lost by bad weather, and medical inspection of new arrivals - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	74½	10 0	53,640 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	36	10 0	27,360 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	54	10 0	45,360 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	72	10 0	55,440 0		
						10)181,800 0		
						18,180 0		
					Total amount of Prisoners' Earnings for the year ending 1854 -			42,831 8 5

Governor's Report.

(C.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the Works of the BREAKWATER by the Convicts in the Year 1854.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Quarrying and loading stones; dressing and scabbling ashlar; excavating, &c.; smith's, moulder's, and carpenter's work in making quarry tools, machinery, sharpening and repairs of all implements, iron waggons, &c.; making crossings; plate laying; forming and maintaining roads; repairs and fixing machinery; stripping quarries, &c.; contractor's prices (labour only).	221,946 tons of stone, from 6 tons to 10 cwt.	0	1	6	16,645	19	0
	255,085 tons of rubble stone	0	0	7	7,439	19	7
	39,278 tons of foundation flinty materials	0	1	0	1,963	18	0
	284 tons of broken flint for foundation, including breaking	0	6	0	85	4	0
	26 tons of concrete riddled	0	3	6	4	11	0
	351 tons of ballast	0	0	6	8	15	6
	632 tons of large flat bedded blocks from the east quarries, and dressing both beds	0	2	6	79	0	0
	26,177 tons of roach and whitbed ashlar, quarried, loaded, and unloaded	0	3	6	4,580	19	6
	354 tons of ashlar blocks of roach, quarried and loaded into waggons	0	2	6	44	5	0
	709 tons of ashlar blocks of roach, squared and loaded from stone fields	0	3	6	124	1	6
	15,556 cube feet of roach ashlar, scabbled all round to mould	0	0	6	388	18	0
	2,023 cube feet of roach ashlar, scabbled	0	0	3	25	5	9
	3,439 cube feet of roach ashlar, dressed, beds, joints, and face	0	0	4½	64	9	7½
	33,373 cube feet of roach, beds and joints dressed only	0	0	4	556	4	4
	309 cube feet of whitbed quoins, &c. for engine house	0	2	0	30	18	0
	80 lineal feet of Lewis holes, drilled into blocks of stone	0	0	9	25	10	0
	21,636 cube yards of excavations, loading and tipping into embankments	0	0	6	540	18	0
	40 boundary stones	0	1	6	3	0	0
	1,048 days work, making a tram road for Messrs. Stewart and Co's. quarries	0	2	8	139	14	8
	42½ tons of iron castings, for general use, made by prisoners in the foundry (casting only)	10	0	0	425	0	0
	8 cwt. of brass castings for general use, made by prisoners in the foundry, (casting only)		16	0	6	8	0
	6 sets of double purchase machinery, turning and boring complete	30	0	0	180	0	0
	1 travelling gang-tree, machinery, &c. complete 52 ft. span				100	0	0
	Carrried forward	-		-	33,462	19	5½

Statement of the Value of Labour, &c., *continued*:— Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.			Amount.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
	Brought forward - -	-	-	-	33,462	19	5½
	6 heel platforms for cranes -	0	6	0	1	16	0
	6 new Derrick cranes - -	8	0	0	48	0	0
	24 new tipping scoops - -	4	0	0	96	0	0
	3 stone trucks, complete -	10	0	0	30	0	0
	163 new wheelbarrows - -	0	3	6	28	10	0
	4 hand barrows - - -	0	6	0	1	4	0
	6 portable offices - - -	1	10	0	9	0	0
	4 new sentinel boxes - -	1	0	0	4	0	0
	6 shelter sheds - - -	5	0	0	30	0	0
	1 picket house - - -	2	0	0	2	0	0
	5 tool boxes - - -	1	10	0	7	10	0
	New smith's shop, part of roof slating, ventilators, &c. -	-	-	-	52	5	6
	18 new windows to ditto -	1	0	0	18	0	0
	10 sets of tackle blocks for rigging - - - -	2	0	0	20	0	0
	6 new iron blocks - -	2	0	0	12	0	0
	8 rack jacks - - -	3	0	0	24	0	0
	19 trustles for scaffolding -	0	10	0	9	10	0
	20 moulds for ashlar dressing -	0	5	0	5	0	0
				£	33,861	14	11½

Governor's Report.

(D.)—Work done for the Ordnance Department.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Connected with new Fortifications on the Vern Hill, at usual Contractor's Prices, (labour only).	28 Days' work, tarring roof of dining shed and sentinel boxes -						
	12 „ painting dining shed						
	128 „ laying drains from barracks to water tank - - -						
	195 „ forming surface at barracks and officers' quarters -						
	14 „ excavating well for water - - -	0	2	7	115	12	1
	16 „ excavating small tank - - -						
	49 „ casting and tempering clay for tank -						
	53 „ cutting turf - -						
	74 „ building wall round the cliff - -						
	64 „ fixing grates in barracks and pointing old shops - -						
	262 „ carrying water for troops - -						
	895						
	333 superficial yards paving in sheds - - - - -	0	6	0	99	18	0
	478 cube yards of rock excavated for a tank	0	2	6	59	15	0
	268 „ of masonry -	0	10	0	134	0	0
	1,125 cube feet in arch - -	0	0	8	37	10	0
	160 „ skue backs - -	0	0	10	6	13	4
	30 cube yards of puddle in bottom of tank	0	4	0	6	0	0
	8,000 „ of rock excavated	0	1	6	600	0	0
	3,000 „ of rock and soil, &c. excavated at officer's quarters - - -	0	1	0	150	0	0
	944 superficial yards of sods cut from surface - - -	0	0	1	3	18	8
	205 cube yards of foundations of sewers, &c. - -	0	1	0	10	5	0
	253 superficial yards plaster of Roman cement in tank -	0	1	0	12	13	0
				£	1,236	5	1

Trade or Occupation.	Average No. of Men.*	Time actually employed. Number of Hours.	Time actually employed. Days of 10 Hours each.	Valued at	Amount.	Total.
			Days. Hrs.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Admiralty:						
Quarrymen, &c.	776	1,945,886	194,588 6	2 8	25,945 2 11	
Blacksmiths, fitters, &c.	59	169,833	16,983 3	3 4	2,830 11 0	
Carpenters and sawyers	20	55,846	5,584 6	3 6	977 6 1	
Stone-cutters, &c.	53	133,339	13,333 9	3 6	2,333 8 $7\frac{3}{4}$	
Plate layers	35	89,497	8,949 7	3 0	1,342 9 1	
Riggers	9	24,735	2,473 5	3 6	432 17 3	
						33,861 14 $11\frac{3}{4}$
Ordnance:						
Labour for the Vern	36	95,710	9,571 0	2 7	1,236 5 1	
						1,236 5 1
Prison:						
Carpenters	17	49,039	4,903 9	3 0	735 11 $8\frac{1}{4}$	
Painters	10	28,006	2,800 6	2 9	385 1 $7\frac{3}{4}$	
Blacksmiths	13	37,906	3,790 6	3 0	568 11 $9\frac{1}{2}$	
Gardeners	13	32,343	3,234 3	1 8	269 10 6	
Quarrymen and stone-dressers	32	82,925	8,292 5	2 9	1,140 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$	
Building foundations for new cottages, &c.	30	76,347	7,634 7	2 8	1,017 19 $2\frac{1}{4}$	
Building tanks, &c.	6	12,905	1,290 5	2 8	172 1 4	
General prison labour, including men at light work, &c.	69	175,184	17,518 4	1 4	1,167 17 $10\frac{1}{4}$	
						5,456 18 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Shoemakers	27	76,107	7,610 7	1 6	570 16 $0\frac{1}{2}$	
Tailors	25	71,161	7,116 1	1 6	533 14 $1\frac{3}{4}$	
Washers	25	71,807	7,180 7	1 6	538 1 $0\frac{1}{2}$	
Bakers	10	29,740	2,974 0	1 6	223 1 0	
Cooks	15	54,785	5,478 5	1 6	410 17 9	
Unproductive employment, sick, school, punishment, wet days, &c.	197	727,792	72,779 2			2,276 9 $11\frac{3}{4}$
Total	1,477	4,040,893	404,089 3			42,831 8 5

Average daily number of men throughout the year:—Breakwater works - - - - 952
" " " Ordnance works - - - - 36
" " " Prison works - - - - - 292
Non-effective (school 129, sick 53, under punishment 8—add for non-working days to correspond with prison daily average number, 7) - - - - - - - - 197

Total - - - - - - 1,477

* This column gives the general average number of men available for work on each week-day of the year.

Governor's Report.

(F.)—Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.					Remarks.
	A.M.		A.M.	H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5 0	to	5 45	= 0 45	
Breakfasts (officers and prisoners).	5 45	„	6 15	= 0 30	Breakfasts are served at an early hour to avoid loss of time in taking the prisoners off the works for this meal.
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers).	6 15	„	6 40	= 0 25	Prayers are in the chapel both summer and winter.
Labour, including mustering and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	6 40	„	11 20	= 4 40	Or from the earliest dawn to 11 20, when the days are shorter.
			P.M.		
Dinner (for officers and prisoners), making up hammocks, and repairing clothes.	11 20	„	12 20	= 1 0	The earliness of the breakfast renders it necessary to have an early dinner.
	P.M.				
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	12 20	„	6 20	= 6 0	Or from 12 20 to dusk, when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoon the prisoners are recalled from labour at 4 30.
Supper (for officers and prisoners).	6 20	„	6 50	= 0 30	
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking and moving to and from chapel).	6 50	„	7 25	= 0 35	
Evening instruction in classes in the halls, cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, &c., and reading in cells.	7 25	„	8 0	= 0 35	Besides this evening instruction each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week, and during this half day they are also made to bathe.
Making down hammocks -	8 0	„	8 10	= 0 10	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 10 P.M. -				15 10	

Abstract of the above.

Meals - - -	2 0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from.	1 0	
Out-of-door labour, including mustering, moving to and from.	10 40	About one hour each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
In-door occupations and evening instruction, &c.	1 30	This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils. (See details above.)
Total -	15 10	

N.B.—In wet weather the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, washers, and all under cover in workshops, continue their work. If the weather is too bad for out-of-door labour, the men usually so employed are occupied in whitewashing, scouring, and various necessary internal works, for which there is no opportunity on other days. In weather that is merely showery, or available for work by ordinary labourers, the prisoners are not withdrawn from work, sheds being provided for occasionally sheltering the working parties, and a drying-room by which wet clothing is made ready for wear in a few hours.

(G.)—RETURN of Employment of CONVICTS in PORTLAND PRISON for the week ending 25th November 1854. Governor's Report.

General Occupation.	Daily Average Number.		Particulars of Prison Labour.	Daily Average Number.
Admiralty working parties		974	Gardeners	16
Prison and Ordnance Works (as detailed opposite)	199		Cleaning Prison	19
Painters	9		Light Work	5
Carpenters	19		Sawing stone	46
Blacksmiths	11		Building foundations for new cottages	35
Shoemakers	29			
Tailors	27			
Cooks	15		Quarrying, hammer dressing, and cutting stone for new cottages	24
Bakers	10			
Masons	—		Excavating large ditch on Vern	54
Washers	25			
		344		
Sick and unfit for labour	51			
School	132			
Under punishment	10			
		193		
Total number in the prison	—	1,511		
Time lost by bad weather: Admiralty work	15½			
Ordnance „	0½			
Prison „	2			
		18		
Reducing the daily average to		1,493	Total	199

DETAIL OF ADMIRALTY WORK.

Quarrying and loading stone	536⅕
Stripping rock and forming roads	169⅖
Blacksmiths, founders, fitters, &c.	60⅘
Carpenters and sawyers	19
Squaring stone	49⅕
Platelayers	36⅗
Attending points	20
Riggers and unloading stone	29⅖
On roach	33⅕
	974⅕

NUMBER OF PRISONERS SICK ON SATURDAY LAST.

In Infirmary and in Cells temporarily 47½

DETAIL.

	Tons.	
From 6 tons to 4 tons	124⅘	
„ 4 „ to 2 „	195⅖	686⅗
„ 2 „ to 2 cwt.	366⅗	
Below 2 cwt.		759⅗
Ordinary foundation and flat-bedded stone rough dressed		143⅘
Whitbed and roach for dressing		89⅕
Average quantity of stone sent to the Breakwater and quarried daily		1,678⅗

Being a daily average of 220¾ tons per hour of actual work.

RETURN of CLASSES and SENTENCES of PRISONERS in PORTLAND PRISON for each Quarter of the Year 1854.

Quarter ending	Class.			Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.													
	1st.	2d.	3d.		3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	18 years.	20 years.	21 years.	30 years.	Life.
March - -	1,321	106	50	=1,477	2	–	2	–	873	–	463	1	38	49	2	8	6	–	33
June - - -	1,368	93	48	=1,509	2	1	2	–	927	–	464	2	35	39	–	7	4	–	26
September -	1,385	80	49	=1,514	2	7	2	1	908	1	461	3	36	53	–	8	4	1	27
December -	1,398	72	42	=1,512	2	56	6	12	840	3	463	3	36	52	–	8	4	–	27

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of PORTLAND PRISON for the year ended 31 March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,249	6	5
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	8,176	4	5
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	651	16	10
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	2,052	4	6
Uniforms for officers and servants	754	0	9
Victualling prisoners	18,393	1	6
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	3,185	14	5¾
Bedding for prisoners	227	11	3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	157	16	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	74	1	6
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,159	17	8
Gratuities to convicts	3,625	13	3
Furniture and fittings	46	15	3
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	90	17	11
Fuel and light	1,844	12	5
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	4,116	18	1
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	404	15	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops	67	19	9¾
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	5	2	0
Various small disbursements	327	1	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	221	17	5
Total	48,833	8	7½
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts, &c.	1,813	13	10½
Net expenditure	£ 47,019	14	9

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 1855.

PURSUANT to my instructions, I beg leave to submit the Report for the last year on subjects connected with my department, and this I would do in the order prescribed by the rules.

I. *The Religious and Moral Condition of the Prisoners.*

Religious condition.

The religious aspect of the body of prisoners, viewed collectively, is encouraging, especially when their previous habits and character are considered. Bearing in mind that a great number of the convicts are from the very lowest order of society, born of degraded parents, surrounded from earliest infancy by untoward influences, or evil examples, and too often tutored in crime by those who should have led them in virtue, accustomed to sights and sounds alike hostile to honesty and decency,—the marvel is, that they are what they are. No doubt but there are those amongst our prisoners who make a profession of religion only from the hope of deriving some temporal advantage, or obtaining favour with the authorities; but alas, this hypocrisy is by no means peculiar to congregations of prisoners; there is no church without a tendency to deception amongst its members, and will not be, until the Discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart comes in person to separate the wheat from the chaff, the formal professor from the Christian. After making every allowance for doubtful characters, there can be no question but that there is amongst the prisoners, as a body, a considerable amount of sincere and unaffected piety; we will not say a satisfactory amount, for their spiritual condition can never be considered *satisfactory*, in the true sense of the word, so long as a doubt can be entertained concerning a single individual. About one-seventh of the prisoners may be accounted earnest Christians, who, with rare exceptions, have become such since their incarceration, through the means employed for their spiritual instruction either here, or in separate confinement. These are not only *reformed* but *transformed* men, who entertain a deep sorrow for their past offences, a keen sense of their present degraded condition, and a firm hope for their future walk and conversation. Through the influence of true religion upon their hearts, they are patient, teachable, and obedient to those placed over them, and useful to their fellow prisoners when opportunity allows. Chastened and humbled by affliction, having learned in the school of Christ the secret of happiness, and the source of misery, with resolutions founded upon principle, yet with all their confidence resting upon the promises of Divine help in the hour of temptation,—these persons may be restored to society without

apprehension, or sent to a distant colony, as a boon rather than a detriment. Chaplain's Report.

The number of prisoners baptized, at their own request, in 1854, was 15, after due instruction and caution respecting the true and Scriptural nature of the ordinance. Baptized.

On Sunday the 26th of November the Lord Bishop of Salisbury preached, and on the following Sunday 116 prisoners were confirmed by his Lordship, having been previously examined in the cardinal doctrines of Christianity, care being taken that they should neither have a lax nor an exaggerated view of the rite, by which they made a solemn and deliberate profession of their vows as soldiers and servants of Christ. Confirmations.

Respecting these two visits to the chapel the Bishop thus writes:—

"Dear Mr. Holderness, Weymouth, Dec. 9, 1854.

"To-morrow I shall (D.V.) be at Portland, but not, I fear, addressing so attentive a congregation as I have done at the Prison on the last two Sundays. I never felt more deeply interested in any body of catechumens than I did in those 116 men, whose earnest, reverent, serious bearing I shall never, I hope, forget.

"My object, however, in writing to you, before I leave Weymouth, is merely to express my sense that such apparent results could not have been produced without great pains on your part and Mr. Nowers'.

"Nor will I doubt that these results reach beyond the surface, and that our blessed Lord and Master has made your joint labours of use—your teaching and your prayers effectual to the salvation of many of these poor fellows.

"That it may be so, and that we may all bear the fruits of faith in this life in a living obedience, will be ever the sincere prayer of, dear Mr. Holderness,

"Your faithful brother in Christ,
W. H. Sarum."

In 1853 the late Lord Bishop of Salisbury confirmed 105 prisoners, many of these have left the establishment, and as far as our information extends have not been unmindful of their obligations. Those who yet remain are on the whole exemplary characters.

Nearly 200 of the prisoners are communicants. None are admitted to the Lord's table who have been reported during the quarter for slight breaches of the prison rules, although the report may only have resulted in the punishment of one day of bread and water diet; and they are often reminded that Christians, in all ages, have been remarkable for their obedience to the civil power. The members of the church within the congregation must not only implicitly obey "the powers that be," but are also required to rightly understand, at least, the first principles of the oracles of God, and to lead an unimpeachable life. In some instances the transforming power of true religion has been very conspicuous, having accomplished that which every other mean had attempted in vain. Communicants.

We could point to men who have passed a considerable portion of their lives in various prisons, have been repeatedly punished, yet only became more hardened in their dispositions, and consequently more dangerous and burdensome to the public; but they are now

Chaplain's Report.

the very reverse of what they were, through the power of Divine grace. While writing these remarks we have the cases of two men especially in view. The first, J. C., was almost of world-wide notoriety for his ferocity, and a terror to the neighbourhood; one of his victims suffered severely in the execution of his duty, and attracted much public sympathy. The prisoner is now a changed character, it might almost be said—another being; reminding us of the history of the demoniac, who sat at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind, instead of spending his wretched existence in paroxysms of ungovernable fury. The other, J. B., had one of the worst countenances we had ever seen, and it was too true an index of his mind. On his coming to Portland he was violent, and appeared malignant and obstinate to an uncommon degree; but now his very aspect and visage are changed—he is not like the same individual. This transformation can be attributed to nothing but the power of Divine truth in his heart.

Moral condition.

The moral condition of the prisoners has its mournful and encouraging considerations. There are many here, as in the world at large, who are moral just as far as they are compelled, and not one point beyond. They rise early because they are not allowed to sacrifice time and health to sloth; they totally abstain from intoxicating drink, debauchery, low haunts, long rooms, casinos, penny theatres, race courses, fairs, and other satanic traps which ensnare thousands, because these highways to prison and penal settlements are not within their reach. There is with many as intense a longing for immorality as ever, but the opportunity is wanting. There are indications of the man, as he really is, which no art can disguise, no craft can hide. When he speaks freely to his companions, supposing himself to be heard by none other, when roused by anger he unguardedly pours forth the true feelings of his heart; when with any thing which will make a mark, he can secretly write a word, or rudely depict an object—then does he unconsciously draw his own moral portrait, which, like the photograph or sun-picture, is often more faithful than pleasing. On the other hand, there are those whose morality is undoubted, and whose integrity is above all suspicion; and considering the painful circumstances which have drawn this large body of men together, their moral condition, as a whole, is very encouraging. Their conduct is watched with strict vigilance, and many are the avenues to transgression against discipline and order, yet the daily average of prisoners in the separate cells for punishment has not exceeded $8\frac{1}{2}$, including all offenders, from those charged with grave breaches of prison regulations to the most simple report. This number is not large, especially when compared with the facilities for accomplishing mischief, if so disposed, which must necessarily exist on every side. All are working with tools which, in a moment, might be used as formidable weapons or missiles. Many of the workers have been men of daring disposition, and reckless character, impatient of control, and of irritable temperament, and yet they labour quietly and industriously; partly, because they know that nothing would be gained by an opposite procedure, and partly from sound moral principle, by which some will be guided through the remainder of their lives.

II. *The progressive Improvement of Prisoners, and the Method adopted for rewarding and encouraging their Conduct and Exertions.* Chaplain's Report.

With all humility, the bulk of the prisoners may be reported as improved; not that the standard is higher, perhaps, than it was last year, yet unquestionably the mass of the prisoners leave this island better men than they were on reception. This remark is probably not applicable to military offenders. Soldiers, who have been sentenced by courts martial to terms of transportation, for desertion, striking a superior, &c. cannot improve by two or three years' contact with men who may have been dishonest from infancy—the confirmed London or Liverpool thief, who is an adept in crime—too well acquainted with every intricacy and modern refinement in vice. If the soldier-prisoners were kept in working parties by themselves, it would increase the probability of their improvement, and they might leave the establishment ignorant of much that is better unknown. Certainly, a respectable prisoner may sometimes be useful in a party below him in moral feeling and principle, but generally he sinks to their level rather than raises those about him, with whom he must, in some measure associate, it being so much more natural for one to decline through the influence of many, than for many to rise through the example of one. Military offenders.

I am convinced that the associated rooms are prejudicial to the progressive *improvement of my people*, and should much rejoice at their conversion into cells. They are designed to be occupied by 100 men selected for their good conduct, but the best prisoners have a wholesome aversion to them. The associated rooms are *hulks on shore*, and liable to all the abuses of *hulks afloat*. However unfortunately situated a prisoner may be with respect to his companions during working hours, still there is hope, if in the evening he can retire within his own cell to the company of his Bible, books, and, it may be, to communion with his God. A man may read, write, reflect, and pray with comfort when alone, but he can do none of these duties properly and advantageously in an associated room, where the presence of other prisoners renders his visitation and improvement difficult. A Daniel may kneel and pray courageously, though under the inspection of hostile eyes, and prisoners will sometimes bravely do so, but it is too much to expect from convicts generally, whose good habits are only forming, and ought not to be subject to severe early trials. Associated rooms.

In 1854 the degradations were 41, and the promotions 285. (See Appendix A.) My "Character Book" and "Journal" contain a record of the prisoners' conduct.

Opposite each individual's name, in the Character Book, entries are made significant of his behaviour during the past month, together with the character brought from separate confinement, information concerning prior convictions (if any) &c. &c., enabling me to render, instantaneously, independently of memory, an accurate account of any prisoner. The journal enters more fully into particular cases, and draws the attention of the Directors to any subject which affects the moral or spiritual state of the establishment.

Chaplain's Report.

III. *The Means used for the Religious Instruction of the Prisoners, the Course of Instruction in the Schools, and the Books in use.*

The preaching of the everlasting Gospel, is the instrument chiefly employed for the religious instruction of my flock. Twice every day the whole body of prisoners (except the Roman Catholics who may desire to be absent) listen to some portion of God's holy word, which was an unknown book to many prior to their arrest. There are two services and sermons on the Sabbath, and lectures on the alternate evenings of the week. Simple, pointed, earnest, practical expositions of the sublime truths of Scripture never fail to engage the closest attention, and to evoke questions or remarks at the next personal interview, which prove that many are interested in the things which are spoken. Indeed, if the word of life did not take root and bear fruit in some hearts, our situation would be intolerable. Constantly labouring to cure one of our country's most dangerous sores, dwelling in the midst of the largest accumulation of sin and sorrow in the empire, or perhaps in the world, and knowing that the grief and suffering of friends and relations without the walls is far more acute and extensive than that of the captives within, would be a combination of distressing circumstances too painful for endurance, were not the power and triumphs of the Gospel apparent in not a few instances. In addition to congregational teaching, Bible classes are daily convened in the school. Books and tracts are lent, conversations are held and counsel given by me and the Assistant Chaplain out of the hearing of all but the prisoners concerned. The sick in the Infirmary have also prayers and exposition daily, as well as more extended instructions by the Scripture Reader in the afternoon. The impartation of truth by means of giving and lending tracts is of the highest importance, yet to do the work more effectually we require additional material. As *general* tracts, those published by the Religious Tract Society are most excellent and sound, but no tracts intended for public distribution can fully meet our wants. To interest and benefit the prisoners most effectually, tracts should occasionally be composed expressly for this prison; they should be written in an engaging style, and if somewhat attractive in appearance, the probability of their preservation and utility would be increased. The friends of prisoners cannot be sufficiently thankful to the Committee of the Religious Tract Society for their valuable and pleasing works named "*The Leisure Hour*" and "*Sunday at Home.*" At Portland they have been almost universally read, with growing interest; in some minds they have created a desire for knowledge; indeed, it is impossible for any to peruse them without advantage. Since the publication of the last Report, the above-named society liberally assisted in the formation of a Warders' Library, and granted ten pounds' worth of books for the use of prisoners going abroad, or about to be discharged with licences at home. The Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge also kindly gave six pounds' worth of their publications for the same purpose. The pulpit and the press are the chief instruments employed for the rescue of our unfortunate charge; these judiciously applied, do much, and may accomplish more, with the

Congregational teaching.

Tracts.

blessing of God, but without such agencies the case of the criminal population—the dangerous classes, would be utterly hopeless. Chaplain's Report.

Each prisoner is allowed half a day per week for secular instruction, which is administered by five schoolmasters, under my superintendence and regulation. When the period of separate confinement was 18 months, the prisoners came to associated labour better educated than the present detention of nine months will allow; therefore, to balance the consequences of a shortened separate confinement (where two days' schooling per week is granted), it is requisite to bestow more time and appliances for instruction in associated labour. By the present arrangement, the well-informed and the ignorant have equally their half day per week in the school; the former do not require so much, while the latter need more time. I would beg leave to suggest that every prisoner might have a whole day's schooling until he could write and read tolerably well, and had made himself acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic. When this standard was attained, half a day's instruction would suffice. If it were deemed imperatively necessary to execute exactly the same amount of labour as at present, *half a day's schooling in the fortnight* might be prescribed for as many of the best informed prisoners above the standard as would equal double the number of uneducated men below it. Thus, were there 40 prisoners attending school for one whole day per week, there must be also 80 having half a day per fortnight to balance the manual labour. Nor could any justly complain; for the ignorant prisoner who can neither read nor write is more pitiable than he who has enjoyed greater advantages. Each prisoner having half a day's schooling weekly, it is requisite to assemble one eleventh of the whole body (about 137 men) on each occasion. These eleven divisions are selected according to their attainments. The first division, containing the best scholars, attends on Monday morning, the second on Monday afternoon, and so throughout the week; the day of attendance indicates a prisoner's educational grade. A division is subdivided into five classes, having about 27 men in each, which is more numerous than can be properly taught by one person. Had we a sixth schoolmaster, each class would consist of 23 men, which was about the number before the increase of prisoners to 1,500. The state of education is given in Appendix B. Secular education.

During the school hours of 1854 the prisoners wrote, in addition to their copybook exercises, 11,772 letters to their relations and friends; these produced 8,219 communications in reply, making a total of 19,991 letters, which were read, approved, and initialed before delivery or transmission, according to the regulations. The last twenty minutes of the school hours are employed in teaching and practising congregational psalmody.

Two prisoners are constantly engaged in making, binding, and repairing books belonging to the establishment.

Appendix B. contains the list of school-books in use.

IV. *The apparent Effects of the Discipline of the Prison.*

On the whole, the results of the system are encouraging. There is no man to whom discipline is not salutary, yet its good effects are

Chaplain's Report.

much more perceptible in some than in others. The sins, sufferings, and sorrows of not a few of the prisoners have arisen from the want of wholesome control in early life. If, when young, they had been favoured with even a portion of the restraint under which they are now placed, they might never have worn a felon's garb. The will and the power to follow the devices and desires of their own hearts has been the bane of their existence; this evil being in a great measure obviated by discipline, they have become comparatively useful characters. No doubt, at first, to the man who has been accustomed to rise when he thought proper, the practice of being up, washed, dressed, breakfasted, and paraded, ready for work before sun-rise, is irksome enough; to face about and march at the word of command, to keep silence, to labour steadily under inspection, to obey without arguing, to attend chapel twice daily; in fine, to do everything by rule and method, is an unpleasant novelty to many, who afterwards admit the necessity and acknowledge the benefit of the system. Those who reflect at all readily perceive how miserable their condition would be without discipline, which makes the entire difference between a mob of unmanageable wretched beings and an orderly body of trained men, hourly learning lessons of industry and submission, at the same time accomplishing a great national work. Some candidly admit that they were never so happily situated before; all their real wants are supplied; they have no anxious care about to-morrow's support. The filthy lodging-houses, into which thousands are huddled, are not to be compared with the prisoners' sleeping cells. And yet there is nothing costly, nothing superfluous in all the arrangements, nothing but what the free working man could obtain for himself, at half the expense too often incurred for tobacco, drink, and dissipation. The prisoner is practically taught that the actual requirements of man are very few, and within reach of all; he experiences daily the comfort of cleanliness and method, and he is not slow in perceiving that they are cheaper, as well as more agreeable, than their opposites.

V. *The Disposal of Prisoners on their Discharge, their Prospects, and any Accounts which may subsequently have been received, the Date of the Death of such as may have died in the Prison, and the State of Mind in which they shall appear to have died.*

In 1854, 331 prisoners were discharged, with licences to live in any part of the kingdom; of that number four were returned to Portland, as not fulfilling the conditions of their privilege, being about one per cent. of the whole. Prisoners of exemplary character and short sentences are rewarded with conditional liberty earlier than those who have been frequently reported for breach of rule and improper conduct. As the time approaches for recommendation, the prisoner is interrogated concerning his prospects of employment or his means of obtaining an honest living. If he or his friends have obtained a promise of engagement, a form is sent to the person mentioned, in which he asserts his ability and readiness to provide work for the prisoner. A clergyman or magistrate must, in the same form, state his opinion of the respectability of the proposed employer. In some cases the prisoner knows no one to whom he can apply for

servitude, and were he to remain in prison for the full period he would still be as friendless as ever. Such generally declare their ability to gain a subsistence, if only they are allowed another opportunity. This declaration has ultimately to be depended upon, and the individual is started again in life with a free transit to the place where he wishes to reside, clothes suitable to his rank and circumstances, a Bible, prayer-book, and hymn-book, a Post Office order for the half of his earnings, if they exceed 5*l.*, and the certainty of receiving the other portion at the end of three months, should he continue a well-conducted man. The extracts contained in Appendix E. from letters which have been received from or concerning prisoners since their discharge, show that some leave Portland wiser and better men, and rise to a useful position in society, or recover the one which they had lost. Chaplain's Report.

Sometimes we have men and youths who know no person who will employ them, when the time for their release has come. Their parents, perhaps, have been unkind to them, or perhaps taught them to steal from childhood, and they have been too notorious, through evil training, to return with safety or comfort to their native place. These are not persons who have fallen from the industrious classes, but individuals who have never earned an honest living, but are now willing and anxious so to do. Their path is beset with most formidable difficulties, almost amounting to impossibilities. To go to their own town, is next to certain ruin, to roam about the country seeking employment is very little better.

On presenting themselves to an employer, of course, the first questions are, What can you do? Where did you live last, and why did you leave? The first question is very embarrassing. What work can a young man do, who has spent the morning of his life in picking pockets? The second question is still more perplexing. There is not a Howard or a Wright to be found in every parish. If the applicant speaks the truth he is refused; if he should tell a lie, he has already re-entered the path of deception, and will soon be emboldened to take another and another step. To meet such cases as the above, I would suggest, that somewhere near to Southampton, some fifty acres of crown land might be let, at a nominal rent, to an intelligent and discreet person, who had formerly been a meritorious prison officer, and well acquainted with farming, rough carpentry, &c. &c. When the detention of a well-conducted prisoner had expired, he having no relatives or friends to receive him, a home at the farm might be offered *as a privilege*. Here he would receive board and lodging, together with three-fourths of the customary money wages, not the full wages, that he be not induced to remain longer than necessary. The bulk of his wages ought to remain with his master; the accumulation, together with his gratuity from Portland, would soon enable him to emigrate to Canada, or to commence an account with the Savings Bank, on his entering other service. Although it would not be prudent to wear a peculiar dress, or to retain strict prison discipline, yet there should be morning and evening prayer, regular hours, and more order and decorum than is observed on most farms. The pupils should be prepared for a settler's

Chaplain's Report.

life, by clearing the land themselves, putting up sheds, until they were able to build their own house, making, mending, and washing clothes, baking and every useful art, which ought to be known by a backwoodsman. The neighbourhood of Southampton would be suitable, because of the presence of crown lands, contiguity to a port, for those who wished to go to sea, or to emigrate, proximity to all the great prisons, and distance from London. Very little capital (to be afterwards repaid) would suffice for a commencement. The establishment would support itself, by the sale of produce, and be under the control of the Directors of Prisons. This is but a very imperfect outline of a link which appears to me as wanting in the system of licences at home, as a temporary absorption of the homeless and friendless, who are anxious to obtain an honest living.

Eight prisoners died in this establishment in 1854 (see Appendix D). W. R. was delirious for some days prior to his death; when conscious he appeared to be resting all his hope of salvation upon the merits of the Redeemer. J. B. departed this life in the Infirmary, from severe injuries received in the quarry. He did not survive the accident many hours, and was persuaded his end was near; when the stone which had fallen upon him was removed, he said, "You can do nothing but pray for me." This man had only been in the establishment a few months, and when he arrived was much given to cursing and swearing; he gradually became an altered character, and told a prisoner, who had been useful to him, in his changed condition, that the Bible should be his book, and good men his companions for the future. W. W. was once as reckless a man as any of his class; he was of powerful body, but had a most uncultivated mind. His attention was first drawn to sacred subjects, by hearing a sermon in the chapel concerning "the Penitent Thief," yet the impression, at that time, does not appear to have been very enduring, but when he was told that the injury he had received from the passing of a loaded stone waggon over him must prove fatal, his convictions revived. Contrary to expectation, he was spared seven days, as though it had been purposely to prepare to meet his God. There was much hope in his death. S. R. died very suddenly, after a few hours illness; he lived utterly careless about his soul, and without God in the world; there is too much reason to apprehend that death surprised him in this fearful condition. His sun suddenly went down at noon in thick darkness.

I cannot conclude my Report without recording my appreciation of the zealous aid of the Assistant Chaplain, the Religious Instructor, and the Schoolmasters. Those only who are well acquainted with the arduous routine of prison work can estimate the value of faithful helpers in carrying out a system for educating and reforming 1,500 convicts. That our united efforts, with the blessing of the Most High, may be increasingly successful every year, in directing these poor wandering ones to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world,—is the earnest desire of,

Yours faithfully,

WM. HOLDERNESS,

Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Appendix A.

Classes.

Total number of men in the Prison, 31st December 1854		1,512
These on reception were placed in classes:—		
First class		1,180
Second class		205
Third class		127
On 31st December 1854 the number stood thus:—		
First class		1,398
Second class		72
Third class		42
Total increase—First class		218
Decrease—Second class		133
Decrease—Third class		85
Promoted from 2d class to 1st		185
Promoted from 3d class to 1st		70
Promoted from 3d class to 2d		30
Total promoted		285
Degraded from 1st class to 2d	24	
Degraded from 1st class to 3d	12	
Degraded from 2d class to 3d	5	
Total degraded		41
Majority of promoted over degraded		244
Maintained their position in 1st class since admission	1,145	
Promoted from 2d class	183	
Promoted from 3d class	70	
Total in 1st class, 31st December 1854		1,398
Maintained their position in 2d class since admission	17	
Degraded from 1st class	23	
Promoted from 3d class	32	
Total in 2d class, 31st December 1854		72
Remaining in 3d class since admission	25	
Degraded from 1st class	12	
Degraded from 2d class	5	
Total in 3d class, 31st December 1854		42

Chaplain's Report.

Appendix B.

State of Education, 31st December 1854.

Prisoners who could not read on admission		141
Since improved, of these, so as to read imperfectly	104	
Prisoners who could read imperfectly only on admission		152
Since improved, of these, so as to write also	113	
Prisoners who could read and write imperfectly on admission		455
Since improved of these	356	
Prisoners who could read and write well on admission		449
Prisoners well educated		315
Total number of prisoners		1,512
Total improved	573	
Total cannot read	37	
Average number of men attending school daily in the first week in January 1854		123
Average number of men attending school daily in the last week of December 1854		137

Library and School Books.

Number of volumes in library 1st January 1854	1,640
New volumes added during the year	387
Worn out during the year	24
Number of volumes 31st December 1854	2,003
Of which are reference books	45
Leaving for circulation	1,958
In circulation on the 1st of January 1854	1,275
„ 31st of December 1854	1,278
Average number of books in circulation during the year per week	1,150

Chaplain's Report.

LIST of BOOKS used in SCHOOL and in circulation amongst the PRISONERS.

Copies.	
384	Adult Lesson Books, 1st and 2d parts.
130	Second Class Books (Irish Society).
72	Sequel to Second Class Book (Irish Society).
72	Third Class Book (Irish Society).
72	Fourth Class Book (Irish Society).
72	Supplement to ditto (Irish Society).
52	Fifth Class Book (Irish Society).
50	Chambers' Exemplary Biography.
100	Adult Learners First Reading Book.
50	Stewart's Modern Geography.
33	Chambers' Geographical Primer.
208	Irish Society's Geography.
10	Irish Society's Epitome of Geography.
75	Student's Atlas (Gall and Ingram).
1	Large Atlas.
43	Irish Society's Mensuration.
1	Irish Society's Appendix to do.
26	Nesbit's Mensuration.
7	Key to ditto.
298	Large Arithmetic (Irish Society).
980	Small Arithmetic (Irish Society).
29	Key to ditto.
6	Tate's Mechanics.
2	Key to ditto.
10	Equational Arithmetic.
4	Plane Trigonometry.
4	Baker's Mensuration.
2	Treatise on Logarithms, by Law.
1	Popular Astronomy, by Main.
1	Nautical Astronomy, by Jean.
6	Small Algebra.
2	Tate's Algebra.
14	Nicholson's Algebra.
4	Key to ditto.
50	Gleig's School History of England.
50	M'Culloch's Course of Reading.
838	Johnson's Dictionary.
21	First Spelling Book.
600	Mavor's Spelling Book.
261	Grammar (Irish Society).
8	Key to ditto.
10	Elements of Book-keeping.
3	Key to ditto.
10	Elements of Geometry.
92	Union Tune Book (2 parts).
26	Union Tune Books (4 parts).
2	Christian Psalmody (by Cotterill).
112	Pinnock's Catechism of Music.
398	Reference Bibles.

Chaplain's Report.

Appendix C.

An Account of the Number of Letters written by Prisoners to their Friends during the Year 1854.

	Letters.
For the quarter ending 31st March -	- 2,667
For the quarter ending 30th June -	- 3,051
For the quarter ending 30th September	- 3,222
For the quarter ending 31st December -	- 2,832
Total -	- 11,772

Total Number of Letters received by Prisoners from their Friends.

For the quarter ending 31st March -	- 1,952
For the quarter ending 30th June -	- 2,056
For the quarter ending 30th September	- 2,084
For the quarter ending 31st December	- 2,127
	8,219

An Account of the Number of Prisoners who gave in their Names to see the Chaplain in School.

From 1st January to 31st March -	- 5,046
From 1st April to 30th June - -	- 4,844
From 1st July to 30th September -	- 5,279
From 1st October to 31st December -	- 6,531
Total -	- 21,700

Appendix D.

Chaplain's Report.

An Account of Prisoners who have died in Portland Prison during the Year 1854.

Reg. No.	Name.	Date of Decease.
3,542	A. H. - - -	1st January.
3,741	A. A. - - -	6th January.
3,862	R. M. - - - -	3d February.
3,767	J. B. - - - -	9th February.
3,082	W. R. - - -	6th May.
3,983	J. B. - - - -	27th June.
3,667	W. W. - -	29th July.
2,539	S. R. - -	24th September.

An Account of the Number of Prisoners who received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper during the Year 1854.

Date.	Number received.
1st January - - - - - -	178
2d April - - - - - -	196
9th July - - - - - -	205
1st October - - - - - -	188
Total - -	767

APPENDIX E.

Chaplain's Report.

A RETURN of 85 CONVICTS released on LICENSE, from the 11th of August to the 15th of September 1854, from PORTLAND PRISON, of whom it was certified three months after their liberation that they were working honestly for a livelihood.

No.	Name.	When discharged.	Information received.	Employment.	By whom certified.
2708	W. A.	12 Aug. 1854	8 Nov. 1854	Labourer	High Constable of the Parish.
2758	T. S.	16 " "	12 " "	Bricklayer's labourer.	Superintendent of Police.
2648	R. N.	18 " "	18 " "	Baker	Vicar of the Parish.
2628	J. F.	16 " "	18 " "	Tailor	The Vicar's son.
2722	C. Mc.	12 " "	19 " "	Tailor	His employer.
2661	E. A.	12 " "	19 " "	Painter	His employer.
2614	H. T.	12 " "	20 " "	Labourer	His employer.
2726	J. W.	15 " "	20 " "	Labourer	Minister of the Parish.
2714	W. S.	15 " "	20 " "	Nail-maker	Vicar of the Parish.
2570	J. S.	24 " "	21 " "	Labourer	Justice of the Peace.
2737	F. T.	16 " "	21 " "	Collier	Curate of the Parish.
2716	W. B.	15 " "	23 " "	Boatman	Curate of the Parish.
2710	W. B.	17 " "	23 " "	Labourer	Vicar of the Parish.
2088	J. S.	22 " "	24 " "	Labourer	London City Missionary.
2757	J. M.	17 " "	26 " "	Cabinet-maker	Vicar of the Parish.
2545	P. H.	18 " "	26 " "	Plasterer	Chief Constable of the Parish.
2691	J. T.	17 " "	25 " "	Labourer	Justice of the Peace.
2326	J. N.	23 " "	25 " "	Coal dealer	A solicitor.
2711	R. G.	17 " "	24 " "	Labourer	Rector of the Parish.
2569	T. S.	19 " "	24 " "	Farm labourer	Vicar of the Parish.
2740	W. H.	16 " "	25 " "	Servant	Curate of the Parish.
2699	S. S.	17 " "	25 " "	Farm servant	Justice of the Peace.
3033	J. Y.	17 " "	22 " "	Blacksmith	Vicar of the Parish.
1365	C. S.	23 " "	22 " "	Farm labourer	A Magistrate.
1351	W. G.	19 " "	22 " "	Groom	Vicar of the Parish.
1332	J. B.	16 " "	22 " "	Stableman	Justice of the Peace.
1358	D. B.	22 " "	23 " "	Silk-weaver	Minister of the Parish.
1345	J. P.	18 " "	23 " "	Labourer	Vicar of the Parish.
1359	A. W.	22 " "	24 " "	Porter	Minister of the Parish.
1356	G. C.	22 " "	24 " "	Farm servant	Vicar of the Parish.
1355	J. S.	22 " "	24 " "	Marine store dealer	Curate of the Parish.
1328	W. H.	16 " "	24 " "	Stonemason	Minister of the Parish.
1334	J. E.	16 " "	26 " "	Stock-keeper	Justice of the Peace.
1369	J. L.	24 " "	26 " "	Blacksmith	Minister of the Parish.
1344	W. C.	18 " "	26 " "	Sackmaker	Vicar of the Parish.
1366	R. C.	23 " "	28 " "	Shoemaker	Justice of the Peace.
1357	J. H.	22 " "	28 " "	Turner	Police Magistrate.
1364	W. W.	23 " "	28 " "	Farm labourer	His employer.
1326	W. R.	15 " "	- - -	Living with his father.	Vicar of the Parish.
1524	J. P.	9 Sept. "	29 " "	Striker to a blacksmith.	Governor of a Prison.
1360	W. Y.	22 Aug. "	30 " "	Painter's labourer	Rector of the Parish.
1566	J. H.	19 Sept. "	1 Dec. "	Private soldier	Chaplain of the Garrison.
1563	C. B.	16 " "	2 " "	Private soldier	Adjutant of the Regiment.
1348	H. C.	19 Aug. "	2 " "	Brickmaker	Rector of the Parish.
1362	J. F.	23 " "	4 " "	Farmer's labourer	Rector of the Parish.
1350	W. C.	19 " "	4 " "	Labourer	Mayor of the Town.
1542	J. M°P.	12 Sept. "	8 " "	Leather-seller	Curate of the Parish.
1523	T. P.	9 " "	9 " "	Carpenter	Minister of the Parish.
1523	J. B.	9 " "	9 " "	Labourer	Governor of a Prison.
1545	J. B.	12 " "	12 " "	Carpenter	Minister of the Parish.
1539	J. M°C.	12 " "	12 " "	Seaman	Procurator Fiscal.
1547	W. T.	14 " "	12 " "	Bagger at Nail Works.	Minister of the Parish.
1353	A. C.	19 Aug. "	13 " "	Miner	Justice of the Peace.
1550	W. C.	14 Sept. "	13 " "	Day labourer	Rector of the Parish.
1534	R. S	14 " "	13 " "	Labourer	Chaplain of a Convict Prison.
1540	R. K.	15 " "	13 " "	Cooper	Minister of the Parish.
1535	J. T.	13 " "	13 " "	Ship labourer	Vicar of the Parish.
1530	R. F.	12 " "	13 " "	Fisherman	Minister of the Parish.
1528	W. G.	9 " "	13 " "	Coppersmith	His employer.
1370	H. P.	24 Aug. "	14 " "	Farmer	A Magistrate.

Chaplain's Report.

Convicts released on license—*continued.*

No.	Name.	When discharged.	Information received.	Employment.	By whom certified.
1549	B. C.	14 Sept. 1854	15 Dec. 1854	Collier	Justice of the Peace.
1543	M. D.	15 „ „	15 „ „	Hammer-man	A Catholic priest.
1541	S. H.	12 „ „	15 „ „	Labourer	Justice of the Peace.
1529	W. B.	9 „ „	15 „ „	Bricklayer's labourer.	His employer.
1552	J. G.	14 „ „	15 „ „	Glazier	Vicar of the Parish.
1560	J. H.	16 „ „	15 „ „	Collier	A Magistrate
1544	F. T.	15 „ „	16 „ „	Blacksmith	His employer.
1536	H. B.	13 „ „	16 „ „	Railway labourer	Justice of the Peace.
1555	G. N.	15 „ „	16 „ „	Shoemaker	Justice of the Peace.
1568	G. S.	15 „ „	17 „ „	Combmaker	Justice of the Peace.
1567	C. D.	16 „ „	17 „ „	Labourer	Justice of the Peace.
1559	J. C.	16 „ „	17 „ „	Butcher	Minister of the Parish.
1558	J. M.	16 „ „	17 „ „	Labourer	Curate of the Parish.
1562	W. B.	16 „ „	19 „ „	Labourer	Minister of the Parish.
1363	T. N.	23 Aug. „	20 „ „	Labourer	Rector of the Parish.
1569	J. G.	19 Sept. „	20 „ „	Waiter	Minister of Free Church.
1564	W. W.	19 „ „	20 „ „	Kuffer	Rector of the Parish.
1554	J. S.	14 „ „	20 „ „	Nailmaker	Justice of the Peace.
1537	R. M.	18 „ „	21 „ „	Seaman	A Magistrate.
1548	M. R.	14 „ „	21 „ „	Rag - warehouseman.	Roman Catholic priest.
1561	E. M°G.	19 „ „	23 „ „	Collier	A Chief Constable.
1655	W. H.	22 „ „	26 „ „	Commission Agent	Minister of Scotch Church.
1538	G. F.	13 „ „	27 „ „	Farm labourer	Curate of the Parish.
1347	G. P.	19 Aug. „	28 „ „	Oilcloth-maker	Minister of the Parish.
1556	C. D.	15 Sept. „	31 „ „	Shoemaker	Minister of the Parish.

A Return of 14 Convicts sent to Australia and Van Diemen's Land, of whom information has been received by the Chaplain of Portland Prison, during the Year 1854.

Reg. No.	Name.	When discharged.	Information received.	Remarks.
180	J. C.	16 Aug. 1850	24 July 1854	Employed in a newspaper office.
275	J. E.	16 „ „	24 „ „	Doing well in a newspaper office.
276	J. T. B.	16 „ „	24 „ „	Very unsatisfactory accounts.
321	T. J. T.	8 „ „	24 „ „	Conditional pardon. Doing well.
494	J. B.	8 „ „	24 „ „	Doing well as a clerk.
1108	G. M.	24 Jan. 1851	24 „ „	Is free, and doing well.
1161	A. F.	11 Sept. „	24 „ „	Undergoing a second sentence.
1494	J. L.	22 Dec. 1852	24 „ „	Deceased.
1452	J. W. R.	19 Aug. „	24 „ „	Doing tolerably well as a clerk.
1649	J. H.	8 Nov. „	1 May „	Doing well as a cook.
1784	W. H. W.	29 Oct. 1851	1 „ „	Doing well. Respectably married.
1897	F. H. P.	23 Dec. 1853	1 „ „	Doing well at Perth, West Australia.
2099	C. C.	24 „ „	1 „ „	Doing well at Perth, West Australia.
2101	W. P.	23 „ „	1 „ „	Doing well as a carpenter.

Chaplain's Report.

Appendix F.

Information received relative to Licensed Prisoners during the Year 1854.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 1.		
S. W. - - 25 April 1854.	10 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	He was working for a former master, and receiving good wages.
No. 2.		
J. S. - - - 25 April 1854.	10 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	Was in a situation likely to be a permanent one.
No. 3.		
W. C. - - 29 April 1854.	10 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	He was at work and doing well.
No. 4.		
T. G. - - 29 April 1854.	12 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	He had constant employment.
No. 5.		
G. S. - - 29 April 1854.	10 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	He was fully employed, and earning 4*s.* 6*d.* per day.
No. 6.		
R. M. - - 30 May 1854.	11 June 1854 - Employer.	Had constant work, and living with respectable friends.
No. 7.		
T. A. - - 30 May 1854.	11 June 1854 - By the prisoner.	Doing well.
No. 8.		
T. C. - - 3 June 1854.	4 July 1854 - By the prisoner.	Exceedingly well employed.
No. 9.		
J. Y. - - - 10 March 1854.	28 July 1854 - By the prisoner.	Doing exceedingly well.
No. 10.		
F. F. - - -	14 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's sister.	He was working honestly for a living; wages 30*s.* per week.
No. 11.		
E. G. - - 2 May 1854.	12 Aug. 1854 - Deputy Gov. of a Prison.	An unfavourable account.
No. 12.		
R. R. - - 10 May 1854.	17 Oct. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	A very pleasing account of his manner of life.
No. 13.		
J. J. - - - 19 Oct. 1853.	10 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	Working for the same master since the day after his discharge.
No. 14.		
T. K. - - 19 Oct. 1853.	23 Jan. 1854 - By the prisoner.	A very satisfactory account.
No. 15.		
H. F. - - 19 Oct. 1853.	7 Dec. 1854 - By the prisoner.	In business for himself.
No. 16.		
W. B. - - 29 Dec. 1853.	10 Dec. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	In constant work.
No. 17.		
W. N. - - 10 Jan. 1854.	11 March 1854 - By the prisoner.	Obtaining an honest living by working at a trade taught in prison.
No. 18.		
W. K. - - 10 Jan. 1854.	12 Feb. 1854 - By the prisoner.	Doing well; constant employment; paying old debts.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 19. J. M'G. - - 20 Jan. 1854.	24 Feb. 1854 - By the prisoner.	Very pleasing account.
No. 20. J. W. - - 27 Jan. 1854.	25 March 1854 -	Very unsatisfactory accounts.
No. 21. D. - - 31 Jan. 1854.	15 Nov. 1854 -	Licence cancelled.
No. 22. A. S. - - 31 Jan. 1854.	25 March 1854 -	Very unsatisfactory accounts.
No. 23. A. G. - - 31 Jan. 1854.	24 June 1854 -	Licence cancelled.
No. 24. T. P. - - 31 Jan. 1854.	20 June 1854 - Prisoner's wife.	His health was improved, and he had a comfortable and respectable home.
No. 25. T. E. - - 1 March 1854.	10 April 1854 - Prisoner's mother.	Deceased.
No. 26. P. R. - - 7 March 1854.	14 April 1854 - By the prisoner.	Health much improved; complained of work being scarce.
No. 27. J. L. - - 11 March 1854.	29 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	Living with his father; but unable to take employment.
No. 28. J. M'C. - - 25 April 1854.	9 Oct. 1854 - By the prisoner.	In the Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals, Westminster.
No. 29. J. C. - - - 28 April 1854.	20 July 1854 - By the prisoner.	A very pleasing account.
No. 30. W. C. - - 29 April 1854.	28 Aug. 1854 - The prisoner.	Constant work, and giving great satisfaction to his master.
No. 31. J. C. - - - 29 April 1854.	29 May 1854 - The prisoner.	Exceedingly well employed.
No. 32. J. B. - - - 29 April 1854.	19 July 1854 - The prisoner.	He was receiving good wages, and likely to keep his place.
No. 33. H. G. - - 2 May 1854.	8 Aug. 1854 - The prisoner.	He had constant work.
No. 34. W. S. - - 26 May 1854.	24 Aug. 1854 - The prisoner.	Very unfortunate in not being able to get work.
No. 35. H. H. - - 27 May 1854.	9 Nov. 1854 -	Licence cancelled.
No. 36. B. M. - - 27 May 1854.	10 July 1854 - The prisoner.	In business, and every prospect of doing well.
No. 37. R. B. - - 27 May 1854.	10 July 1854 - The prisoner.	His health was much improved, and he was able to work.
No. 38. W. J. H. - - 27 May 1854.	2 June 1854 - The prisoner.	In an excellent situation; wages 32*s.* per week.
No. 39. R. M. - - 30 May 1854.	19 July 1854 - The prisoner.	Exceedingly well situated.

Chaplain', Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 40.		
E. W. - - 3 June 1854.	20 July 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Getting an honest living.
No. 41.		
C. H. - - 6 June 1854.	15 July 1854 - The prisoner.	Doing well, and living with respectable friends.
No. 42.		
E. A. - - 12 Aug. 1854.	18 Dec. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	His mother had placed him with a bootmaker to learn the trade.
No. 43.		
W. R. - - 15 Aug. 1854.	2 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	At work for a former employer.
No. 44.		
J. W. - - 15 Aug. 1854.	24 Aug. 1854 - Prisoner's mother.	At work, and living at home.
No. 45.		
J. F. - - 16 Aug. 1854.	6 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	Left his work, and inclined to be unsteady.
No. 46.		
J. B. - - 17 Aug. 1854.	28 Aug. 1854 - The prisoner.	In a good situation, and says his prospects are good.
No. 47.		
W. B. - - 17 Aug. 1854.	28 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	Working for a former master.
No. 48.		
J. M. - - 17 Aug. 1854.	25 Nov. 1854 - A clergyman.	He was conducting himself with great propriety.
No. 49.		
F. H. - - 17 Aug. 1854.	12 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Very satisfactory accounts.
No. 50.		
J. Y. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	26 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Doing exceedingly well.
No. 51.		
P. H. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	10 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	At work as a plasterer, and receiving 18*s.* per week.
No. 52.		
R. N. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	28 Aug. 1854 - The prisoner.	In regular work, and is now a comfort to his mother.
No. 53.		
R. C. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	30 Aug. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Deceased.
No. 54.		
J. B. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	10 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Living at home with his father and mother.
No. 55.		
H. C. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	21 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Living at home with his family, and at work.
No. 56.		
J. S. - - - 22 Aug. 1854.	20 Sept. 1854 - City Missionary.	In constant work, and kind to his mother.
No. 57.		
J. F. - - 23 Aug. 1854.	24 Nov. 1854 - The prisoner.	Living by honest industry, and supports his family.
No. 58.		
T. N. - - 23 Aug. 1854.	20 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	Had plenty of work, and regular in his attendance at church.
No. 59.		
J. N. - - - 23 Aug. 1854.	21 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	In business for himself.
No. 60.		
H. G. - - 23 Aug. 1854.	27 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Gone to sea.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 61. J. E. - - - 24 Aug. 1854.	25 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	Found great difficulty in obtaining employment.
No. 62. J. P. - - - 9 Sept. 1854.	18 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	Had plenty of work, and was getting a good living.
No. 63. J. B. - - 9 Sept. 1854.	28 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	Constant work.
No. 64. R. F. - - 12 Sept. 1854.	2 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	He was without employment, but was living with his brother.
No. 65. W. C. - - 13 Sept. 1854.	18 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	Was badly off for work, but hoped soon to have more.
No. 66. R. M. - - 13 Sept. 1854.	19 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	Employed in a fishing boat; wages 12*s.* per week.
No. 67. G. C. - - 22 Aug. 1854.	30 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	Very comfortably situated, and had plenty of work.
No. 68. R. K. - - 15 Sept. 1854.	30 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	At work for his father, who is a tradesman of forty years' standing.
No. 69. W. W. - - 20 Oct. 1854.	4 Nov. 1854 - The prisoner.	At work for a former employer.
No. 70. J. V. - - 24 Oct. 1854.	24 Nov. 1854 - The prisoner.	At work as a stonemason.
No. 71. H. A. - - 14 Oct. 1854.	10 Dec. 1854 - The prisoner.	Working for a good master; wages 18*s.* per week.
No. 72. J. G. - - 19 Oct. 1854.	14 Dec. 1854 - The prisoner.	His health was much improved, and plenty of work to go to when he got well.
No. 73. T. B. - - 19 Oct. 1854.	23 Nov. 1854 - The prisoner.	Had been employed since the day after being released.
No. 74. H. T. - - 8 Dec. 1854.	23 Dec. 1854 - The prisoner.	Was an inmate at the London Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals.

APPENDIX G.

Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS from the LETTERS of PRISONERS who have been released from PORTLAND PRISON :—

No. 1.

Reg. No. 2597.—J. S. writes to the Chaplain : "Touching my temptations I cannot say much yet, though they are far more strong and numerous than I anticipated, and I doubt not my greatest will be among my own family. However, I know that the grace of Christ is sufficient, that His strength is made perfect in weakness, and that with the temptation He will make a way to escape. I will mention one thing which I know will be gratifying to you, viz. I have refrained from strong drink, though many and pressing have been the solicitations to it. One of the worst things I experience is my want of moral courage. Nor do I boldly avow my principles ; these cast a gloom over my mind ; permit me, therefore, to request your prayers on my behalf." Three months after, he writes to the Assistant Chaplain : "When I arrived at M——, I had not a situation to go to, though I anticipated when I left Portland I should ; however, I soon obtained one. I applied to Mr. W——, who takes a great interest in persons of my class, and he procured a situation for me. I have been in it about seven weeks, and I think it is likely to be a permanent one. In relation to the work of grace, I must acknowledge I have been very remiss in improving my opportunities. Prayer is sometimes a dull and lifeless duty, and my mind is crowded with vain thoughts. I have not forgotten the three rules you gave me ; yet I do not find the same pleasure in reading the Bible that I did. I daily experience the effects of an evil heart, and of those evil propensities which for a while lay hid, now that there is an opportunity for their indulgence, endeavour to assume the mastery ; but though sin abounds, grace superabounds. I shall feel thankful for a letter from you."

No. 2.

Reg. No. 2203.—J. J. writes to the Chaplain : "The day after I left Portland I arrived home. I obtained employment where I am at present. There is one thing I must not forget to assure you of, that is, I never shall regret the time I spent in your establishment, for I am sure that the bitter cup which the Lord caused me to drink, in the day He hid His face from me in anger, hath turned out sweeter than honey. So it may be truly said 'The Lord bringeth sweet out of bitter ;' and I trust He will give me grace to withstand all the temptations of the world."

No. 3.

Reg. No. 2310.—J. K. writes to the Chaplain : "My dear pastor, I am happy to let you know that I was well received by the gentlemen of the parish when I arrived from Portland. My father received me as the prodigal son was received. I return you many thanks for the kindness I received while under your care ; but above all for the Bible you gave me the night before I left ; I prize it above silver or gold, for I have found it a precious treasure to my never-dying soul. I am happy to let you know that I am now a Sunday-school teacher, and I am enabled to partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper once a month. Adieu. J. K."

No. 4.

Reg. No. 2356.—H. F. writes to the Governor: "I am in business for myself at W——, and am happy to say I have every prospect of success. I beg leave to thank you sincerely for the kindness I received at Portland, and for the various favours you were so kind to grant me at different times. Your humble servant, H. F."

No. 5.

Reg. No. 2670.—A. D. writes to the Chaplain: "I see in London two views in society, vice and virtue. As the latter is most congenial to my feelings, I intend restricting myself to it. Once with a fair character and the approbation of my superiors, I hope to remove the stigma which has fallen upon me."

No. 6.

Reg. No. 988.—W. N. writes to the Governor: "I trust I am fully sensible of the advantages that have arisen in learning a useful trade while at Portland, and which I fully expect will aid my endeavours to obtain an honest livelihood."

No. 7.

Reg. No. 991.—F. W. K. writes to the Governor: "I sit down with pleasure to inform you that all has gone well with me to the present time. I am in good health and at work cutting stone. I trust I shall keep in work and live a steady life. I have good wages, and if the Lord bless me, I shall do well. I return you, respected Sir, my hearty thanks for all your kindness to me while at Portland; and believe me, kindness melts even a criminal's heart, although it may not do him good at the time. 'Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days.'" At a later period he writes to a prisoner: "I am still working for the same master, and giving general satisfaction. My difficulties and temptations are much greater than when I was at Portland. Pray for grace to stand the day of trial when you get your liberty. You must be watchful, for the devil will try to draw you back bit by bit; and, unless you have courage and are more watchful than I have been, you will have cause for bitter remorse. I still hope I am a child of God, although an erring one. I am getting a good living, and there is a prospect of my prayer while at Portland being answered, viz. my 'paying off old debts.' Some will not take anything, but others I have paid. I have about eight pounds more to pay, and then I can say I have made what restitution was in my power for my past misconduct. I am happier now than ever I was in my life; I am more respected, and I can truly say, 'It is good for me that I have been afflicted.'"

No. 8.

Reg. No. 2653.—J. M'G. writes to the Chaplain: "I am very thankful to you, Reverend Sir, for the books you gave me; I can assure you they are well fingered. My parents are very thankful to you for them. I cannot return you thanks enough for all I have received from you."

No. 9.

Reg. No. 2506.—P. R. writes to the Chaplain: "I am thankful for the opportunity of writing to you. I am, thank God, better than I have been.

Chaplain's Report.

I shall never forget your sermon on Christ's temptation; many times it has been a comfort to me in my sickness. I am happy with my dear family, but work is scarce. I hope the Lord will provide, for I desire to trust in Him."

No. 10.

Reg. No. 2660.—B. M. writes: "I arrived safely at home. All my family and friends are well. My dear children gladdened my heart; indeed, I can truly say that God has wonderfully preserved me and mine. I pray only to be enabled to render such a return to Him as may accord with His mercies to me. I engage in business next week."

No. 11.

Reg. No. 3316.—R. B. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "I am happy to inform you that I am a great deal better, and am able to work a little every day. I intend, with the assistance of Almighty God, to bear in mind the advice you gave me the night before I left Portland."

No. 12.

Reg. No. 2557.—W. J. H. writes to the Governor: "I arrived safely in London, and have obtained a situation, at a salary of 32*s.* per week. Knowing you take an interest in the welfare of a man who is inclined to an honest life, I thus make you acquainted with particulars. Allow me at the same time to tender my thanks to you for the kindness I received while under your care."

No. 13.

Reg. No. 3054.—R. F. M. writes: "I am thankful to say my health is tolerably good. I am most comfortable in my situation. My business hours are long, but I am rarely confined the whole day. I would not now alter one iota, were it in my power, of anything that has happened. It is, indeed, hard at first to acknowledge the events which seem most harsh and uncongenial to us to come from the hand of a loving father in Christ Jesus our Lord. Let me hear from you soon. Farewell."

No. 14.

Reg. No. 2661.—E. A. writes to the Governor: "I am settled very comfortably with my mother. I shall always feel grateful to you for your kindness to me while at Portland; I hope and trust never to be found in the like place again. I will do my best to keep out of it."

At a later period he writes to the Chaplain: "I have left the master I was at work for and I am learning the trade of a boot-maker. When my time is out, my mother intends putting me into business. My mother desires her best thanks to you for all your kindness to me."

No. 15.

Reg. No. 2680.—J. B. writes: "I have the pleasure of informing you that I am in a good situation, and even now my prospects are remarkably good. My thankfulness is only known to God, for I cannot find words to express it."

No. 16.

Reg. No. 2710.—W. B. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "I reached home the day after leaving Portland. The next week I commenced working for my old master. I send my sincere thanks to you for the learning I received while I was with you."

No. 17.

Reg. No. 2744.—R. M. writes to the Governor: "Dear Sir; I hope the punishment I have received will be the means of making a man of me. I obtained employment the first week I arrived home. I am in a fishing boat belonging S——. I have 12*s.* per week, with board and lodging. I thank the Lord for His goodness to me."

No. 18.

Reg. No. 2608.—G. C. writes: "I am very comfortably situated, and have plenty of work. I am much respected by all. I have met with no reproaches of the past, and I am fully determined, by the blessing of God, that no former career shall ever reinstate itself with me. I hope all past dispensations may be for my good."

No. 19.

Reg. No. 2772.—R. K. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "When I arrived I received a hearty welcome from all my respectable friends. I have attended church every Sunday since I came home. It shall be my endeavour to walk by the kind advice you gave me, for it is by breaking the Lord's day that many fall from the paths of virtue; but, blessed be the Lord, He is willing and the only One who is able to raise up them that fall. I may say, in many respects, He has answered my prayer; and I will trust Him still, having no strength of my own. I am employed by my father, who has carried on a respectable trade for forty years."

No. 20.

Reg. No. 2867.—Writes to the Governor: "I arrived home quite safe, and am now residing with my mother. I am working under my former master in the coal mines. I began to work on the first of the month, and I hope the Lord will give me health and strength to follow my employment."

No. 21.

Reg. No. 3948.—J. V. writes to the Chaplain: "I have a good master, and I am going to work as a stonemason next week at L——. I have not wanted for anything since I left you, Sir, and I have a good prospect before me."

No. 22.

Reg. No. 2662.—H. A. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "I beg to inform you that I am employed at H——. I am working for Mr. R——'s firm, that you so kindly recommended me to. I am under a kind master, who gives me 18*s.* per week. Please remember me to the Governor and Chaplain, and thank them for their kindness to me."

No. 23.

Reg. No. 2750.—"J. P. writes to the Governor: "I shall always thank you for your kindness to me. I soon got work, and, thank God, I get a good living."

No. 24.

Reg. No. 2751.—J. B. writes to the Chaplain: "I arrived home safe, and found all my friends well. I expect to go to a situation in a few days, and I trust for the future I shall be able to overcome all temptations, and lead a sober and industrious life."

Chaplain's Report.

No. 25.

Reg. No. 2121.—R. F. writes to the Governor: "I am living with my brother, and am very comfortable; but I am sorry to inform you that I am without work. I do not intend to keep bad company; all my study is to behave myself, and live a good and honest life. I have not forgotten you, my friend, and I hope I never shall. I am very thankful for my learning. I could not write before I was in prison. Please excuse my ill-composed letter."

No. 26.

Reg. No. 2115.—W. C. writes to the Governor: "I wish to inform you that I have had only a few days' work since I left you. I hope soon to have more. I am living with my parents. Remember me to the Chaplains; please tell them I follow my church, and do not forget the Sabbath day."

No. 27.

Reg. No. 2554.—J. E. writes to the Chaplain, stating he had great difficulty in finding work.

No. 28.

Reg. 2568.—W. R. writes to the Chaplain: "I arrived in London on the 30th of April, and went to work the next day. I have been employed ever since. My wages are 1*l.* per week. I like the place very well, except one thing, that is, I have to work on Sunday; therefore I cannot go to a place of worship as you advised me when I left Portland. But I will try and bear it patiently, until I have regained my character; so that I may get a place where I can have Sunday to myself. I hope you will pray for me that I may be kept from all sin. Farewell." Three months later he writes: "I am now earning 4*s.* 6*d.* per day. I had no troubles when I was with you, but I have found them since I left. I went to one of my former employers and he gave me an excellent character. Where I am now living it is known that I have been transported, but my master is not acquainted with it. I know not what he would say should he hear of it. I hope I shall have patience to wait the Lord's time, for I know He does all things well. I have not yet taken any strong drink, and I hope never to touch it again."

No. 29.

Reg. No. 2489.—J. Y. writes to the Chaplain. After referring to some who had returned to old habits and practices, says:—"I am sure I do not know what I may come to yet before I die. I have passed through much punishment, but I was young and foolish, I knew not what I was doing. My confinement at Wakefield did me good, for there I had time to think of my folly. I hope you will pray for me, that the Lord will prosper me in all my doings. Do not think by what I have stated that I am what you would call a Christian man, fearing God, and following him in all His ways. No, I speak truthfully and candidly. I am only a mortal man, trying to dwell by the help of God."

At a later period he writes: "When I think of Portland my blood runs cold. How delighted I am when I awake in the morning to find myself free. The door is not locked upon me now; there is no trembling and shaking now when I meet a policeman. No, thanks to the Almighty,

I can hold up my face, pass him by without fear; believe me, I cannot express in words the joy I feel."

The same. Writing to a prisoner informing him of the death of one who had only been discharged ten days, he says: "I have heard you will soon be home. I hope and trust you will shun all bad company, and fly from the public house. Our poor friend R. C. died of cholera on the 28th instant. He was taken and died the same night, and he now lies till that Great Day when he will appear before his Maker to answer for all he has done. He fell to drink when he came home, and death was the result of his folly. I pray you take heed."

No. 30.

Reg. No. 2097.—J. L. writes to the Chaplain: "I beg to acquaint you that I am living with my father, for I am not able to take any employment at present. I wish to say a few words in way of gratitude to you, as I have profited much by you. I hope I shall never forget that portion of God's Word that you laboured so hard to impress upon my heart. I find it useful to me now; it has taught me to be firm in my resolutions, to lead nothing but an honest and sober life. I have had many old companions trying to entice me to keep their company, but I tell them what I have suffered through my folly. I have completely given up all bad associates, and made a firm resolution never to be with them on any occasion whatever. I now delight in the company of the godly more than ever I did in that of the ungodly. I now know the value of the Sabbath. I never see any one that I know on that day without speaking a word in season, and tell what my Saviour has done for me; He has, indeed, plucked me as a brand from the fire.

No. 31.

Reg. No. 2669.—J. M'C. writes to the Governor: "When I was discharged I got employment at my trade, but I had to leave through ill-health. I looked for another shop of work, but could not find one. I was put to the severest straits through being out of work. I applied to Mr. M., and he advised me to go to Mr. Nash's institution. I applied, and was admitted at once. I am quite well, thank God.

No. 32.

Reg. No. 2611. writes to the Chaplain: "I left you in May last with great hopes, and with a greater desire to become a respectable member of society. I have strived to the utmost for that object, but have not succeeded. I cannot get employment. It is true the building trade is bad, but that is not the only thing I have tried. I have sought for employment in the Naval Service, but without success. I cannot emigrate because I have not a character. Often I have wished myself back again, even in prison, where I should not have to undergo one half the privation I have endured the last six weeks. I write to you, Sir, begging that if you can assist me in any way, to do so, for I have been very hard put to it lately. I have every reason to thank God that He has enabled me hitherto to keep the resolution I have made, not again to commit myself; but I have had to struggle hard, especially when I have been stopped by some of my former companions, and seen them with plenty of money, while I wanted bread. I pray God I may not be overcome by them. I beg and pray of you, as you would a fellow creature to stretch out his hand to your rescue if in danger, to stretch a helping hand to one who can both feel and show that he is grateful even for the smallest favour that may be bestowed upon him."

Chaplain's Report.

No. 33.

Reg. No. 2757.—J. M. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "I beg to return my sincere thanks for all the benefits and instruction I received from you during the time I was under your care at Portland Prison. It is my daily study to cultivate and improve them. I am much mixed up with the world, and find it very often difficult to keep from falling. Hitherto the Lord has helped me; and this, Sir, encourages me to trust Him better for the future."

The following certificate was added by the clergyman of the parish:—J. M., the writer of the above letter, has conducted himself with propriety since his return from Portland Prison, and is, I hope, a reformed character.—W. H. H."

No. 34.

Reg. No. 2564.—J. C. writes to the Governor: "I am working for Mr. C. H. of P. I am quite well. All the country people were glad to see me. Our Minister shook hands with me, and poor and rich were happy to see me. Excuse me for writing to you, Sir, but, with the blessing of God, I will do the best I can while I am in the world."

His employer writes: "I was glad to see the convict, J. C., return, but I am much better pleased to find, by his conduct and manner, that he is a reformed character. He praises the rules and regulations of Portland Prison, and he is thankful to Almighty God for enlightening his dark mind."

No. 35.

Reg. No. 2584.—H. G. writes to the Governor: "I beg to thank you for the kindness you showed me at Portland. I wish to let you know that my friends were all glad to see me again, and that I have constant employment. I hope and trust the punishment I have received will be a warning to me for the future."

No. 36.

Reg. No. 2567.—J. B. writes to the Chaplain: "I have plenty of work. I might have had a place on the railway, but I refused it. The squire was in the town, and I have plenty of work with him. I have very good wages, and am likely to keep my place. I am going to assist in teaching the children next Sunday, if all is well."

No. 37.

Reg. No. 2008.—J. F. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "I am sorry not to have written to you before. I hope I can sincerely say that God is still carrying on the work of grace in my soul. I have now a great many more enemies than I had when I was with you. Satan has been most active and diligent to draw me into the net of the world, but Christ has given me strength to overcome him. My heart is very much drawn to Portland, because the happiest days I ever spent on earth was there. You often told me of my own joys and comforts from the pulpit. Although I am not at Portland I am not free from its sorrows. I have a little circumstance to tell you of, which befel me a short time since; I was getting up our potatoes, and when bringing them home my road lay by the public-house; when I arrived opposite the door the mouth of the bag opened and let out the potatoes. Several of my old companions were outside playing at quoits; their game was just ended, and before I could gather up my potatoes the beer was called for: 'Come,' said the landlord, 'and have a glass with us.' 'No; I thank you,' I replied. 'Oh, come and have one glass,' cried the others. I continued to refuse, and said to them, 'If I had never visited that house, I should never have been at

Portland.' 'Oh,' said the landlord, 'if you had never been born you would not have been here.' I left them, thinking of the temptation I had escaped. Very obediently yours, J. F."

No. 38.

Reg. No. 2088, J. S.—A City Missionary writes to the Chaplain: "J. S. came to my house the day after leaving Portland. The day following he visited his mother and gave her a sovereign. On Friday he called to see his prosecutor, and offered to make restitution. On the Wednesday following I obtained employment for him. When he returned from labour on that day he exclaimed, 'Bless the Lord, I'm a happy man; how sweet this half-crown is, for I have earned it honestly.' He is giving great satisfaction to his employer. Endeavours have been made to lead him astray, but he has withstood all entreaties. I hope well of his religious state."

No. 39.

Reg. No. 2267.—T. N. writes to the Chaplain: "I went to my master the day after I arrived home, and he said he would give me plenty of work; he is also very kind to me. I go to church every Sunday, and I read the Bible every night. I am living comfortably, thank God. I shall try my best to live honestly the rest of my days, and put my trust in the Lord, for He has delivered me out of my trouble. 'Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord.'"

No. 40.

Reg. No. 2648.—R. N. writes to the Chaplain: "I arrived at home quite safe and embraced a broken-hearted mother. I expect to be at work to-morrow. You told me to take the first chance that offered, which I intend doing. I know it will give you pleasure to hear that I abstain from all intoxicating drinks. I mix with none but those who follow Christ. I mean, by the help of God, to lead a new life.—R. N."

No. 41.

Reg. No. 2326.—J. N. writes to the Chaplain: "I arrived safely at home, to the great joy of my dear wife and affectionate children. I am about commencing business in the coal line, and with God's blessing, I hope to be successful. The nobility have promised to do all they can for me on account of my good conduct."

No. 42.

Reg. No. 2374.—J. G. writes to the Chaplain: "I am happy to inform you that I found great consolation on my arrival, for I could have had work immediately had I been able to do it. I thank God, I find attending His house refreshing to me in my present affliction. I trust being brought under the afflicting rod of my heavenly Father, will be to the saving of my soul. If God had left me to myself, I should have been lost, to all eternity, but I have trusted in Him and found comfort. He does not afflict willingly, but in love, that we may see the broad way before death overtakes us."

No. 43.

Reg. No. 2429.—J. B. writes to the Governor: "I am very happy to say that all the farmers were glad to see me. I began to work for Mr. H. in October, and have been employed ever since."

No. 44.

Chaplain's Report.

Reg. No. 2802.—H. T. writes to the Governor from the London Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals: "Sir, I trust you will pardon my liberty in addressing you, but I think it my duty to write. When I left Portland I had but faint prospects of usefulness, but now, with pleasure I inform you, I have placed my foot on the first stepping-stone to success. I have, through the influence of that amiable gentleman and devoted servant of God, the philanthropist, Mr. Wright, been admitted a member of this institution, where I pray God I may be enabled to throw off the fetters that bind the vile, and at length breathe the air of freedom and usefulness. I render to you my utmost thanks for your kindness towards me, for you granted me every privilege consistent with your duty as Governor. I send my best thanks to the worthy Chaplains, Mr. H. and Mr. N. I find the men in this place very happy and agreeable, and our worthy Governor a frank and fatherly gentleman. I am your obedient servant, H. T."

III.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 12, 1855.

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward the sixth annual Medical Report of this Prison for the year ending the 31st December 1854.

A considerable addition having been made to this establishment since last Report, and the number of prisoners having greatly increased, there has consequently been a greater number of sick received into and discharged from the Infirmary, compared with the previous year. There has been a population of 1,977 prisoners in the establishment during the past year, and at the present date it contains 1,512.

The following tables will point out the general state of the prisoners' health, also those admitted into the Infirmary, the number of casual daily sick, the deaths, the removals and pardons on medical grounds.

In Table No. 1. are enumerated those diseases and accidents admitted into the Infirmary; during the months of January and February, several cases of typhus fever occurred, 3 of which proved fatal; rheumatism and catarrhs of various degrees of severity also prevailed, but this must be expected from the climate and the elevated and exposed position of this locality.

During the months of September and October diarrhœa and bilious cholera prevailed extensively; the season had been hot and sultry: it was found necessary to make an alteration in the dietary, by substituting tea, instead of gruel and molasses; this was attended with a considerable diminution in the number of sick, but towards October a few cases of cholera of a more severe form showed itself: it was attended with vomiting and purging without bile, followed by collapsed features, and the peculiar hollow sepulchral voice, also the cramps and blueness of malignant cholera. One case proved fatal in about 6 hours.

The accidents have also considerably increased. This must be attributed to the great extension of the public works, and the large number of prisoners employed in the quarries, many of whom had never handled quarry tools or performed labour of any kind before.

Medical Officer's Report.

In No. 2. Table are enumerated the casual daily sick. Their number is considerable, but they usually merely required a dose of medicine, and proceeded to their work, the worst cases having been selected and sent to the Infirmary.

In Table No. 3. are recorded the deaths that have occurred in the prison during the year, viz. 8 in number, 5 of which were from natural causes and 3 from accident.

In Table No. 4. are recorded the cases of 22 prisoners who from various organic or functional diseases, or from accidents, age, or infirmity, were unfit for labour on the public works at Portland; they were removed to the "Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth, and to Dartmoor prison.

In Table No. 5. are the cases of 5 prisoners who from extreme bad health received a discharge on medical grounds; many others had their sentence mitigated in consequence of severe injuries sustained on the public works.

In Table No. 6. is a statistical return of the average daily number and per-centage of sick, which presents a contrast, compared with the state of the gaols and prisons of former days.

I have no further remarks to make in a medical point of view, except that the light and ventilation of the prison are sufficient for sanitary purposes, and past experience has proved that the dietary has been found sufficient, and its division into classes has been attended with good effect, it being a stimulus to labour, or a punishment to the idle.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. Houghton,

Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Table No. 1.

Cases of Sickness, &c. admitted to Infirmary.

Zymotic disease : —	
Febris typhus	6
„ Rheumatis	6
Bilious cholera	319
Spasmodic ditto	30
Diarrhœa crapulosæ	141
Scorbutus	6
Colica	4
Erysipelas	4
Sporadic disease :—	
Hæmorrhoids	13
Hæmoptysis	6
Abscess	92
Ulcer	11
Scrofula	7
Phthisis	8
Debility	33
Cephalalgia	2
Hæmaturia	1
Tumor	1
Sporadic disease of special system and organs: —	
Paralysis	1
Epilepsy	8
Imbecile	5
Opthalmia	47
Respiratory organs :—	
Febrile catarrh	170
Bronchitis	8
Pleuritis	32
Pneumonia	1
Digestive organs :—	
Cynanche tonsillaris	25
Dyspepsia	36
Constipation	183
Icterus	2
Urinary organs :—	
Stricture urethræ	1
Hydrocele	1
Locomotive organs :—	
Chronic rheumatism	78
Integumentary system :—	
Paronychia	17
Furunculus	312
Anthrax	3
Herpes	4
Lepra	2
Porrigo	2
Acne indurata	12
Accidents : —	
Incised wounds	2
Sprains	12
Contused wounds	55
Other contusions	219
Fractured limbs	9
Hernia	2
Burns and scalds	7
Dislocations	2
Total	1,948

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE No. 2.

CASES OF CASUAL SICKNESS.

Slight accidents	209
Boils	163
Catarrhal affections	699
Diarrhœa crapulosæ	833
Rheumatism	112
Dyspepsia	213
Constipation	683
Cutaneous diseases	138
Other slight complaints	193
Total	3,243

Daily Average Number of Casual Sick, new Cases.	Daily Average Number of Casual Sick under treatment.	Total daily Average Number of Casual Sick.	Daily Average Number of Casual Sick unfit for Labour.
8·80	43·27	52·07	1·36

TABLE No. 3.—DEATHS during the Year.

Register No.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	State of Health when received.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
3,542	23	12 September 1853	Apparently good	5 Nov. 1853	1 Jan. 1854	Pulmonary consumption.
3,741	37	21 October 1853	Good	5 Jan. 1854	6 Jan. 1854	Extensive lacerated wound in perineum, and other severe contusions.
3,862	21	9 December 1853	„	8 Jan. 1854	3 Feb. 1854	Typhus fever.
3,767	27	29 November 1853	„	27 Dec. 1853	9 Feb. 1854	„
3,082	27	24 December 1852	„	21 April 1854	6 May 1854	„
3,983	23	27 January 1854	„	27 June 1854	27 June 1854	Right leg fractured; severe contusions on chest, abdomen, and perineum; survived 6 hours.
3,667	30	20 September 1853	„	22 July 1854	29 July 1854	Extensive laceration of perineum, buttocks, and loins.
2,539	27	7 November 1851	Slender and delicate	24 Sept. 1854	24 Sept. 1854	Cholera.

TABLE No. 4.—REMOVALS on MEDICAL GROUNDS, being unfit for Labour at Portland.

Register	Age.	Received into this Prison.	From whence received.	State of Health when received.	Date of Removal.	Where removed.	Cause of Unfitness for Labour.
3,004	23	13 Nov. 1852	Wakefield	Slender and delicate	13 June 1854	"Invalid" hulk, Portsmouth.	Severe contusion on chest, producing hæmoptysis.
3,630	57	19 Sept. 1853	Pentonville	Ditto	" "	"	Incipient consumption.
3,385	34	3 May "	Wakefield	Good	" "	"	Asthma.
3,193	20	4 Feb. "	Pentonville	Slender and delicate	" "	"	Palpitatio cordis.
3,891	49	29 Dec. "	Ditto	Paralysis	5 Sept. 1854	Dartmoor Prison	Infirm; paralysis.
4,027	18	2 Feb. 1854	Millbank	Good	" "	"	Scrofulous opthalmia.
3,897	19	29 Dec. 1853	Pentonville	Slender and delicate	" "	"	Marasmus: general debility.
3,716	39	26 Sept. "	Millbank	Good	" "	"	Chronic diarrhœa; debility.
3,957	20	12 Jan. 1854	Leeds	Ditto	" "	"	Epilepsy; scrofula otorrhœa.
3,329	21	27 April 1853	Pentonville	Ditto	" "	"	Epilepsy.
3,711	23	26 Sept. "	Millbank	Ditto	" "	"	Injury to bones of pelvis.
3,752	20	29 Nov. "	Ditto	Ditto	" "	"	Imbecile.
2,808	28	30 July 1852	Ditto	Ditto	" "	"	Chronic ophthalmia.
4,269	59	7 June 1854	Pentonville	Extensive scrofula	" "	"	Extensive scrofulous disease.
4,074	36	13 Feb. "	Ditto	Had been insane at Pentonville.	" "	"	Imbecile.
2,760	24	27 April 1852	Ditto	Good	" "	"	Caries of rib, and general debility.
3,670	23	20 Sept. 1853	Wakefield	Ditto	" "	"	Scorbutus and rheumatism.
3,731	22	21 Oct. "	Millbank	Rupture: otherwise good	" "	"	Rupture and retention of testicle.
3,477	41	8 June 1853	Wakefield	Good	" "	"	Extensive rupture.
4,179	28	28 April 1854	Ditto	Ditto	" "	"	Imbecile.
3,628	24	19 Sept. 1853	Pentonville	Ditto	13 Dec. 1854	"Invalid" hulk, Portsmouth.	Incipient consumption.
3,634	19	" "	Ditto	Slender and delicate	21 Dec. "	Dartmoor	Imbecile: onanism.

Table No. 5.—Pardons on Medical Grounds.

Register.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	State of Health when received.	Date of Discharge.	Disease.	Total Period of Imprisonment.
3,601	27	19 Sept. 1853	Good	1 March 1854	Consumption	One year and eight months.
3,633	53	„ „	Good	27 May „	Ditto	One year and eleven months.
3,316	32	26 April „	Good	„ „	Ditto	Two years and one month.
3,129	22	27 Jan. „	Good	7 June „	Consumption and epilepsy	Two years and eight months.
2,663	20	14 April 1852	Slender and delicate.	14 April „	Psoas abscess	Two years and nine months.

Table No. 6.—Daily Average Number of Prisoners, Per-centage of Sick, &c.

Average Daily Number of Prisoners.	Average Daily Number of Infirmary Sick.	Per-centage of Infirmary Sick.	Average Daily Number of Casual Sick unfit for Labour.	Per-centage of Casual Sick.	Total Daily Average Number of Prisoners unfit for Labour.
1477·76	51·01	3·45	1·86	0·12	52·87

Table Showing the Average Amount of Sickness of the Subordinate Officers.

Average Daily Number of Officers.	Average Daily Number of Sick, including Accidents.	Average Number of Days each Officer was Sick.
156·15	1·58	3·81

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

DARTMOOR PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - -	187
APPENDIX :—	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	192
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	211
III. Medical Officer's Report - - -	234

DARTMOOR PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Dartmoor Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to present the following Report on the state of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor for the year 1854.

State of the Buildings.

State of the buildings.

The buildings, yards, and fences are in general good order, but the buildings and walls being originally of very defective construction, and exposed to a climate remarkable for severity of weather, frequent and somewhat extensive repairs have been found to be unavoidable. These repairs, however, have been chiefly executed by the prisoners.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

In the month of April, Captain Gambier having been transferred to the charge of the Convict Prison at Portsmouth, the

ability and zeal with which Mr. Morrish, the Deputy Governor of Dartmoor Prison, had performed the duties from its first establishment having pointed him out as an eligible successor, he was accordingly promoted by the Secretary of State to be the Governor of the prison, the arduous duties of which office he has since performed in such a manner as fully to confirm the expectations of his competency for the charge. Captain Forlong, the Deputy Governor of the "Defence" hulk at Woolwich, was transferred to Dartmoor as Deputy Governor of the prison in place of Mr. Morrish.

There have been no changes in the Chaplain's and Medical Officer's Departments, the duties of which continue to be zealously conducted by the Rev. Mr. Dobie and Dr. Campbell, with the aid of the principal officers respectively attached to them.

The Discipline Officers, and especially those in the principal ranks, have shown in general much zeal and efficiency in the discharge of their arduous duties; the difficulties of which at this station are somewhat peculiar, owing to the officers having to deal with a class of prisoners many of whom though invalids and disinclined to exertion, are still required to perform some degree of bodily labour.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the prisoners.

The following statement shows the number of prisoners received and discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year :—

Remaining in prison 1st January 1854 -	1,128	
Received since - - - -	448	
		1,576
Embarked to Western Australia per Public Works - - - -	25	
Ditto Gibraltar, ditto - -	45	
Transferred to Millbank - -	4	
„ Pentonville - -	11	
Removed to Lunatic Asylum - -	3	
„ to Exeter gaol for trial -	1	
Discharged by pardon - - -	1	
„ by licence - - -	396	
„ on completion of sentence -	1	
Escapes - - - -	5	
Deaths - - - - -	31	
		523
Remaining in prison 1st January 1855 -	1,053	
		1,576

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the able-bodied convicts and of a large number of the invalids has been generally satisfactory during the year; the exceptions have been chiefly among the latter class, with respect to whom, however, the Governor remarks in his Report (we think with much reason) that "although the invalids who form the majority, swell the list of offences, it would perhaps be rather severe to refrain from the remark that there is much in their different cases presenting some extenuation; for if the loss of health to those in the possession of liberty too frequently embitters the temper, much more so must it be in the case of those who, in addition to this privation, suffer the corrective but formidable punishment of loss of liberty accompanied by strict discipline."

Treatment and general Condition of the Prisoners.

Treatment and general condition of the prisoners.

The treatment of the convicts and their condition have been in accordance with the established rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers. The attention of the Medical Officer is continually engaged not only in the requisite care of the sick, but in discriminating between the cases of the able-bodied and the invalided prisoners, so that the suitable degree of labour may be apportioned to each of these classes; their food is regulated under the same distinction, and their clothing is suitable to their work and to the nature of the climate.

The moral and religious instruction of the prisoners is suitably attended to by the Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain and the Schoolmasters under their directions, and as much time is allowed for school instruction to the prisoners as is consistent with their performance of continuous labour.

Health.

Health.

The Medical Officer's Report contains full and very interesting particulars relative to the general health of the prisoners, and of the prevailing diseases to which they have been liable. The number of deaths during the year have been 31, forming a per centage of 2·66 on the total number of men confined in the prison during the year.

Employment, Labour, &c.

Employment, labour, &c.

The distribution of the time of the prisoners, showing the hours occupied daily in prayers, meals, labour, school, &c., is given in the Appendix B. to the Governor's Report.

Those fit for labour are employed chiefly in the following works :—

Reclaiming and cultivating waste moor land; cutting and preparing turf for fuel and for the manufacture of gas; building walls, forming roads, various mechanical labour, such as carpenters', smiths', masons', painters' work; also making and repairing prison boots and clothing, and baking, cooking, washing, and other necessary in-door work for the prison.

The average number of men employed in each of these occupations is shown in the Appendix I. of the Governor's Report, and the particulars and estimated value of the work performed on the land, in the artificers' shops, and by the shoemakers, tailors, &c., are also given in the Appendix to this Report (C, D, and E.)

Expenses.

Expenses. The expenses of the prison during the year, not including those under the head of buildings, are given in the Appendix; they amount to 39,097*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 37,506*l.* 14*s.*

General Remarks.

General remarks. The Governor's Report, which is annexed, gives the particulars of the progress made in the farming operations during the year to which this Report refers; the result compares favourably with preceding years, especially when it is considered that the proportion of invalids to the whole number in the prison is being increased in accordance with the object of the establishment.

Allowing for the partial inability to perform hard labour of many of the prisoners confined here, there is no ground to remark any want of industry; but on the contrary, the body of prisoners have in general performed their required labour cheerfully and well.

The Reports of the Chaplain as to the prisoners' general progress in school, and of the Medical Officer as to their general state of health, are favourable, and we can refer to them with satisfaction.

The number of convicts who have been liberated on licence from this prison since September 1853, when the new Act substituting in most cases penal servitude for transportation came into operation, has been 467, of which number 3 only had been received back with licences revoked up to the end of December

1854. The Governor reports that he had heard of 5 others who had been again recommitted to prison. Favourable accounts, extending further to the period of the date of this Report, have been received also by the Chaplain as to the conduct of many of the men discharged on licence, and we consider that the result, so far, justifies the hope that as long as the means of honest employment can be obtained by the liberated convict, this stage of his sentence, during which he is still liable to control, will in most cases be useful both to the public and to himself, in preparing him for his return to the state of actual freedom on the expiration of his sentence.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.

Chairman.

I. S. Whitty,

Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 10, 1855.

IN obedience to the rules and regulations for the Government of Convict Prisons, I have the honour to submit to you the annual Report of this establishment for the year ending December 1854, in which the subjects referred to are noticed in the order laid down by the rules:—

Conduct of subordinate Officers.—The officers classified under this head are principal warders, warders, and assistant warders.

The principal warders have performed their duties with zeal, intelligence, and fidelity, more particularly those who received their early training in a close prison.

The warders generally have acquired a knowledge of the necessary discipline and arrangements indispensably requisite for the efficient working of the gangs placed under their control; some of their number, however, are still inexperienced, and require further training.

The assistant-warders, the majority of whom are still young in the service, have much to acquire, both as regards discipline and the judicious exercise of their authority; but many of them possess natural aptitude, and with more experience and training will make good officers.

To form and bring into proper training an efficient and trustworthy staff of subordinate officers for a prison on public works, is a task of considerable anxiety and difficulty, and the opportunities for an officer's early acquiring the requisite amount of discipline are few, compared with those of a close prison, where discipline naturally forms the first and principal teaching. When this habit of mind has been formed, the remaining, but no less important qualifications are matured with comparative ease and self-confidence.

I think it but only just to the officers of the prison generally to observe, that much increased responsibility has fallen upon them this year by the withdrawal of the usual military guard, numbering 80 men, who have been replaced by only 40 of the enrolled pensioners; and satisfactorily as the latter have performed their duties, still it must be evident the reduction of so large a number in the military protective force must be attended with much increased anxiety to all the officers, both superior and others. The service,

however, has suffered less inconvenience from so sudden a change than might have been expected. Governor's Report.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Prisoners remaining on 31st December 1853 -	1,128
Since received - - - -	448
Total received - -	1,576
Deduct prisoners licensed, died, and removed to other prisons, as particularized in Appendix A. -	523
Remaining in the prison, 31st December 1854 -	1,053

Sentences, how carried out.—The prisoners have been subjected to the necessary discipline, with associated labour by day (performing those works described under the head "species of labour"), and during the night and meal times occupying single sleeping cells and the associated rooms (the latter being divided into wards, bays, and divisions); all are placed under a certain degree of restraint when locked up in their prisons, strict silence being enforced on those in the cells; and in the associated rooms only four prisoners are permitted to sit and converse with each other at a time. Such restrictions are salutary, and have a tendency to foster an increased willingness in proceeding to their daily labour.

Treatment of the Prisoners.—According to a prisoner's character and conduct so is the treatment; observance of good order and discipline are exacted from all;—consistent privileges and advantages are offered to those who strive to be exemplary; and it is endeavoured as much as possible to mark with approval this class of prisoners, by bestowing on them the favour of the 1st class and its earnings, the ticket of leave stripe, an additional gratuity, and of writing and receiving a monthly letter; all of which advantages are permitted by the rules, and are attended with good results; perhaps none more so than the ticket-of-leave class, which has now been in existence three years without any serious abuse of the privileges it bestows on those to whom it is extended. There are at present 58 enjoying this privilege, and its adoption is most beneficial, not only as a reward to the prisoners for their good conduct, but also as the means of economizing the application of labour, and removing many of the disadvantages which have always arisen in the employment of convicts. It frequently happens in the performance of any particular work, an officer in charge of a party may require additional tools or materials, or the assistance and instruction of the clerk or foreman of works, and prior to having a convict available for the service he had occasion to move the whole of his gang from their work to obtain what he wanted. Whilst such privileges are granted to the deserving and exemplary prisoners, no harshness or unnecessary severity are permitted by any officer; and every prisoner having a daily opportunity of making his complaints known to the Governor and the other superior authorities, it may be presumed that the absence of any such representations is the best

Governor's Report.

proof that the treatment every prisoner receives is in accordance with the rules and regulations. The religious and moral instructions of the prisoners have been carefully attended to by the Chaplain, and the Medical Officer has been most watchful in his treatment to the sick; their reports will furnish you with full details of their services.

Species of Labour.—The majority of those able to work are employed in reclaiming and cultivating the waste moorland; cutting, turning, and harvesting turf for fuel and light, building stone walls, forming new roads; others in making and repairing prison boots and shoes, clothes, &c.; whilst the mechanics, comprising smiths, carpenters, masons, painters, follow their crafts in executing such prison work as may have been necessary and approved by the Surveyor General. Cooking provisions for officers and prisoners, baking bread, washing clothes, and the general cleaning of the prison, are all performed by the convicts.

Weekly Hours for Prayers, Meals, Labour, School, and Bed-time.—The hours vary with the seasons. On reference to Appendix B., you will find the periods of time specified. Daily prayers are performed in the chapel twice, first before proceeding to the work, and also on their return from labour in the evening. Two short lectures are also delivered on the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday, either by the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain.

The hours for meals have continued the same as in former years, and of course vary with the seasons. The school hours continue the same, and will be noticed together with the instruction by the Chaplain.

The hours for labour are particularized in the Appendix.

Amount and Particulars of Earnings.—In those cases where a fixed price can be estimated, it has been done; much labour, however, is performed, especially by the worst class of invalids, which would be difficult to value with any correctness. I have recorded in Appendices C., D., and E., specifications of the labour performed, with a fair value set against it, and representing a sum of 6,299*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

Conduct of Prisoners.—The conduct of a large number of the prisoners has been very satisfactory. The commission of offences, however, has been numerous, arising chiefly among the invalid class, who are always found more troublesome and difficult to manage than any other body; the total number reported during the year has been 1835, of whom 40 have been punished by the Visiting Director, and 1,517 by the Governor. As a body, the convicts conduct themselves very well, and although the invalids, who form the majority, swell the list of offences, it would, perhaps, be rather severe to refrain from the remark that there is much in their different cases presenting some extenuation; for if the loss of health to those in the possession of liberty too frequently embitters the temper, much more so must it be in the case of those who, in addition to this privation, suffer the corrective but formidable punishment of loss of liberty; this class is numerous, and requires lenient consideration.

Governor's Report.

Condition of Buildings and Fences.—The buildings are in fair order. Frequent repairs will be found necessary, arising from the severity of the climate and exposure to heavy storms of wind and rain. Repairs and alterations have been executed during the year, as approved by the Surveyor General, and it must be expected in so exposed and unsheltered a station that they will be more extensive than under other circumstances would be the case. The yearly expenditure in the necessary repairs will be considerable.

Expenses.—The expenses of the prison have been as particularized in Appendix G.

Abuses.— I am not aware that any abuse has existed during the year.

Escapes.—The number of escapes and attempted escapes have been 15; of these, ten have been recaptured and remain in the prison or have been removed, and four have been taken before the civil power and dealt with as the law directs, leaving one at large.*

Industry.—The industry of the prisoners continues to be satisfactory, and it is not a little surprising to find that delicate and debilitated men can go through the labour they do, notwithstanding their exposure to much inclement weather. They proceed to their work with much readiness and cheerfulness, and appear contented with their employment: and I trust this may be taken as a promise that, having formed or renewed industrious habits, they will not fail to appreciate their worth when the period arrives for restoration to liberty. The instructions you have issued on this head, by bringing into more general application the extra exertion reward provided for in the printed rules, have been attended with the best results, and afford additional evidence that encouragement, accompanied with suitable and discriminative rewards, whether immediate or prospective, are productive of much good, and induce the prisoners to do their utmost. It would not be fair to compare the earnings and productive amount of labour performed in this establishment with other prisons, such as Portland or Portsmouth; the majority here being invalids, who have been more or less draughted from the able-bodied prisons as unfit for heavy labour, and cannot therefore be expected to do an equal quantity of daily work; nor is it, when performed, of so productive a character as the construction of breakwaters, harbours of refuge, forts, or dockyard works, each being generally capable of a fair valuation, and favourable for working gangs, either in large or small parties. But, making fair allowance for such drawbacks, I venture to hope it will be found that the labour of this prison has been satisfactory and profitable.

Licence.—The Act of Parliament for the discharge of prisoners on licence in this country came into operation in September, 1853, since which period 467 have been liberated, of whom 3 only have been received back into this prison with their licences revoked; and I have only heard of five who have got into trouble and been retried, and are again the inmates of a prison; and I believe the experience in the case

* This prisoner has since been recaptured at Newcastle.

Governor's Report.

of the other Government prisons is very similar. The Act having now been in operation upwards of a year, it cannot be considered premature, in the face of such beneficial results, to speak of it as so far successful.

Judging from the few who have returned or committed themselves so as to occasion a fresh trial, there is certainly much to be anticipated from the working of this Act. But apart from this, I am daily receiving letters from those licensed, in which well authenticated testimony is afforded that the majority are doing well and obtaining an honest livelihood; and I have every confidence that the liberation of convicts in this country, who have passed through the well-arranged discipline of a close prison as a first probation, and then, secondly, the industrial training of the prison on public works, will be attended with beneficial results both to the community and the emancipated and reformed criminal.

The Farm.—Having referred to the various subjects required by the rules, I now proceed to give you an account of the farming operations for the past year.

The reclaiming, improving, and cultivating the waste moorland has continued the same as in former years; trenching, draining, double and single digging, are the first operations, followed by the application of lime and manure. Swedes and turnips are then sown, and are well adapted to the soil and humidity of the climate; perhaps more so than any other, especially as a first crop.

The year which has just terminated has been favourable for the different operations: the green crops were well sown and cleaned, and the oats and bere harvested in good condition; the latter has been ground into meal and used as food for the pigs, thereby considerably lessening the purchase of barley meal.

The sales and supplies to the steward for prison purposes have amounted during the year 2,045*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, as particularized in Appendix F. The supply of cabbages to the prison show a diminished return to that of previous years, arising from the Medical Officer having considered it desirable during the summer months to recommend a discontinuance of the issue of vegetables as an article of diet, in consequence of the prevalence of diarrhœa, and to prevent waste the cows and pigs received a large supply.

The number of acres trenched, and the turf cut and harvested, considerably exceed that of any former years; these operations, together with the other works of building stone walls, making roads, together with the usual work of a farm under reclamation and improvement, represent a return of estimated labour amounting to 3,064*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, against 2,294*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* for the previous year, and exhibiting an increase of 769*l.* 19*s.* on the year ending 1854. The works are particularized in the Appendix E., and merely set forth such work as can be fairly estimated for; leaving many others, such as are usually applicable to a farm, out of the calculation, as no settled or satisfactory estimate could be arrived at.

This result has been attained principally by the employment of invalid prisoners, their numbers this year having greatly exceeded those of any former period, arising from the discharge on licence of

Governor's Report.

a large number of able-bodied men, and their places being filled by prisoners of delicate constitution, and who are unfitted for the heavy labour of the other public work prisons. It may therefore be inferred that whilst the nature of the employment is favourable to this class of prisoners, it is also beneficial by its being moderately remunerative. Prior to the establishment of this prison, the labour of the invalids was entirely unproductive, and their previous occupation in the hulks of picking oakum and coir, was in itself ill adapted to establish industrial habits, which I regard as indispensable in permanently settling in the minds and dispositions of the convicts good motives. The means, however, of steady employment to this class of prisoners is now secured, and I have every confidence, in the course of a few years, that the reclamation and cultivation of this desolate spot will, under the hands of the invalid prisoners, produce satisfactory and profitable results.

The crops produced for the year have been, hay, bere, oats, potatoes, carrots, cabbages, flax, swedes, and turnips. 2,482 tons of turf have been cut, dried, and housed, which is used for fuel, peat, and coke, and conversion into gas for lighting the prison. I will briefly refer to each in the order they have been harvested.

The Hay Crop.—This crop was harvested in good condition, with the exception of one rick, which heated, and was partly destroyed by fire; the estimated quantity saved is 63 tons.

Barley or Bere.—Harvested well, and yielded 4½ quarters per acre, weighing 49 pounds to the bushel: it has been ground into meal and given to the pigs.

The Oats.—A continuance of wet weather after the oats had been cut prevented their being harvested in good condition; a part of them will afford useful keep when cut into chaff.

Flax.—This crop was tried on a small scale in a well-prepared piece of ground, but with indifferent success.

Green Crops.—Under this head are comprised potatoes, carrots, mangolds, swede turnips, and cabbages. The cultivation of each is well suited to the soil and climate. The potatoes were only tried on a small scale, in consequence of the disease which had proved fatal in former years: the yield this year has considerably improved, and about 13 tons of good potatoes were taken from the two acres. The other crops have been good, and have produced as under, viz.:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	
The carrots - -	10	3	to the acre.
„ mangolds - -	9	12	„
„ swedes - -	24	6	„
„ turnips - -	16	7	„

Governor's Report.

The Turf.—The turf harvest has been attended with much success, and 2,482 tons have been secured, yielding a money value of 1,116*l.* 18*s.*, and a saving in this amount under the head of "fuel and light:" 696½ tons of this quantity have been manufactured into gas for lighting the prison, and has produced 2,272,780 cubic feet. On reference to Appendix I., you will find the cost of manufacture particularized, and exhibits a charge of 4*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet. The quantity of peat consumed in the different parts of the prison is specified in Appendix H.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of 5 horses, 11 feeding cows, 22 milch cows, 1 pure North Devon bull, 6 two-year-olds, 6 yearlings, 16 calves, and 128 pigs.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. Morrish, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX TO GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1854.

Appendix (A.) Statement of Reception and Removal of Prisoners.

„ (A 2.) Classification of Convicts.

„ (B.) Distribution of Time.

„ (C.) Statement of Work by Shoemakers, Tailors, and Washers.

„ (D.) Value of Work executed by Artificers.

„ (E.) Statement of Farm-work performed by Convicts.

„ (F.) Statement of Farm Produce sold or supplied to Prison.

„ (G.) Statement of Quantity of Gas manufactured and consumed.

„ (H.) Statement of Quantity of Peat consumed in Prison.

„ (I.) Return of Daily Employment of Prisoners.

„ (K.) Statement of Expenditure in the Year.

(A.)—Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from the above Establishments, between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec. 1854.

On the 1st January 1854—				
The Number of Convicts in Dartmoor Prison				1,128
Received during the year from—				
Convict Prisons	Millbank	168		
	Parkhurst	7		
	Pentonville	20		
	Portland	17		
	Dartmoor	—		
	Shorncliff	—		
	Portsmouth	50		
			262	
Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	6		
	"Justitia"	—		
	"York"	—		
	"Stirling Castle"	6		
	"Defence"	4		
			16	
		Government Cells.		
County & Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government.	Wakefield	68		
	Preston	6		
	Leeds	8		
	Leicester	23		
	Northampton	6		
	Bath	6		
	Reading	10		
	Bedford	16		
	Perth	21		
			164	
County and Borough Prisons (Exeter Gaol)		2		
Lunatic Asylums (Bethlehem Hospital)		1		
			3	
Licence revoked (from Edinburgh)		1		
Ditto (from Bow Street Police Court)		2		
			3	
Total				1,576

Disposed of during the year, by—				
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Millbank	4		
	Parkhurst	—		
	Pentonville	11		
	Portland	—		
	Dartmoor	—		
	Shorncliff	—		
			15	
Transfers to Convict Hulks.	"Warrior"	—		
	"Justitia"	—		
	"York"	—		
	"Stirling Castle"	—		
	"Defence"	—		
Embarkations	Van Diemen's Land	—		
	Western Australia (Public Works)	25		
	Norfolk Island	—		
	Bermuda	—		
	Gibraltar (Public Works)	45		
			70	
Removals	Lunatic Asylums	3		
	Philanthropic	—		
	Exeter Gaol, for Trial	1		
			4	
Pardons	Free	1		
	Conditional	—		
License	Medical Grounds	4		
	On expiration of a moiety of their Sentence, under an old Rule (half Sentence)	42		
	Having served prescribed Probation	350		
			397	
Discharged on completing Sentence			1	
Escapes (4 re-captured and committed to Exeter for trial)			5	
Deaths			31	
Numbers remaining 31st December 1854			1,053	
Total				1,576

(A 2.)—STATEMENT showing the CLASSIFICATION of CONVICTS received during the year from the Prisons under-mentioned :— Governor's Report.

Prison.	Number in each Class.			Total.
	1.	2.	3.	
Millbank	117	34	17	168
Pentonville	13	2	5	20
Parkhurst	2	—	5	7
Portland	12	2	3	17
Portsmouth	28	7	15	50
"Warrior" Convict Hulk	5	1	—	6
"Stirling Castle" ditto	4	2	—	6
"Defence" ditto	4	—	—	4
Wakefield House of Correction	43	17	8	68
Preston ditto	3	1	2	6
Leeds Borough Gaol	8	—	—	8
Leicester	13	7	3	23
Northampton	3	3	—	6
Bath	5	—	1	6
Reading	5	4	1	10
Bedford	10	6	—	16
Perth	20	1	—	21
Exeter County Gaol	—	—	—	2
Bethlem Hospital	—	—	—	1
Edinburgh	—	—	—	1
Bow Street Police Court	—	—	—	2
Total received				448

Governor's Report.

(B.)—Distribution of Time, distinguishing the Time in Summer and Winter.

	Summer.				Winter.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, clean Cells and Wards	5. 0	6. 0	1	0	6. 0	7. 0	1	0
Breakfast (Officer and Prisoner)	6. 0	6.30	0	30	7. 0	7.30	0	30
Morning Prayers (including time for unlocking and removing to and from)	6·30	7. 0	0	30	7.30	8. 0	0	30
Labour (including mustering and going to and from Work)	7. 0	12. 0	5	0	8. 0	12. 0	4	0
Dinner (Officers and Prisoners)	12. 0	1.10	1	10	12. 0	1.10	1	10
Labour (including mustering and going to and from Work)	1.10	5.30	4	20	1.10	4.15	3	5
Cleaning and washing after returning from Labour	5.30	5.50	0	20	4.15	4.30	0	15
Evening Prayers and Lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.)	5.50	6.15	0	25	4.30	5. 0	0	30
Supper (Officers and Prisoners)	6.15	6.45	0	30	5. 0	5.30	0	30
Cleaning Shoes, Shaving, Hair-cutting, &c., and Reading in Cells	6.45	8. 0	1	15	5.30	8. 0	2	30
Total	- -	- -	15	0	- -	- -	14	0

Abstract of the foregoing.

	Summer.	Winter.
Hours of Labour	9.20	7. 5
Meal Hours	2.10	2.10
Prayers	0.55	1. 0
In-door Occupation	2.35	3.45
Total	15.0	14.0

(C.)—Statement of Work performed by Shoemakers, Tailors, Washers, &c. during the Year 1854. Governor's Report.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shoemakers.			
130 Pairs of Half Wellington Boots - made at	5 0	32 10 0	
110 „ Blucher Boots - - - „	5 0	27 10 0	
250 „ Shoes - - - - - „	2 0	25 0 0	
40 „ Boots, for deformed feet „	3 6	7 0 0	
2,515 „ Boots, bottomed - - „	2 3	282 18 9	
3,402 „ Ditto, repaired - - „	0 9	127 11 6	
1,043 „ Shoes, bottomed - - „	1 2	60 16 10	
1,010 „ Ditto, repaired - - „	0 6	25 0 5	
			588 7 6
Tailors.			
904 Pairs of Drab Trousers - - made at	1 0	45 4 0	
755 Drab Jackets - - - - „	1 0	37 15 0	
1,062 Ditto, Vests- - - - - „	0 6	26 11 0	
39 Pairs of Fustian Trousers - - „	2 9	5 7 3	
184 Fustian Jackets - - - „	2 6	23 0 0	
161 Ditto, Vests - - - - „	1 2	9 7 10	
1,321 Flannel Shirts - - - „	0 6	33 0 6	
1,033 Ditto, Drawers - - - „	0 6	25 16 6	
443 Cotton Shirts - - - „	0 7	12 18 5	
425 Kit and Peat Bags - - - „	0 4	12 7 11	
211 Cooks' Jackets, &c. - - „	1 3	13 3 9	
50 Infirmary Sheets - - - „	1 4	3 6 8	
1,258 Drab Jackets lined - - - „	0 6	31 9 0	
916 Drab Vests lined - - - „	0 3	11 9 0	
3,099 Pairs of Drab Trowsers lined - „	0 6	77 9 6	
1,595 Prisoners' Beds, refitted up - „	0 4	26 11 8	
1,400 Ditto Pillows - - „	0 1½	8 15 0	
500 Smock Frocks altered - - „	0 2	4 3 4	
469 Towels repaired - - - „	0 1	1 19 1	
634 Pairs of Stockings, repaired—new run in the heel - - - -	0 1	2 12 10	
30 Men, employed on General Repairs at 6*d.* per Day - - - -	- -	234 0 0	
			646 8 3
Washers.			
63,372 Linen Shirts.			
38,540 Flannel ditto.			
38,200 Ditto, Drawers.			
90,000 Stockings.			
48,000 Towels.			
40,000 Handkerchiefs.			
44,000 Other Garments.			
362,112 Total Garments - - - - at	0 7 per score.	528 1 10	
			528 1 10
		£	1,762 17 7

Governor's Report.

(D.)—STATEMENT of the Value of Work executed by Artificers during the Year 1854, as ascertained by actual Measurement.

Description.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Works to Buildings within the Walls (excepting Officers' Quarters)	599 11 6	
Cottages, Barracks	110 5 2	
Military Quarters	20 13 4	
Superior Officers' Quarters	88 2 11	
Farmstead, &c.	233 11 1	
General incidentals	214 5 3	
Work for Chatham Prison	87 16 1	
Furniture and Fittings	30 6 8	
Quarry	87 13 6	
		1,472 5 6
Bricklayers, Masons, Stonecutters, and Slaters' Work	636 0 10	
Quarrymen	87 13 6	
Smiths, Fitters, and Labourers	253 14 8	
Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Coopers, and Sawyers	269 18 1	
Plumbers, Glaziers, and Painters	196 19 7	
Tinplate Worker	27 18 10	
£	1,472 5 6	

12 per cent. for profit, if executed by contractors, would give 147*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* in addition.

(E.)—Statement of Farm-work performed at Dartmoor Prison during the year 1854, with Value thereof. Governor's Report.

Description.	Rate.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
116 Acres trenching 2 feet deep - - - -	7	0	0	812	0	0
11 „ draining 3½ „ - - - -	6	0	0	66	0	0
38 „ double dug - - - - -	2	10	0	95	0	0
69 „ single dug - - - - -	1	2	0	75	18	0
56 „ ditto, twice - - - - -	2	4	0	123	4	0
45 „ limed and dug - - - - -	1	5	0	56	5	0
28 „ top-dressed - - - - -	0	3	0	4	4	0
52 „ green Crops hoed three times - - -	0	10	0	26	0	0
35 „ hay cut and harvested - - - -	0	9	6	16	12	6
21 „ barley and oats, ditto - - - -	0	9	0	9	9	0
14 Tons rushes and heath cut for litter - - -	0	16	0	11	4	0
38 Acres green Crops stored - - - -	0	8	0	15	4	0
1 „ planted with forest trees - - -	1	16	0	1	16	0
1,484 Yards stone wall built 6 ft. high, coped with turf sod -	0	2	0	148	8	0
8,636 „ old wall repaired - - - -	0	0	3	45	9	0
836 „ new road formed - - - -	0	4	0	167	4	0
1,760 „ old road repaired - - - -	0	1	3	110	0	0
1,584 „ tramway repaired - - - -	0	0	8	52	16	0
4,540 „ earth excavated in various parts - -	0	0	5	94	11	8
641 „ guttering paved - - - -	0	0	6	16	0	6
2,482 Tons turf cut and stored - - - -	0	9	0	1,116	18	0
				3,064	3	8

Abstract of C., D., and E.

	£	s.	d.
C. - - - - -	1,762	17	7
D. - - - - -	1,472	5	6
E. - - - - -	3,064	3	8
Total - -	£6,299	6	9

Governor's Report.

(F.)—Statement of Farm Produce sold or supplied to the Steward in the Year 1854.

Articles.	Rate.		Amount.		
	s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
9,323 gallons of milk supplied to the steward - - -	0	6	233	1	0
279⅓ „ „ sold to officers - - - - -	1	0	13	19	4
3,013½ lbs. butter sold to officers - - - - -	1	0	150	13	6
74 pigs sold alive - - - - - - -			103	3	0
Pork sold to officers - - - - - - -			129	2	3
425 cwt. 2 qrs. cabbage - - - - - -	2	10	81	11	1
40 cwt. 1 qr. celery - - - - - - -	15	0	30	3	9
442 cwt. carrots - - - - - - -	3	3	71	16	6
438 cwt. 3 qrs. turnips - - - - - -	3	0	65	16	3
41 cwt. 3 qrs. potatoes - - - - - - -	5	10½	12	5	3
9 calves sold - - - - - - - -			12	10	0
2 fat cows - - - - - - - -			24	10	0
2,482 tons of turf - - - - - - -	9	0	1,116	18	0
			£	2,045	9 11

(G.)—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of GAS manufactured and consumed in the Year 1854.

Peat used in making Gas and Heating Retorts.	Quantity of Gas Manufactured.	Cost of Manufacture.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	*Feet cube.*	*Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.*	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
		Value of Labour		215 6 0	
		2 retorts and connecting pipes		81 3 8	
		Fire-brick and tileses		9 5 0	
		Angle iron for graty		3 12 0	
		68 feet cube fire cla	2 0	6 16 0	100 16 8
696 10 2 14	2,272,780	696 10 2 14 Peat	9 0	313 8 9	
		22 chaldron coke, 12 at 19*s.* 6*d.*, and 10 at 22*s.*		22 4 0	
		60 yards lime, 16 at 15*s.*, and 44 at 16*s.*		47 4 0	
					382 16 9
		Total cost			698 19 5
		56 1 1 21 Charcoal	30 0	84 2 1	
		34 6 0 0 Ashes	30 0	51 9 0	
		60 yards lime (half cost)		23 12 0	
					159 3 1
			Net cost		*539 16 4

* Divided by 2,272,780 cubic feet, gives a cost of 4*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000 feet.

(H.)—Statement showing the Quantity of Peat consumed in the different Prisons, &c., during the Year 1854.

Where consumed.						Total consumed.
Gasworks.	Prisons.	Mess Room, Guard Room, Gate Lodges, Chapel.	Kitchen and Wash-house.	In Offices.	Issued to the Officers on Payment of 3*s.* per Ton, as authorized.	
Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	*Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.*	*Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.*	*Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.*	*Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.*	*Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.*	*Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.*
696 10 2 14	326 16 3 0	124 14 3 0	301 16 2 0	52 19 3 0	126 0 0 0	1,628 18 1 14

(I.)—RETURN of EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in DARTMOOR PRISON, on the 7th July 1854. Governor's Report.

General Occupation.	No. of Men.
Carpenters	3
Smiths and fitters	11
Painters	5
Plumbers	1
Glaziers	–
Sawyers	1
Coopers	–
Wheelwrights	–
Masons	6
Stonecutters	2
Bricklayers	–
Plasterers	3
Slaters	4
Tinmen	1
Labourers, learners, cleaners, and light-labour men	173
Shoemakers	24
Tailors	54
Washers	15
Bakers	10
Cooks	22
Farm Labourers	665
Sick, school, and under punishment	164
Total	1164

Governor's Report.

(K.)—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of DARTMOOR PRISON for the Year ended 31 March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,999	11	7
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	7,220	19	1
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	783	15	11
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,705	1	3
Uniforms for officers and servants	451	15	4¼
Victualling prisoners	15,104	15	9
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,441	15	4½
Bedding for prisoners	136	10	2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	93	18	8
Medical comforts, (extras for the sick)	238	17	2
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,505	16	1
Gratuities to convicts	3,048	4	5
Furniture and fittings	46	6	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	31	6	11
Fuel and light	1,960	14	1½
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,109	16	9
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	79	3	10
Brushes, brooms, and mops	5	2	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	32	9	0
Various small disbursements	539	10	10
Rent, rates, and taxes	562	3	3
Total	39,097	14	11¼
Deduct amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,591	0	11
Net expenditure	£ 37,506	14	0¼

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 3, 1854. Chaplain's Report.

IT gives me pleasure to report to you at the usual season, that through the past year the duties connected with the Chaplain's department have gone on satisfactorily. The daily morning and evening prayers and occasional lectures have been given during the week both in chapel and in that division of the prison which is separated from the rest; and the three wards of the infirmary received suitable daily visiting. The holy Communion is solemnized every three months with a small gradual increase on each occasion to our number of communicants, who undergo such examination during the month before the celebration, as can be obtained after their daily labour. Two lectures are given to the communicants alone, during the last week, in the chapel, and care is taken to admit none who have serious reports against them, or are of known indifferent character. Of the 121 men who received the Sacrament on Sunday last, there are many of whom good hopes may be entertained that they are becoming fully changed men, and will hereafter prove a blessing to their friends and themselves.

The schoolmasters unite in enforcing good principles on the prisoners' minds to the utmost of their power, and fitting them for present and future usefulness, by a plain, sound education. Grateful allusions are frequently heard from those who are thus instructed, as to the benefit enjoyed in the school. Our staff of masters, for the large number of men receiving daily education, is confessedly small; but while the expenses to which you are subject are heavy, we are content to make the most of our means, and supply deficiencies by extra diligence.

Some of the discharged men, from whose letters I have lately extracted for your use, owe both their power of writing and the expression of their thoughts to our prison school. Looking at the numbers sent out on licence, and the letters received from them, such letters being suitably attested by official persons to the effect that the writers are doing well, and labouring at their respective trades, and comparing these with the very few who have been brought back for misconduct, the per-centage seems exceedingly low. I accept the fact with thankfulness.

The plan adopted by the chaplains towards men leaving on licence has been to confer with each lot appointed to leave on the morrow (the number averaging ten), and to occupy half an hour with a friendly address, including whatever may be profitable to them in the new situation and duties, on which they are entering, the trials they may expect—the resolutions they should form—the habits they

Chaplain's Report.

should keep up, and the temptations they should avoid, and to whom they should have recourse in prayer for counsel to help them in difficulty and danger.

We have referred to the good habits gained in prison, such as temperance, method, orderly living, times of work and rest, and attendance on means of grace, all which, when once begun, are easily kept up. Topics are touched on more immediately concerning their situation as young men, where there is a proportion of these; and advice is offered and facilities given for depositing their weekly savings in the usual banks. Such interviews conclude with a short prayer, and while bidding them a last good-bye, or in some letter received from them afterwards, they have frequently mentioned these addresses, with a promise that good shall come of them. So wide a field may be taken at these times as to what embraces the welfare of the men, that it appears desirable that those prisoners whose papers have gone up to you for discharge, should receive more than one lecture of this kind, in order that there may be pressed home on their minds the great variety of detail, which may, if attended to, give a colour for good to their future life.

The men in general throughout the prison, as far as my observation goes, manifest a spirit of docility and obedience which must be mainly attributed to the wise and just rule of the Governor, Mr. Morrish, who has done much by his management to put a wholesome restraint on the turbulent, and to encourage the well-conducted man with the belief that good conduct will tell on his behalf. At a time like this, when the licence system is on its trial, it is deeply important that there should be an officer receiving your valued confidence who can thus assist its objects.

It cannot be concealed, however, that considerable prejudice and distrust exists on the part of the public, the judges, and the press, against the licence system; and nothing but a heavy majority of good reformed men leaving prison, can gain sufficient public confidence for it, and give a tone to the measure, so as to save it from defeat and failure. Every man who comes back to us is a heavy blow, and all the notoriety possible is given to the misfortune by the press. True reformation of character, founded on Christian principles, will alone supply a body of fit men in our prison on whom the experiment may be tried; so that the temptations and discouragements which are sure to be met with, may be cast aside on the outside. There must be personal character, new habits, and great hopes in their favour for the future felt by all parties to their discharge.

There is one hindrance to the working of the system, and I hope I shall not be deemed presumptuous in submitting it to your notice. There are a class of men in prison who have been sent hither as invalids. Some of these have been only a short time in the infirmary, others have not once entered it, nor have they had any medical aid in Dartmoor whatever. In their occupations they have been very useful, and have earned quite as much for the public service as the able-bodied man. Some have formerly been in professions; some mercantile or other clerks, and the remainder have

followed light trades, in which they always got their living. In their general habits they are far more to be depended on than the men of strong, rough constitution, who are often unlettered in mind, and have no idea of self-control or other moral habits. In these respects they have a great advantage over the latter class. They are always found on the side of public order, and throw the weight of their example in the scale of good. By the operation of an old rule found at the end of the printed rules, page 87, these men are placed at a disadvantage, as may be seen by reference to it; thus—"Pri-"soners who from ill health or other cause are not considered fit "subjects for embarkation to a colony with tickets of leave, or other-"wise, will not become eligible for a free or conditional pardon in "this country until the expiration of at least one half of the term "of their sentence of transportation, nor unless their conduct during "that period has been exemplary."

I respectfully press this point—that every well-conducted man who can earn his living by honest work of any kind should start fair with the stalwart able-bodied navvie—that no sense of hardship should be allowed to rankle in the mind of an improving prisoner, when he will think over and over again that his detention an extra six or twelve months is caused by a mere technical difficulty.

I have to apologize for the length of this report. I have endeavoured to be as brief as the subject would permit; and I have now only to add the expression of my thanks for your kind confidence and co-operation generally, in strengthening the better and more effectual working of so really important a matter as the licence, and in freeing it of any burdens which now impede its usefulness.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
J. Dobie, *Chaplain.*

The Chairman and Board of Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

Abstract of Particulars from Letters.

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. N. - - 5 Sept. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Was well received. Is constantly employed, and has not met with any reproach.
W. J. - - 8 Nov. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Is in the employment of his prosecutor, earning two shillings per diem.
G. B. - - 6 Nov. 1854.	7 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Has constant work, and is doing well.
F. G. - - 8 Nov. 1854.	11 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Friends much rejoiced at his liberation. Immediately received into the employ of his old master, and is very happy.
H. W. - - 8 Nov. 1854.	11 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Has employment, earning from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per week. His master promises to increase his wages. Has been treated very well.
F. K. - - 8 Nov. 1854.	Sebastopol Roads 22 Dec. 1854. Himself.	Has joined Her Majesty's Navy, and is doing very well.
D. J. - - 27 Oct. 1854.	20 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Employed at one guinea per week with promise of increase. His master knows that he has been a prisoner; but still promises to be his firm friend, if he conducts himself well.
H. H. - - 26 Dec. 1854.	9 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Was heartily received by his friends. Is earning 12*s.* per week, and expects more as the summer comes on.
R. M'K. - - 19 Dec. 1854.	13 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Has a comfortable situation, and is doing well.
W. G. - - 19 Dec. 1854.	15 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Was well received.
G. L. - - 22 Dec. 1854.	9 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Friends glad to see him: has constant work.
T. B. - - 22 Dec. 1854.	Ireland - - 7 Jan. 1855. Himself.	Friends do not know that he has been a prisoner: has employment, and is doing very well.
A. W. - - 6 Nov. 1854.	16 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Has plenty of work. Master promises he shall never want any, so long as he has it to give.
C. R. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	16 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	The master, who signed the form promising employment, has been *since* unfortunate, and cannot fulfil his promise. Is anxious to obtain work.
J. G. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	20 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Has work enough to support himself. Lives with his brother.
R. L. - - 20 Dec. 1854.	19 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Is doing very well. Is determined to avoid "drink," which before led to his imprisonment.

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
T. S. - - - 25 Oct. 1854.	23 Dec. 1854 - and 20 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	At work on a popular periodical. Has now signed an agreement for six months certain, at £1 16s. per week, with board. His employers know of his imprisonment.
R. J. - - - 17 Sept. 1854.	14 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received. Employed five days per week.
J. B. - . - 11 Oct. 1854.	15 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Offered work on his arrival by three different people, declined, and works as a shoemaker on his own account. Is doing very well.
E. S. - - - 22 Sept. 1854.	17 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Has permanent employment. Was heartily received by his friends (who are highly respectable).
G. H. . - 22 Sept. 1854.	16 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Is at work upon his own farm, which pays 80*l.* a year. Was kindly received by his friends, who knew of his imprisonment.
W. H. - - 21 Sept. 1854.	14 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Is doing very well.
M. C. - - 17 Sept. 1854.	16 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Well received. Has married since his liberation. Plenty of work, until temporarily stopped by the frost.
G. J. - - - 21 Sept. 1854.	17 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Was well received by his uncle, who employs him. Is doing very well.
E. C. - - - 17 Sept. 1854.	18 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Earns 3*s.* 9*d.* per day as a blacksmith, which trade he learned at Dartmoor Prison.
J. C. - - - 23 Oct. 1854.	20 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received; has work, but not at present sufficient to support him. Is anxiously looking out for more.
F. J. - - - 23 Oct. 1854.	18 Feb. 1855 - His mother.	Had been a soldier; discharged on account of ill-health. Gratefully received at home; remained six weeks, then re-entered the army. Is doing well.
J. W. - - 11 Oct. 1854.	20 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Got work on his arrival at home at 12*s.* per week; out of employ during the five weeks of frost, but pledged his boots and coat rather than do anything wrong.
E. H. - - 25 Oct. 1854.	20 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Has constant employment; and is very happy with his family.
J. M. - - 11 Oct. 1854.	19 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received by all. Plenty of permanent employment, at good wages, from the tradesman to whom he served his apprenticeship.
T. P. - - - 23 Oct. 1854.	19 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Obtained employment on his arrival at home.
P. R. - - 21 Sept. 1854.	19 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Kindly received; and in constant work.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. S. - - 23 Oct. 1854.	24 Feb. 1855 - A Friend.	Is living with his father; expects constant employment so soon as the frost ceases.
W. W. - - 23 Oct. 1854.	25 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Has constant work from his old master; was kindly received, and is doing well.
J. B. - - - 22 Sept. 1854.	27 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Has obtained permanent employment; was kindly received by his friends; is well treated by his fellow workmen; earns 20*s.* a week, and expects more.
J. L. - - - 17 Sept. 1854.	27 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received by his friends, who procured him a situation at 14*s.* per week.
J. G. - - - 17 Dec. 1854	28 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Had plenty of work until the frost set in. Supports his aged father.
H. W. - - 16 Dec. 1854.	12 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Very kindly received by his friends. Is living with his uncle, and being perfected in his trade by him.
W. G. - - 26 Dec. 1854.	4 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Got employment immediately on his arrival. Is working with his two brothers for the same master.
O. S. - - - 20 Dec. 1854.	18 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Immediately obtained an excellent situation.
B. G. - - 23 Dec. 1854.	20 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Getting on very well. Plenty of employment in one of the largest establishments in the City of London.
M. C. - - 4 Aug. 1854.	14 Jan. 1855 - A Friend.	Took his two children from the Union. Is established in trade for himself; and employs under him two workmen and his eldest son.
T. B. - - 19 Dec. 1854.	5 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Got employment immediately on his return home. Is doing very well.
J. W. - - 21 Sept. 1854.	2 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has not been able to obtain employment. Is supported by a friend, and determined to resist every temptation to do wrong.
J. P. - - - 11 Oct. 1854.	5 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Kindly received by friends; has regular employment.
J. H. - - - 30 Oct. 1854.	6 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Well received at home; has not yet obtained permanent employment.
J. R. - - - 1 Dec. 1854.	7 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has opened a school. Employs his leisure hours working as a tailor. The resident clergyman has inspected his school, and is satisfied.
J. H. - - - 17 Dec. 1854.	9 Mar. 1855. - Himself.	Was kindly received on his return. Being a bricklayer, was thrown out of constant work by the severe frost. Took every job he could get. Regularly attends divine worship.
C. T. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	11 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received, and has got constant employment as a weaver.
D. H. - - - 8 Nov. 1854.	8 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Thanks the schoolmasters that he is now able to read and write. Was kindly received, and is doing well.

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. P. - - - 17 Dec. 1854.	9 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	His brother, who is very respectable, has promised to support him until he can obtain a suitable situation.
W. M. - - 19 Dec. 1854.	11 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Working on the railway, and doing well.
W. H. I. - - 2 Nov. 1854.	March 1855 - His parents.	Was kindly treated on his return, obtained immediate employment, conducted himself well, and has since enlisted into the army.
W. B. - - 7 Nov. 1854.	10 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	His brother treated him with great kindness on his return, but is unable to help him any more. Is in great distress, on account of having no employment. Is anxious for work.
R. E. - - - 22 Sept. 1854.	11 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has been short of work, but has plenty now. Is doing very well.
W. H. - - 9 Dec. 1854.	12 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Heartily welcomed, and kindly treated by his old neighbours. Has got constant employment from the magistrate who committed him.
C. P. - - - 16 Dec. 1854.	12 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has sufficient work for himself and two men. Treated kindly by his friends and the clergyman, and is doing well.
G. M. - - - 19 Dec. 1854.	12 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Got immediate employment from his old master.
J. T. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	11 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has not had constant work, owing to the severity of the frost. Has had a comfortable home with his parents.
J. C. - - - 19 Dec. 1854.	11 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has a comfortable home. Owing to ill-health, has not been able to do much.
G. F. - - - 20 Dec. 1854.	12 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has not yet got employment, but is anxious to be usefully employed.
G. R. T. - - 27 Oct. 1854.	13 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has a comfortable business, does not want for anything, and is very happy.
A. G. - - - 8 Nov. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Is living with his parents, who are very kind to him. Has plenty of work, and is doing well.
T. S. - - - 16 Dec. 1854.	10 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received, and has constant and regular employment as a glass-maker.
H. K. - - - 16 Dec. 1854.	Himself - -	Is doing pretty well, and hopes soon to do better.
E. B. - - - 19 Dec. 1854.	13 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has got employment, and is likely to do well.
J. B. - - - 27 Oct. 1854.	13 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has not had constant work, owing to the severe frost. Has been promised regular work as soon as the fine weather sets in.
W. P. - - 20 Dec. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Obtained employment on his return, and has continued in the same place up to the present. No one has ever alluded to his conviction.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. J. - - - 26 Dec. 1854.	15 Mar. 1855 - His mother.	Engaged on board a trader ; great hopes of his entire reformation.
J. D. - - - - 18 Aug. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received, has plenty of employment, and regularly attends a place of worship.
D. G. - - - - 16 Dec. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	About opening a shop on his own account, and hopes to be respected and happy.
D. B. - - - - 19 Dec. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has been ill ever since his discharge ; friends much pleased to see him, and anxious to help him as much as they can.
S. B. - - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	16 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Is working as a farm labourer, and hopes to be constantly employed as such.
W. S. - - - 27 Oct. 1854.	15 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	In business for himself, treated with kindness and respect, and hopes to do well.
D. S. - - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has been treated with kindness, has constant employment, is living with his mother and sisters, and is very happy.
W. C. - - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	17 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has had constant employment ever since his return. Was welcomed home by his friends, and is desirous of honestly conducting himself.
T. D. - - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	22 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has been at work in stone quarries, but is in hopes of getting constant employment on a farm.
J. F. - - - - 29 Dec. 1854.	25 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	A sum of money left him by his brother, together with the proceeds of his labour, enables him to live comfortably.
J. T. - - - - 26 Dec. 1854.	24 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Expects constant employment very soon. Has been working for a magistrate, who discharged him as soon as he ascertained he had been a convict, and has been treated in a similar manner by the authorities of a railway.
T. M'G. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	29 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has constant employment, and is doing well.
P. D. - - - - 9 Mar. 1854.	31 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	In good work all last summer, but compelled to relinquish it on account of bad health. Is now better, and hopes soon to be usefully employed again. Has been treated with great kindness.
B. W. - - - 17 Dec. 1854.	30 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has not had constant employment, but takes all the jobbing he can get. Keeps himself sober, and is resolved to do well.

Chaplain's Report.

COPIES OF LETTERS received from PRISONERS discharged with LICENCE from DARTMOOR, addressed to the Rev. J. DOBIE, Chaplain.

No. 1.

W. N.—"I am happy to say I was very graciously received. I have been constantly employed; and no one reproaches me. It was a happy thing for me to have been under your care. I live with my dear wife, and I thank God I attend a place of worship every Sabbath. I hope my fellow-prisoners will attend to your advice, for I am sure it will be for their welfare; and may God bless you," &c.

Dated *December* 4, 1854. (Signed) W. N.

Discharged.

No. 2.

W. J.—"I have more friends now than ever I had in my life before. My wife and children are all well. I go to church always morning and evening; Mr. P., who was my prosecutor, now finds me employment; and I am earning regularly two shillings a day."

Dated *December* 4, 1854. (Signed) W. J.

Discharged November 8, 1854.

No. 3.

G. B.—"I am in work, and doing well. I am employed by the person who signed my reference, Mr. K., of this village," &c.

Dated *December* 7, 1854. (Signed) G. B.

Discharged.

No. 4.

F. G.—"I am happy to say my father and mother, and all my brothers and sisters, rejoiced to see me safe home again, as did also my old master, who began to employ me directly. I have a very happy home; and am much happier than I ever was before. I now know the worth of liberty, and that I did not before," &c.

Dated *December* 11, 1854. (Signed) F. G.

Discharged November 8, 1854.

No. 5.

H. W.—"I write to say I am quite well, and have got work, earning from ten to twelve shillings per week; and as my master promises to raise my wages next week if I like to stop with him, I shall do so. I have a very good home; and everybody behaves very well to me," &c.

Dated *December* 11, 1854. (Signed) H. W.

Discharged November 8, 1854.

No. 6.

F. K.—"I hope you will excuse my seeming neglect in not writing before. I avail myself of an early opportunity of writing. The first night I was in action, we lost eight seamen and four marines, while taking a fifteen-gun battery from the Russians, in which we succeeded; and last night our loss was more severe, *both* in the trenches on shore. I believe we are to be the leading ship whenever the harbour is forced, and must expect

Chaplain's Report.

hot work, but I trust in the kind Providence which has led me safely through all, to protect me in that danger. With my most humble thanks to yourself and the Governor," &c. &c.

Sebastopol Roads, (Signed) F. K.
November 22, 1854.

Discharged October 27, 1854.

No. 7.

D. J.—"According to promise I take the earliest opportunity of writing to you. Allow me to express how thankful I am to you for your kindness to me while at Dartmoor. I am happy to inform you I am in very good work, receiving one guinea per week, with a promise of increase should I behave well, which I shall take care to do. My master knows all my past, but says he will be my firm friend if I act as I ought to do. I was most kindly received; and am very happy, thank God; and trust my future behaviour will make amends for my past misconduct. Wishing you every blessing," &c. &c.

Dated *December* 20, 1854. (Signed) D. J.

Discharged October 27, 1854.

No. 8.

H. H.—"With great pleasure I write to say I met with a very welcome reception at home. I have obtained work, and am earning twelve shillings per week: as the summer comes on I hope to get more. I keep the Sabbath as I did when at Dartmoor, and hope I shall always do so," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 9, 1855. (Signed) H. H.

Discharged December 26, 1854.

No. 9.

R. M'K.—"I beg to return my sincere and grateful thanks for your past kindness and good advice, and I hope I shall always in future follow it. I have a comfortable situation, &c. &c. I hope you will be long spared to give good advice to others," &c.

Dated *January* 13, 1855. (Signed) R. M'K.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 10.

W. G.—"According to your request, I write a few lines to say I arrived quite safe, and found my brother and sister very happy to receive me," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 15, 1855. (Signed) W. G.

No. 11.

G. L.—"I arrived safe; I did not reach Oxford till midnight, when all the houses were shut except one, to which I was directed by the police; but it was so dreadful a place I would not go in; and therefore had to walk the streets until the morning train left. My friends were very glad to see me; and I am now at work for Mr. M., Lichfield."

Dated *January* 9, 1855. (Signed) G. L.

Addressed to the Governor.

No. 12.

T. B.—"I am happy to inform you I arrived home safe, have got employment, and am doing very well. None here except my own friends know of my misfortune; and I hope none will know, for should they,

I would not remain. I can never be thankful enough to you for your kindness," &c. &c.

Dated (*Ireland*), *January* 7, 1855. (Signed) T. B..

Addressed to the Governor.

No. 13.

A. W.—"I have now the pleasure to do as you wished me, and inform you that I have plenty of employment, and in a fair way to do well, of which I shall not lose the opportunity. I have a very good master, and he has promised me that I shall never want for work so long as he has any to give. I thank you for all your kindness, wh ich I shall ever appreciate," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 16, 1855. (Signed) A. W.

No. 14.

C. R.—"As you wished me to write to you as to my getting employment, I take the liberty to do so. I am sorry to say the master who promised work for me has been since very unfortunate, and has so little to do just now that he cannot take me on; but I hope times will soon be better, and that with good conduct and industry I may merit your approbation," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 16, 1855. (Signed) C. R.

No. 15.

J. G.—"In compliance with your request, I address these few lines to you, sincerely hoping they will find you in the enjoyment of perfect health; and may the blessing of God be with you, and sanctify your labours, to the good of those amongst whom you are called upon to labour. May God give me grace to pray for, and strength to persevere in the path that ends in peace. You will be glad, doubtless, to hear that I have got work sufficient to support myself. I am living with my brother. Be assured, dear Sir, I shall never cease to remember you while memory remains," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 20, 1855. (Signed) J. G.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 16.

R. L.—"I think it my duty and privilege to write to you. I cannot attempt to describe my feelings in being again under my own roof with my dear wife and children, who have supported themselves without any aid from the parish. I am thankful for the kind instruction you gave me, and earnestly hope I shall be enabled to walk henceforward humbly with my God. I was led astray by going to the public-house. It is the ruin of tens of thousands. I hope the time will soon come when nothing will be allowed to be sold there on the Lord's day. The inducements held out by public-houses are a great evil.

"I believe my confinement will be a blessing to me all the days of my life, for I believe God, in mercy to my soul, has over-ruled it for good," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 19, 1855. (Signed) R. L.

Discharged.

No. 17.

T. S.—"I have got some literary work on a popular periodical. My first article is accepted. Oh, how sweet is honestly earned money. The Lord bless this kind lift, and it will indeed be a blessing."

Dated *December* 23, 1854.

Idem.—"My heart is overflowing with gratitude and joy. I have signed a permanent engagement, for *six months certain*, with Messrs.

Chaplain's Report.

———, (who, you are aware, know everything connected with my late imprisonment,) at 1*l.* 16*s.* per week, with board, &c. in addition. I now see my way clear before me by God's help. Accept my most grateful thanks for all your unwearying kindness. My wife and children are brimful of happiness," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 20, 1855. (Signed) T. S.

Discharged October 24, 1854.

No. 18.

R. J.—"I was kindly received not only by my mother and brothers but also by my employer, who is very kind to me; and though work is not very good at present, he keeps me employed four or five days a week, for which I am very thankful; for with the help of God, I intend to earn an honest living. I attend the Catholic church every Sunday; and my leisure time I spend in reading and trying to improve my writing; that by the grace of God, I may regain the place I lost in society through bad company."

Dated *February* 14. (Signed) R. J.

Discharged September 17, 1854.

No. 19.

J. B.—"I should have written before, but really I have been so busy I could not find time. I work early and late at shoemaking, on my own account, and for Mr. ——. I got home as cheaply as I could, and before I was at home half an hour with my dear wife, the house was full, shaking hands; and that same night I was offered work by three people. Of the 3*l.* 16*s.* I received, I paid 3*l.* for leather; and have been one hour without employment through all this sharp weather. I should do much better if I had more capital; but I am very thankful for the sum I received, as well as for the instruction you and the dear schoolmaster gave me. I have seen ——* a few times, but not lately, but heard his name published in Church last Sunday for the first time. I go to church twice (and sometimes thrice) every Sunday. I get a very good maintenance by my labour. May the Lord give you a blessing," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 15, 1855. (Signed) J. B.

Discharged October 11.

No. 20.

E. S.—"I was received with a hearty welcome, and was fortunate enough to get permanent employment the week after at ————, where I still remain, and am well liked by my employers, considering the circumstances I was placed in previous to my discharge; but I had some highly respectable friends to put me forward, and take away the frowns of those who knew the cause of my absence for so long a period. I now do from choice what I was obliged to do when with you, go regularly to a place of worship," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 17, 1855. (Signed) E. S.

Discharged September 22, 1854.

No. 21.

G. H.—"I was kindly received by my wife and all my friends. I have never had any unkindness shown me by any other person, but all have given me a hearty welcome, which is very pleasant to me. As I have a farm in this parish, which brings me in nearly 80*l.* a year, I have not sought any permanent employment. I attend church sometimes, and

* A man discharged 12 months since.

sometimes the Methodist preachings. Pray give my kind love to Mr. Aborn, the schoolmaster. I heartily thank God that I am very happy with my family," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 16, 1855. (Signed) G. H.

Discharged September 22, 1854.

No. 22.

W. H.—"I assure you I greatly feel the kind interest you have taken in my welfare and return you my grateful and heartfelt thanks. I trust I shall never again disgrace myself, or prove unworthy of your kindness to me. I regularly attend a place of worship, being confident no good comes without it; and I trust your advice will ever be uppermost in my mind. I wish you many years of earthly prosperity," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 14, 1855. (Signed) W. H.

Discharged September 21, 1854.

No. 23.

M. C.—"I do assure you that I attend a place of worship. I was well received by all my friends, and have got married since I came home to one that makes me a very good partner. I was never a day without work till the frost commenced, having permanent employment; but we cannot work during the frost, so I have done none for nearly 6 weeks. My master will give me constant work when we can begin again," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 16, 1855. (Signed) M. C.

Discharged September 17.

No. 24.

G. I.—"I was received much better than I expected, particularly by my uncle and aunt, who offered me immediately a situation which I accepted, and in which I hope to continue. I attend church once and sometimes twice on Sunday, having missed doing so three times since I came home. I shall be glad to hear from you or any of the authorities at any time. Pray except my respects," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 17, 1855. (Signed) G. I.

Discharged September 20, 1854.

No. 25.

E. C.—"I am sorry I could not write to you before, but I am so worn out with the fatigue of the week, that I can scarcely say the Sabbath is my own. I was very kindly received by my parents, and remain with them. I have good employment, working from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., which counts a day and a quarter, at 3*s.* a day; so I earn 3*s.* 9*d.* every day. I am very grateful for having been allowed to go into the smith's shop, at Dartmoor. I knew *nothing* of *that trade* before; and it is by *that* I am now earning 3*s.* 9*d.* a day. I bought a small Bible last week, which I always carry with me to my work; and on Sundays I go to church. With respects to you, the kind Governor, and Mr. Aborn," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 18, 1855. (Signed) E. C.

Discharged September 17, 1854.

No. 26.

J. C.—"I was kindly received at home, and I work at shoe mending; but I am sorry to say I have not employment enough to support me, as times are so bad, and everything so dear, that it makes it very difficult for me. Oh, if you knew of any situation for me. I do not care what it is;

Chaplain's Report.

out of doors or in-doors, or in the factories, so that I can get a honest livelihood. I go regularly to Church on the Lord's day," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 20, 1855. (Signed) J. C.

Discharged October 20, 1854.

No. 27.

In re F. I.—"I feel it my duty to inform you that we gladly and thankfully received our son. He remained with us six weeks, but was so anxious to rejoin the service, that he enlisted in Her Majesty's —— Regiment of Foot. He was formerly in the —— Regiment, but was discharged in consequence of ill-health My son speaks of your kindness to him; and if you will take the trouble to write to him, your letter will be thankfully received," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 18, 1855. (Signed) F. I.

Discharged October 23, 1854.

No. 28.

J. W.—"I am happy to inform you I was kindly received, and got work as soon as I came home. I am sorry to say I cannot go to Church on Sunday morning for want of clothes, but I go at night; and on Wednesday night to a lecture. Wages are very low here. I only get twelve shillings a week for working on the high road; and I have been very badly off lately, having no employment this last five weeks because of the frost. But I have pledged my boots and coat, rather than do anything wrong. So soon as I came home, an old comrade of mine came, and wanted me to go to the public house; but I talked to him, and showed him the consequences of doing so; and now he comes to my mother's house every night, and we read together, and he is as steady a young man as there is about, though before he was one of the lowest characters. I shall be so happy to hear from you. Your faithful servant," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 20, 1855. (Signed) J. W.

Discharged October 11, 1854.

No. 29.

E. H.—"I cannot sufficiently express my feelings of gratitude for your kindness. Through your good advice I am happy to say I am very comfortable with my family, and I attend worship. I was most kindly received by my relations, and continue at the same work I began when I first came home," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 20, 1854. (Signed) E. H.

No. 30.

J. M.—"Do not think I had forgotten you because I have not written before. I was always going to do so, but put it off. I love you; and may God bless you, and prosper you in your labour of love; and make you the means of turning many from darkness to light; from the power of Satan to serve the living God. Dear Sir, I was kindly received by all. I am working for Mr. ——, to whom I was apprenticed. He has been very kind, as have all my old shopmates. I am more respected than ever before. Mr. —— will continue to employ me as long as I like; he has plenty of work; and I work piece work, and get *good* wages. Thank God, I am quite comfortable. I attend the Established Church. I went and saw our good minister the night after I came home," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 19, 1855. (Signed) J. M.

Discharged October 11, 1854.

No. 31.

T. P.—"I am happy to tell you I obtained employment the same week I left you; with sincere well wishes," &c. &c. Chaplain's Report.

Dated *February* 19, 1855. (Signed) T. P.

Discharged October 23, 1854.

No. 32.

P. R.—"I was received very kindly by all my friends, and have been in constant employ since I came home," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 19, 1855. (Signed) P. R.

Discharged September 21, 1855.

No. 33.

Re W. S.—"I write to you for W. S., at his request, as he cannot write for himself. He is living with his father, who is very friendly; but employment being so much retarded by the frost, he has not had constant work; but hopes for it so soon as the weather changes. He attends church or chapel on Sundays, and sends his sincere and humble thanks for your kindness towards him," &c &c.

Dated *February* 24, 1855. (Signed) C. O. for W. S.

Discharged October 23, 1854.

No. 34.

W. W.—"I can assure you I was very kindly received when I came home by all my friends, and many respectable people; and so soon as my old master knew I was at home, he sent for me to work. I have a constant situation; and am getting on very comfortably. I have not missed going to church one Sabbath since I left Dartmoor, and the time I spend in the house of God is a comfort to me all the week," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 25, 1855. (Signed) W. W.

Discharged October 23, 1854.

No. 35.

J. B.—"I do feel extremely grateful for the many lessons of religion and virtue I have received from you, and am happy to inform you that the reception I met with was very good: all that knew me said they were glad to see me at home again. I have obtained permanent employment, working for Mr. ——, the gentleman you wrote to for my reference. My shopmates behave well to me; I do not frequent the public-house, but live carefully. I have a good suit of clothes; and myself and wife go to church together, *which we never did before.* I am quite willing any one should inquire into my conduct since I have been home. Trade is very bad; but since Christmas I have made five days per week at four shillings a day; and hope to do better as the days get longer. I shall always keep in grateful remembrance your kind endeavours for my temporal and spiritual welfare," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 27, 1855. (Signed) J. B.

Discharged September 22, 1854.

No. 36.

J. L.—"I was kindly received by my friends, and was not long ere they got me a situation, which suits me very well. I get 14*s.* a week, for which

Chaplain's Report.

I am very thankful. I still, when at leisure, endeavour to improve myself, and regularly attend church, for which I have a great liking, thanks to your kind instructions. Hoping you will accept my gratitude," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 27, 1855. (Signed) J. L.

Discharged September 17, 1854.

No. 37.

J. G.—"I take the liberty of writing these few lines to you, and am very glad to tell you I have been very fortunate, I thank God, until the last three weeks, during which the frost has thrown me out of employment; and having an aged father to keep, I assure you I have enough to do to get on. I never forget your kind advice, and avoid all bad company," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 28, 1855. (Signed) J. G.

Discharged December 17, 1854.

No. 38.

H. W.—"In addressing you for the first time since my liberation, I am happy to inform you I was received with joy, without even one unpleasant hint. Not being perfect in my trade, one of my uncles offered to finish my instruction in it, and I am living with him. I hope the Lord will give me grace to know and do His will. I have now seen the error of my former evil course, and hope that I may not fall again. However, I will not *promise* you anything, promises are so plentiful; but I hope my future conduct will show that I have not suffered in vain. Pray for me, and please to accept my love," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 12, 1855. (Signed) H. W.

Discharged December 16, 1854.

No. 39.

W. G.—"I write these few lines to you, thanking God for getting employment as soon as I got home; and this last week I have begun a better job. I am very comfortable. I have two brothers working with me for the same master. I thank you for your instructions. I go to the Primitive Methodist Chapel," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 4, 1855. (Signed) W. G.

Discharged December 26, 1854.

No. 40.

O. S.—"I am most happy to inform you that I have reason to hope I have profited by the advice you have instilled. I endeavoured immediately to obtain employment, and have had the good fortune to obtain an excellent one, which I continue to fill. I can assure you, Reverend Sir, that Her most gracious Majesty's clemency shall not be lost on me," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 18, 1855. (Signed) O. S.

Discharged December 20, 1854.

No. 41.

B. G.—"I write you these few lines according to my promise. I have employment at one of the largest in the City, where I have been now six weeks, and am getting on quite comfortably, although there are a great many now out of work. I cannot give you any information about

any of the others who went away with me, except ——, who is getting on very well," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 20, 1855. (Signed) B. G.

Discharged December 23, 1854.

No. 42.

In re M. C.—"M. C., on arriving at home, took his two children from the union. He then went to —— to see his poor old father. There he procured work, which enabled him to clothe well himself and children, and set other matters right. I then selected a home for him in this town, being myself surety for the rent. He has plenty of work, having two people and his own boy employed under him, and he himself works from five o'clock in the morning till late at night. He is doing well, and continues very steady; and if he so continues, which I hope and believe, will have good support," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 14, 1855. (Signed) ——.

Discharged August 4, 1854.

No. 43.

T. B.—"Immediately I arrived I resumed my old work, that is to say, on the 17th January. I am still at it, and doing well; and if God spares me in health and strength, I hope I shall get plenty to do. With sincere thanks for the lessons I received from you," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 5, 1855. (Signed) T. B.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 44.

J. W.—"I am sorry to inform you I have not got anything to do since I returned here, and had it not been for the kindness of the person from whose house I write this, who received me when I had neither home nor friends, I know not what would have happened to me. Trade is so bad that I lose hope, and know not what to do; but worlds of gold would not tempt me to go astray as I did before. I attend the —— Church on Sunday with my generous friend," &c. &c.

Dated *March* 2, 1855. (Signed) J. W.

Discharged September 21, 1854.

No. 45.

J. P.—"I am happy to inform you I was kindly received by my friends, and have had regular employmeut ever since I came home. I also attend a place of worship, and hope, by God's assistance, to live to His glory through the remainder of my life," &c. &c.

Dated *March* 5, 1855. (Signed) J. P.

Discharged October 11, 1854.

No. 46.

J. H.—"I am happy to inform you that I was very kindly welcomed by my dear wife and family. I have not yet been so fortunate as to obtain any permanent employment, but hope I shall soon, for trade seems a little better. I never neglect attending Divine Worship, and read that blessed book the Bible at home every night, instead of going to the public-house. I can assure you I have not been in one since I came home, nor do I intend ever again to do so," &c. &c.

Dated *March* 6, 1855. (Signed) J. H.

Discharged October 30, 1854.

Chaplain's Report.

No. 47.

J. R.—"I was most cordially welcomed when I reached home. On Sundays and other opportunities I attend a place of worship with my family, who have always been accustomed to do so. I have opened a school, which is rapidly increasing; meanwhile, I follow my trade of a ——. The Rev. Mr. ——, Incumbent of ——, has been to visit me in my school and at work, and is perfectly satisfied as to my conduct. I shall be happy if you will allow me to acquaint you with my future progress," &c. &c.

Dated *March* 7, 1855. (Signed) J. R.

Discharged December 1, 1854.

No. 48.

J. H.—"Pardon my neglect in not writing to you before this time. I have now to inform you that I met with a very kind reception on my return home. As I am a bricklayer, the severe frost prevented my getting constant work, but I took every job I could get, and made the most of the money I received from Dartmoor. Now the weather has broken, I shall have plenty of work. I regularly attend a place of worship."

Dated *March* 9, 1855.

Discharged December 17, 1854.

No. 49.

C. T.—"I am very glad to inform you that I was kindly received at home, and that I have got constant employment. My work is weaving. I attend a place of worship. I send my best respects to the Governor."

Dated *March* 11, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 50.

D. H.—"I was kindly received, and am very happy with my wife and family. I send my youngest son to school. I now see the value of education. I thank yourself and the schoolmasters that I am now able to read and write a little. I read my Bible on the Sabbath, and shall never cease to do so. I attend church with my family."

Dated *March* 8, 1855.

Discharged November 8, 1854.

No. 51.

J. P.—"I was received very kindly by my brother, with whom I am now stopping. I am happy to inform you that my brother has promised to support me until I can find a suitable situation. I regularly attend a place of worship."

Dated *March* 9, 1855.

Discharged December 17, 1854.

No. 52.

W. M.—"I am happy to say I am a great deal better in health. My friends received me with great pleasure. I am now working on the railway."

Dated *March* 11, 1855.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 53.

W. H. J.—"We beg to inform you that our dear son is now in the army. We were happy indeed to receive him on his return to N——. He obtained employment immediately; but he thought he should be more happy in the army, and so he enlisted in ——, the week before Christmas. We frequently receive very pleasing letters from him; the last time we heard from him he was in Windsor Barracks.

Dated *March*, 1855. (Signed) "W. & M. A. B."

Discharged November 2, 1854.

No. 54.

W. B.—"I am in deep distress at present, as all things are at a standstill. On my return, my brother Thomas received me; but he, poor man, cannot do any more for me; he did all that he could. I am thankful to God, and also to my brother. I am sorry to say I have no work at present, and should be very thankful if something could be done for me. I have nothing but old clothes, and I think that is the reason I cannot get work. My brother who stood my friend has now only four days a week at work; but I trust that God will open a door for me in His own good time."

Dated *March* 10, 1855.

Discharged November 7, 1854.

No. 55.

R. E.—"I am doing better now than I have been. I have been very short of work, but I have plenty now. I am very well in health."

Dated *March* 11, 1855.

Discharged September 22, 1854.

No. 56.

W. H.—"I am happy to inform you, that on my reaching —— I was heartily welcomed by all my old neighbours; each tried to soften the affliction I had received by the death of my wife; and though it was bare walls I had to resort to, by frugality and industry I have now made it pretty comfortable. I was very fortunate in getting employment from the magistrate who committed me. My work is likely to be permanent; though my wages are low, I make the best of it and am content. I do not attend a place of worship, as my clothes are so bad, having spent all my money in household matters; but I hope to be able to do so shortly."

Dated *March* 12, 1855.

Discharged December 9, 1854.

No. 57.

C. P.—"I have to inform you, that the little money I received has enabled me to find full employment for myself and two men; I have so far persevered and done well. My wife and family have been in great distress during my absence; they were five pounds in debt; when I have paid this and bought some better clothes, I shall attend church. I was kindly received by my friends. The minister of our church seems much interested in my welfare, and gives me good advice."

Dated *March* 12, 1855.

Discharged December 16, 1854.

No. 58.

G. M.—"I got immediate employment from my old master, with whom I am still working. I have been most kindly treated, and attend church regularly."

Dated *March* 12, 1855.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

Chaplain's Report.

No. 59.

J. T.—"I regret to have to inform you, that I have not had constant work, owing to the severity of the weather, but I thank God I have not wanted a home; I am living with my parents, and they do all they can to make me comfortable. It will give you pleasure to learn that I attend my place of worship every Sunday."

Dated *March* 11, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 60.

J. C.—"I arrived home quite safe, and my friends gave me a hearty welcome; I have a very comfortable home, but owing to my health being bad, I have been able to do but little towards earning a living; I hope to gather strength as the summer comes on."

Dated *March* 11, 1855.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 61.

G. F.—"I arrived home safely, but owing to the dulness of trade, I have not yet got employment. I am anxious to be at work."

Dated *March* 12, 1855.

Discharged December 20, 1854.

No. 62.

G. R. T.—"My wife's ill-health has prevented me writing before. I take her place at the business. I cannot attend church owing to her illness, but read my Bible regularly at home. We have a nice little home, and I do not want for anything."

Dated *March* 13, 1855.

Discharged October 27, 1854.

No. 63.

A. G.—"I am living with my parents, and they are very kind to me. I have always had work when I have been able to do it. I hope I shall ever keep the Sabbath as I ought. My health has not been good latterly."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged November 8, 1854.

No. 64.

T. S.—"I was kindly received by my friends, and have got regular employment at my trade, which is glass-making. I attend a place of worship."

Dated *March* 10, 1855.

Discharged December 16, 1854.

No. 65.

H. K.—"My friends, whom I found well, received me kindly. I have been going on tolerably well, and I hope things will soon be better. I do not fail to attend divine worship regularly."

Discharged December 16, 1854.

No. 66.

E. B.—"I am thankful to say I have got employment, and hope to do well. I am hardly settled yet, but as I have now received my money, I will buy clothes and hope to become respectable. I attend worship almost every Sabbath. I have been well treated by my friends."

Dated *March* 13, 1855.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 67.

J. B.—"I am happy to say I found my wife quite well. She, as well as all my friends, was much rejoiced to see me. I have had a little work, but owing to the severity of the weather, my time has not been fully occupied hitherto; however, I have been promised constant employment after a fortnight's time. Since I have had decent clothing I have attended this church generally on the Sabbath. I hope you will not forget in your prayers a poor sinner like me."

Dated *March* 13, 1855.

Discharged October 27, 1854.

No. 68.

W. P.—"I obtained employment on the Monday after my return, and have continued in the same place ever since. I was very kindly received by all who knew me, not a person having ever alluded to my fall. I am a constant attendant at our parish church, and shall, hoping for God's help, endeavour to keep a conscience void of offence towards God and man."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged December 20, 1854.

No. 69.

W. J.—"I am very thankful for your kindness to my son, W. J; I am in great hopes of his entire reformation. He is now engaged on board a trader. He was poorly after his return, but as soon as he was able he attended divine worship. (Signed) "M. E."

Dated *March* 15, 1855.

Discharged December 26, 1854.

No. 70.

J. D.—"I have to say that I was kindly received on my return. I enjoy good health, and have plenty of employment. I attend regularly the Established Church, and hope, by the blessing of God, to do well."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged August 18, 1854.

No. 71.

D. G.—"I have great pleasure in informing you that I arrived home quite well, and was welcomed by all that knew me. I am about opening a comfortable shop, and I doubt not that I shall find friends enough to enable me to carry on the business. I hope yet to be respected and happy."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged December 16, 1854.

No. 72.

D. B.—"I have been ill ever since my discharge from Dartmoor, owing to a cold I caught on my journey home. My friends were greatly pleased to see me; they are poor, but still willing to do what they can for me. I hope soon to be better, and so be able to perform all your wishes."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 73.

S. B.—"I beg to inform you I was very kindly received by all my relatives; they were exceedingly glad to see me. I am working as a farm labourer, and I have no doubt but I shall continue to do so. I constantly attend a place of worship, which is generally the parish church."

Dated *March* 16, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

Chaplain's Report.

No. 74.

W. S.—"I am happy to inform you that I am in business for myself. I have met with friends to support me with their custom. I am treated with kindness and respect. Should you write to me at any time, I shall be very happy to answer your letter."

Dated *March* 15, 1855.

Discharged October 27, 1854.

No 75.

D. S.—"I received your letter yesterday from my friend I——. I hope you will excuse me for not writing to you before. I had resolved two or three times to write, but somehow or other I have not been able to do so. I assure you, Sir, I could not have been more kindly received by my friends; I have been treated with the greatest respect, from the day of my return to the present day. The gentleman that promised me employment is a contractor for ————. The employment he intended for me was driving a large van, but my never having been used to horses rendered me totally unfit for it. So I went to work at ———— factory where my mother has worked for many years. I left in consequence of my wages being so small. I then went to work at shoemaking with Mr. ——. I am still in this place. I am lodging with my mother and sisters, and we are all now very happy. You are aware that I was brought up a Roman Catholic, and I attend the chapel of the parish in which I was born. But though I differ from you in religion, I have the greatest respect for you, as I believe you wish the happiness of us all. I will write to you again."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 76.

W. C.—"I thank God I am in good health. I have been constantly at work since my return. I attend constantly a place of worship. My desire is to continue to do so, for I am determined to conduct myself so as to be respected by all who know me. I was heartily welcomed home."

Dated *March* 17, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 77.

I. D.—"I am happy to inform you I was received with great kindness by my friends. I have been at work in some stone-pits, but as work is now increasing, I am in hopes of getting employed by the farmers. I am sorry to say I have not acted as I ought relative to the Sabbath, but I am determined to act differently in this respect for the future."

Dated *March* 22, 1855.

Discharged December 20, 1854.

No. 78.

J. F.—"I was very kindly received by my friends on my return home. My brother, who has been very successful in Australia, has left me a sum of money which (together with the proceeds of my labour) has enabled me to live comfortably."

Dated *March* 25, 1855.

Discharged December 29, 1854.

No. 79.

J. T.—"The person who promised me employment has not much work at present, but will give me constant work as soon as possible. I have

been working for Mr. ——, magistrate, but as soon as he ascertained that I was a discharged convict, he dismissed me. The authorities of the railway have treated me in a similar manner. However, I hope soon to be fully employed. My father has been very kind to me."

Dated *March* 24, 1855.

Discharged December 26, 1854.

No. 80.

T. M'G.—"Thank God, I am in good health. I have also full employment, and am my own master. I attend a place of worship regularly.

Dated *March* 29, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 81.

P. D.—"I was in good work all last summer, but am sorry to say it was too much for me, and caused an illness which lasted 12 weeks. I am now much better. My place was a good one, though the work was very hard. I hope soon to get another. During my illness, and indeed since my return, I have been treated with great kindness by several gentlemen. I am sorry to say W. H. died on the 20th November last. I have had several letters from his mother, and she states that he died very happy."

Dated *March* 31, 1855.

Discharged March 9, 1854.

No. 82.

B. W.—"I was heartily welcomed by all my friends. I have not got constant employment, but I take all the jobbing I can get, knowing that 'half a loaf is better than no bread.' I keep myself sober, and that gives my poor wife great pleasure. I have seen Mr. W—— several times. Myself and my wife paid him a visit not long since. He is indeed a very good man."

Dated *March* 30, 1855.

Discharged December 17, 1854.

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Infirmary, Dartmoor Prison,
January 9, 1855.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to transmit my report on the sanitary condition of this establishment for the past year, and in doing so, it affords me much pleasure to state that it bears a favourable comparison with previous years.

In estimating the comparative sickness and mortality in the different Government prisons, the large proportion of invalids in this establishment might be overlooked, and the apparently unfavourable result ascribed to the exposed situation of the prison, and the nature of the out-door labour. My experience, however, leads me to an opposite conclusion. With few exceptions, the prisoners received during the year belonged to the invalid class, and many of them were aged men, or men greatly debilitated by disease and other causes; and although a corresponding increase in the amount of sickness and mortality might reasonably have been expected, it has, in point of fact, been less than in former years.

I am still impressed with the conviction of the great benefit derived from the nature of the employment in restoring the weakly invalids to their accustomed health and strength, the improvement in their appearance very soon becoming manifest, and the increase in their weight has been very remarkable in many instances. The unusually favourable state of the atmosphere during the year has, no doubt, contributed in a great measure to this result, and has enabled me to transfer a considerable number from the invalid to the able-bodied list.

Although invalids appear to suffer as little from exposure to the weather in this elevated situation as those in other places, and may, with benefit to their health, be employed in out-door labour, still, from the gradual increase of aged and infirm prisoners in this establishment, as well as many with impaired sight, who are unfit to walk to the moor, there has arisen greater necessity for increased means of employment for such men within the walls. It occurs to me that some light kind of work might be introduced with advantage, both to the mental and bodily health of this class of prisoners.

Four hundred and eleven prisoners have been received as invalids since the 1st January, 1854, from other prisons, of which number

Medical Officer's Report.

seven have died, 140 have become able-bodied, and the remainder has greatly improved. I may add, that the description of invalids received during the year were generally well suited for the place, and although in some instances the diseases were so far advanced as to require the admission of the prisoners into the hospital on reception, yet the larger proportion were likely to benefit by the change.

The nature of the diseases during the past twelve months have differed but little from those of former years, the chronic affections predominating, and those principally of the respiratory organs. Such diseases, occurring, as they most frequently do, amongst the aged and debilitated invalids, require constant care and attention; and many are so far advanced as to preclude any hope of cure or permanent benefit. Nothing more can, therefore, be done in many of those cases than to alleviate urgent symptoms and to endeavour to improve the general health by prescribing a suitable diet, and work when the patients are fit for a little labour.

The following annual return gives the daily average number of able-bodied and invalid convicts confined in this establishment, the per centage daily sick in hospital, and complaining for each month; also the number of deaths per cent. for the year 1854.

Month.	Average Daily Number of Convicts in the Prison.			Per Centage.	
	Able-bodied.	Invalids.	Total.	Daily Number of Sick in Hospital.	Daily Number complaining.
January - - -	643	521	1,164	5·24	3·35
February - - -	646	559	1,205	5·06	3·73
March - - - -	639	608	1,247	5·37	4·17
April - - - -	632	612	1,244	5·30	3·93
May - - - -	599	605	1,204	5·06	3·65
June - - - -	591	604	1,194	4·77	3·93
July - - - -	680	488	1,168	6·25	3·85
August - - -	653	477	1,130	6·81	3·45
September - - -	601	520	1,121	5·08	3·21
October - - -	640	469	1,109	4·32	3·51
November - - -	588	510	1,098	4·37	3·19
December - - -	562	524	1,086	4·60	2·67
Average for the year -	623	541	1,164	5·19	3·55

Number of Deaths per cent. for the Year - - - 2·66

Medical Officer's Report.

Hospital Report for the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Disease.	Cases remaining in Hospital 1st January 1854.	Cases admitted during the year.	Total.	Discharged.				Total discharged.	Cases remaining in Hospital 1st January 1855.
				To Labour.	Died.	Licensed on Medical Grounds.	Removed.		
Febris	–	146	146	138	6	1	–	145	1
Rheumatismus	3	50	53	49	–	–	–	49	4
Phlogosis	11	121	132	126	1	1	–	128	4
Ophthalmia	1	23	24	22	–	–	–	22	2
Pleuritis	–	13	13	13	–	–	–	13	–
Nephritis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bronchitis	3	23	26	22	–	1	–	23	3
Otitis	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	2	–
Podagra	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Erysipelas	1	2	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Eruptio	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Hœmoptysis	1	20	21	18	2	–	–	20	1
Hœmatemesis	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Hœmorrhois	–	10	10	10	–	–	–	10	–
Catarrhus	17	277	294	280	–	–	–	280	14
Catarrhus Chronicus	7	23	30	23	6	1	–	30	–
Dyspepsia	–	10	10	10	–	–	–	10	–
Palpitatio	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Epilepsia	1	35	36	35	–	–	–	35	1
Cephalalgia	–	5	5	5	–	–	–	5	–
Colica	–	13	13	13	–	–	–	13	–
Diarrhœa	–	200	200	193	3	–	–	196	4
Diabetes	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Mental Diseases	–	10	10	7	–	–	3	12	–
Attempted Suicide	1	2	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Phthisis	2	7	9	3	4	–	–	7	2
Hydrocele	1	14	15	15	–	–	–	15	–
Scrofula	1	18	19	18	–	–	–	18	1
Obstipatio	–	62	62	62	–	–	–	62	–
Scirrhus	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Hernia	1	52	53	52	1	–	–	53	–
Prolapsus Ani	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Pernio	2	13	15	14	–	–	–	14	1
Stricture	1	11	12	12	–	–	–	12	–
Vulnus	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	1
Contusio	–	11	11	11	–	–	–	11	–
Ulcus	6	23	29	28	–	–	–	28	1
Herpes	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Fractura	–	3	3	1	–	–	–	1	2
Fistula	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Ambustio	–	3	3	2	–	–	–	2	1
Caries	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Vermes	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Injuries and Sprains	3	53	56	53	–	–	–	53	3
Flagellation	2	10	12	12	–	–	–	12	–
Ulceration of Bowels	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Debilitas	5	41	46	40	4	1	–	45	1
Totals	71	1,331	1,402	1315	31	5	3	1,354	48

Fevers of an inflammatory type occasionally occurred in the earlier part of the year, but they presented nothing unusual, and in general very soon yielded to the remedies employed. About the end of July febrile diseases became more common, the cases at first exhibiting the characters of influenza in an aggravated form, but at length terminating in typhus. The attacks were not confined to any particular class of employment, as the prisoners at work in the fields were as liable as those engaged within, and the number of cases were about equal from the different prisons. Out of 122 cases that occurred 20 took on the spotted form of typhus, and four of those terminated in death. Two of the number were aged, delicate men, and one had been many months in the hospital for scrofula; in both the disease was very rapid, and one was incoherent when admitted. The other two were young men, and although both rather delicate, the disease in them was less rapid in its course. Two others placed on the list for fever died of other diseases. Some of the patients in the infirmary for other complaints, as well as three of the officers in attendance on the sick, having been seized, it was deemed proper to open a ward for the fever cases. Disinfecting agents were freely used throughout the different prisons and other precautionary measures adopted, and we had the satisfaction of seeing it begin to abate about the end of August, and by September it had entirely disappeared, but the convalescence was sometimes tedious.

In the month of August, when the disease was at its height, the weather was very changeable, and towards the end of the month the atmosphere was very oppressive. I may remark that fevers of a typhoid type are prevalent in this locality about the same time of the year, and the cases I have myself witnessed in two previous years were very similar to the last, only of a milder form. The disease was also more severe than usual amongst the country people in the neighbourhood, as also in lower situations.

Catarrhal complaints are in general rather prevalent amongst the invalids at all seasons of the year, but there was an unusual number of all classes affected in the months of June and July. The great and sudden variations in the temperature during these months, and a long continuance of wet, foggy weather, are sufficient to account for the increase, as by far the largest proportion of the prisoners were employed in reclaiming the land and in other out-door labour, at a distance from the prisons. Frequent wettings were therefore unavoidable, but that has been greatly obviated by the construction of sheds for temporary shelter, which, being portable, are kept near the working parties. There was nothing unusual in the symptoms or nature of the attacks at first, it being commonly very mild till about the end of June, when it took the form of influenza, and the subsequent debility rendered the cases sometimes protracted, but there were no deaths.

Bronchitis diseases are very common, but nearly always of a chronic nature, and confined to the aged and debilitated. Two of the cases which terminated fatally had only been a short time in the hospital, although constantly on the complaining list, and the other two were several months on the sick list. The post-mortem examinations revealed extensive disease of the lung in all these cases, as will be seen

Medical Officer's Report.

by referring to the accompanying mortality table. From the gradual increase of this description of invalids, a considerable amount of sickness and mortality is to be expected amongst them, and the duration and extent of the disease, combined with advanced age, precludes any hope of permanent benefit.

Pulmonary consumption, as in former years, has proved most fatal, but by no means more so than might be expected from the large number of invalids received labouring under chest affections, and in many instances with pulmonary tubercular disease well developed. At the present time the prisoners subject to chest affections, such as asthma, bronchitis, hœmoptysis, amount to about 200, and without exception these men were labouring under such diseases on reception, or their health was otherwise impaired. The good effects of the change to this locality have been more perceptible than in former years, owing to the unusual fineness of the weather, which enabled us to employ many of these weakly men at some easy out-door labour. Nothing appears to exert a more salutary influence on such men than exercising the mind and body, as the natural depression attending disease, aggravated in some instances by long-continued confinement, ought to be counteracted if possible. With that object, all the invalid prisoners considered fit for a moderate amount of labour are sent to the fields, and the invigorating effect of the air is soon observable, as the appetite is in general soon excited, and hence follows an improvement in the health and strength. Out of the fourteen deaths from this disease eight occurred between the ages of 21 and 28, and six between 33 and 60. With one exception, all these men were received into this establishment as delicate invalids, and their health continued very indifferent up to the period of death. The particulars given in the mortality table show the duration and extent of disease in these cases, and that no permanent benefit was likely to follow any change or system of treatment.

Next in importance to some light easy employment for delicate invalids, whose constitutions are impaired by disease or long-continued separate confinement, there apppears to be a necessity for a liberal allowance of food, as these men can only be viewed in the light of convalescents from fever or other depressing diseases; and I am therefore sometimes under the necessity of recommending full diet for such men, although they may be unfit for much labour, as the only chance of restoring the physical powers.

Diseases of the alimentary canal appear to occur next in frequency to those of the respiratory organs amongst convicts, and the result of my experience goes to prove that they are frequently of a tubercular nature and co-existent with phthisis. Such diseases have, however, presented themselves in many different forms, and five terminated fatally, namely, two from chronic diarrhœa, two from ulceration of the bowels, and one cancer of the stomach and bowels.

Diarrhœa has been common throughout the year, but most prevalent during the September quarter. About that period the attacks became rather more sudden and severe, being sometimes accompanied with cramps and vomiting, but in no instances did the discharges assume the choleraic character, and the complaint seemed more prone

to become chronic or to terminate in dysentery. From the prevalence of cholera throughout the country, these cases excited some uneasiness; but the diet and other prophylactic measures were carefully attended to, and the attacks gradually diminished in frequency and violence. During the last quarter there have been fewer cases and the attacks generally mild.

Epilepsy.—I have formerly alluded to the prevalence of this distressing malady amongst prisoners, and mentioned that a great improvement had taken place in many of those sent to this establishment. The subjects are generally pale, sickly-looking men, with impaired constitutions; and the gradual cessation of the fits observable here, most probably arises from the invigorating effects of the out-door labour. Perhaps, also, the atmosphere of this elevated situation acts beneficially, as an improvement has also been observed in some of the officers' children who had been liable to such seizures.

Mental affections.—There has been a considerable addition to this class of invalids during the last year, and they amount altogether to 65, including those remaining last return. Very few cases of delusion have occurred, and they are commonly characterised by confusion of manner, occasional incoherence, dulness of intellect, eccentricity, or imbecility, the last being most common. Other cases are stated to have been insane, or to have shown a tendency to insanity.

These cases are naturally a source of much anxiety, as the patients are occasionally intractable and violent, but the encouraging and firm system of management, with suitable out-door employment, has proved very beneficial in many cases. Some of those remaining at the close of last year have made great progress both in mental and bodily health, and are now performing able-bodied work. In some instances these men have refused to work, and to eat or speak for lengthened periods, but their fits of obstinacy have always been overcome. This is best accomplished by taking them out to the fields with the working parties, and although they may at first obstinately refuse to exert themselves in the slightest degree, the force of example was commonly too powerful to be long resisted. One weakly imbecile young man made two attempts to destroy himself by hanging, but he was discovered in time. Two of the cases sent to Bethlehem Hospital were very violent on several occasions and assaulted the officers; the other was an imbecile young man, but subject to fits of passion, during which he made several serious assaults on his fellow prisoners.

Accidents have not been numerous, considering the number of prisoners constantly employed quarrying, blasting, roofing, and other descriptions of labour attended with risk. The most serious injury happened to a prisoner at work on the tramway, who was run over by a waggon. It was stated that the wheel passed over his left arm and abdomen. The continued discharge of blood from the bladder for the first few days indicated severe internal injuries, and there was an extensive laceration of the arm near the elbow joint, with commuted fracture of the bones of the arm and forearm. As soon as he recovered from the shock I amputated the mangled limb, and although the case was apparently hopeless at first, the man was able to leave his bed in a month, and made a good recovery.

Medical Officer's Report.

I beg to observe, in conclusion, that from the peculiar nature of this establishment, in being composed principally of invalids, varying greatly in their capabilities for labour, there appears to be a necessity for a proper classification and separation of the weakly and delicate from the more robust. As the delicate prisoners are at present sometime incorporated with the able-bodied, they must, to a certain extent, be induced to compete with those much stronger and better fed than themselves; but by having the weakly and delicate in separate gangs, it would be easier to assign them suitable labour, and to employ them in drier and less exposed situations. The advantages of the able-bodied gangs would, I think, be sufficient to make a transfer desired by the prisoners, and that might be done according to the improvement in their health and strength, and the report of the officer in charge.

I have formerly mentioned, that I have found cases of malingering very rare amongst prisoners, and since the new system of tickets of leave and other gratuities came into operation, they in general show a great reluctance to go into hospital. The extent of land reclaimed and many other works executed during the year, together with the willingness and apparent cheerfulness observable amongst the prisoners in the performance of their labour, are convincing proofs that encouragement is the most effectual plan of training to habits of industry.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Particulars of Thirty-one Deceased Convicts, for the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	From whence, and Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
1799	W. R. - -	21	1	9	0	1	0	0	1851. April 7	Yrs. 7	Millbank Prison. Nov. 17, 1852.	Delicate -	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	2	13	1854. Jan. 6	P. M. The pericardium was filled with serum, and adherent to the sternum. Both lungs contained tubercular deposits with several cavities in the upper lobes. Mucous membrane of stomach and bowels much congested.
1862	J. C. - -	52	0	1	29	1	4	0	1852. July 7	10	Millbank Prison. Jan. 5, 1853.	Delicate -	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	4	12	Jan. 26	P. M. The chest narrow in its dimensions. Costal cartilages quite opified. Firm adhesions of right pleura, which was much thickened. The right lung contained the cicatrices of two large abscesses. The left was almost in a state of disorganisation.
1811	J. T. - -	60	0	8	25	1	8	3	1851. Sept. 13	Life.	Millbank Prison. Nov. 17, 1852.	Delicate -	Very indifferent.	Chronic bronchitis.	9	7	Feb. 15	P. M. Right lung completely disorganised, of a dark fungoid appearance. Left, in a less advanced stage of disease. Pericardium firmly adherent.
1417	D. W. - -	33	0	10	0	2	0	0	1851. April 8	7	Pentonville Prison. Aug. 3, 1852.	Scrofulous abscess.	Indifferent	Chronic diarrhœa.	2	7	Feb. 24	P. M. Firm adhesion of opposed surfaces of both pleura. Both lungs contained large vomicæ in their upper lobes, and tubercular deposits in a more or less advanced state throughout. Bowels presented traces of chronic inflammation.

Particulars of Thirty-one Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	From whence, and Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
949	H. S. - -	60	0	9	26			2	1850. Sept. 16	Life.	Pentonville Prison. Oct. 22, 1851.	Aged; delicate.	Indifferent	Consumption -	8	7	1854. March 3	P. M. Firm adhesions of both pleura. Both lungs contained vomicæ of various sizes, and a great quantity of tubercular deposit throughout. Spleen small and soft. The fissures of the kidneys unusually marked.
1673	W. G. - -	28	0	7	17	3	4	0	1850. Mar. 24	7	"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth. Oct. 30, 1852.	Chest complaint.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	2	27	March 5	P. M. Both lungs contained vomicæ and a great quantity of tubercular deposit throughout. The glands of the small intestines, many of them ulcerated, others prominent, containing tubercular deposit. The spleen soft and diffluent.
1182	M. C. - -	22	1	2	17	2	1	0	1850. Oct. 30	10	Pentonville Prison. Mar. 11, 1852.	Delicate -	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	5	23	March 9	P. M. Old adhesions of opposed surfaces of both pleura. Upper lobes of both lungs contained vomicæ filled with purulent matter, and were tuberculated throughout. The glands of the small intestines were very prominent, many of them being ulcerated.
2487	G. S. - -	44	1	2	18	0	2	6	1852. Dec. 6	10	Reading Gaol. Mar. 15, 1854.	Pale and emaciated.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	1	0	April 29	P. M. Adhesions of right pleura. The right lung contained a large vomicæ in the upper lobe. The substance of the lower lobe was infiltrated with pus. Left lung much congested. Pericardium thickened and contained a large quantity of limpid serum. Mucous membrane of bowels much congested.

2269	O. W. - -	64	0	8	26	0	5	21	1853. Feb. 22	Life	Millbank Prison. Nov. 10, 1853.	Aged; lepra.	Very indifferent.	Chronic bronchitis and general decay.	1	8	April 30	P. M. Left pleural cavity contained a quart of sero-purulent fluid. Right pleura partially adherent. Both lungs filled with tubercle in a crude state. Pericardium adherent to the surrounding tissues, and about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.
1936	T. J. - -	23	0	4	20	1	6	0	1852. June 14	7	Millbank Prison. Feb. 2, 1853.	Scrofulous, delicate.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	4	4	May 5	P. M. The right lung almost in a state of decomposition, containing large vomicæ throughout, some of them filled with muco-purulent matter of very offensive odour. The left lung was filled with tubercle in a less advanced state.
1796	W. J. - -	31	0	10	21	1	7	0	1851. Nov. 24	Yrs. 10	Millbank Prison. Nov. 17, 1852.	Bronchitis; palpitation.	Indifferent	Chronic bronchitis.	0	16	May 14	P. M. Opposed surfaces of both pleura firmly adherent. The upper lobes of both lungs contained large vomicæ filled with pus, and the whole tissue of both was almost in a state of decomposition, breaking down under pressure of the fingers.
1502	J. M. - -	26	1	6	0	2	0	14	1850. Oct. 30	10	Millbank Prison. Sept. 1, 1852.	Delicate; lame.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	26	May 14	P. M. Deformed chest. The whole of both lungs completely decomposed, containing the cysts of large abscesses, filled with purulent matter.
2247	W. P. - -	25	0	5	27	0	7	16	1853. April 4	7	Leeds Prison. Sept. 29, 1853.	Good - -	Indifferent	Bronchitis - -	1	26	May 18	P. M. The upper lobes of both lungs contained the cavities of large abscesses, lined with a tough false membrane. The lower lobes were filled with tubercle. The bronchial glands were enlarged and tubercular. The heart large and flabby.
1785	R. B. - -	21	0	5	9	4	3	2	1849. Sept. 14	10	New Prison, Portsmouth. Oct. 30, 1852.	Lumbar abscess.	Very indifferent.	Lumbar abscess	14	14	May 24	P. M. The peritoneal cavity contained about three gallons of straw-coloured serum, of very unpleasant odour. Spleen, large and soft. Liver, large, pale, and flabby. Two fistulous passages passed from the left groin along a channel behind the psoas muscle, and communicated with the bodies of three lower lumbar vertebræ and upper part of sacrum, which were carious.

Particulars of Thirty-one Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	From whence, and Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
1511	R. B. - -	21	1	4	10	1	9	7	1851. Apr. 10	7	Millbank Prison. Sept. 1, 1852.	Delicate -	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	3	21	May 26	P. M. Opposed surfaces of both pleura firmly adherent. The whole of both lungs stuffed with tubercle, the upper lobes containing several vomicæ, filled with pus. Spleen soft. Liver
2452	R. B. - -	21	1	1	13	0	6	9	1852. Oct. 19	10	Pentonville Prison. Mar. 3, 1854.	Strumous disease of ears. Delicate.	Very indifferent.	Ulceration of the bowels, and perforation of the intestines.	3	6	June 9	P. M. Body emaciated. The peritoneum studded with deposits of miliary tubercles, its cavity containing a quantity of fœcal matter, mixed with flakes of lymph. The whole small intestine much congested, and perforated by ulceration in several places. The opening in the groin communicated with a large abscess in the cellular tissue, about the cœcum. Chest not examined.
2441	W. J. - -	36	0	10	16	0	3	12	1853. Mar. 19	7	Millbank Prison. Mar. 3, 1854.	Chronic diarrhœa.	Very indifferent.	Chronic diarrhœa.	1	1	June 19	P. M. Adhesion of left pleura. Lungs congested and œdematous. Mucous membrane of ileum much congested. Numerous ragged ulcers of various sizes throughout the descending colon, and upper part of rectum.
2362	J. P. - -	33	1	3	6	0	8	15	1852. June 29	7	Bedford Prison. Jan. 19, 1854.	Spare and delicate.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	4	8	June 22	P. M. Right pleural cavity filled with straw-coloured serum. Adhesions of left pleura. Both lungs filled with tuberculous deposit, beginning to soften in the upper lobes, where it was very abundant. Pericardium unusually adherent. Bronchial glands much enlarged.
2142	J. M'K. -	53	0	5	22	1	0	8	1853. Jan. 4	7	Millbank Prison. Aug. 9, 1853.	Aged and delicate.	Very indifferent.	General debility.	8	18	July 3	P. M. All the organs were small, but apparently healthy, with the exception, perhaps, of the kidneys, which were small, granular on the surface.

858	M. C. - -	41	0	7	25	2	9	5	Feb. 4	10	Millbank Prison. Oct. 22, 1851.	Healthy -	Indifferent	Cancer of the stomach and bowels.	3	20	July 3	P. M. Peritoneal cavity contained a considerable quantity of sero-sanguineous fluid. The pyloric extremity of stomach surrounded by a large mass of hardish carcinomatous matter, the orifice being contracted by it to a very small size. The mesenteric and lumbar glands much enlarged from the same disease, presenting a mass of large size. The liver also contained large masses of the same substance.
2528	P. C. - -	25	1	0	3	0	3	24	1853. Mar. 8	Yrs. 10	Millbank Prison. May 2, 1854.	Debility; delicate.	Very indifferent.	Ulceration of the bowels.	1	4	July 4	P. M. The peritoneal cavity contained a quantity of serous fluid, mixed flakes of lymph and some fœcal matter. The stomach and intestines were in quite a gangrenous state, in several places perforated by large ragged ulcers, and would nowhere bear the slightest manipulation.
444	J. L. - -	52	1	0	0	3	7	27	1849. Dec. 8	Life.	Leicester Prison. April 17, 1851.	Aged, delicate, and scrofulous.	Very indifferent.	Typhus - - -	12	25	Aug. 5	P. M. Blood throughout the body quite fluid. Some thickening of mitial and aortic valves of heart. Atheromatous deposit in the coats of the aorta. The glands of the small intestines prominent and vascular.
1598	J. S. - -	53	1	0	3	1	7	0	1852. Jan. 8	7	Millbank Prison. Oct. 21, 1852.	Delicate: double rupture.	Indifferent	Typhus - - -	0	25	Aug. 6	P. M. Blood fluid in the heart and large vessels. The glands of small intestines very prominent and vascular, two or three ulcerated patches of them in the lower part of the ileum, and in the cœcum. All other parts healthy.
1057	J. S. - -	21	1	0	0	3	5	3	1850. Mar. 4	10	"Justitia" hulk, Woolwich. Oct. 22, 1851.	Healthy -	Rather delicate.	Pulmonary consumption.	2	9	Aug. 7	P. M. Both pleural cavities contained a quantity of serous fluid; upper lobe of right lung stuffed with tubercular deposit, lower lobe quite solidified, of a brawny consistency when cut, and sinking in water. Left lung also tubercular to a less extent. Pericardium contained a considerable quantity of serum.

Particulars of Thirty-one Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	From whence, and Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
2512	C. L. - -	51	0	3	3	1	0	0	1853. July 5	7	Millbank Prison. Mar. 23, 1854.	Debility, spare, and delicate.	Very indifferent.	General decay -	0	26	Aug. 8	P. M. Some old adhesions of right pleura. Both lungs congested. Blood in heart, and large vessels quite fluid.
2022	W. P. - -	41	0	11	0	1	6	4	1852. Mar. 9	14	New Prison, Portsmouth. May 6, 1853.	Delicate; lame left arm and foot.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	29	Aug. 13	P. M. Strong adhesions of both pleura. Upper lobe of right lung stuffed with tubercle, in process of disorganisation. Upper lobe of left lung contained several large vomicæ, with abundant tubercular deposit throughout. Glands of small intestine contained tubercle, and were in some parts ulcerated.
2330	W. P. - -	26	1	3	17	0	9	1	1852. July 30	15	Pentonville Prison. Nov. 30, 1853.	Varicose veins; delicate.	Indifferent	Typhus - - -	1	4	Aug. 17	P. M. Both lungs congested, and very œdematous. Blood in heart and large vessels quite fluid. Glands in the ileum and cœcum many of them ulcerated, others vascular and prominent.
2100	P. H. - -	24	0	11	13	1	5	17	1852. Mar. 24	7	Pentonville Prison. May 17, 1853.	Healthy -	Rather delicate.	Typhus - - -	1	15	Aug. 22	P. M. Opposed surfaces of both pleura firmly adherent. Pericardium also adherent. Heart very large, with firm clots in its cavities. Mitial and aortic valves much thickened, the wall of the left ventricle nearly double the ordinary thickness. Intestinal glands very vascular.

2540	J. W. - -	28	1	2	11	0	4	7	1853. Feb. 21	7	Millbank Prison. May 2, 1854.	Phthisis; left lung improving. Just discharged from Infirmary Millbank; pale, spare, and sickly looking.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	14	Sept. 11	P. M. Old adhesions of both pleura. Both lungs stuffed with tubercle; the upper lobes of each contained large vomicæ filled with pus, and were almost in a state of putridity. Numerous ulcerated patches of glands, both in large and small intestines.
1830	W. W. -	21	1	1	9	2	2	19	1851. July 1	Yrs. 7	Millbank Prison. Nov. 17, 1853.	Dull intellect; delicate.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	13	Oct. 30	P. M. There were several collections of pus in the substance of the right pectoral muscle. Old pleural adhesions. The upper and middle lobes of both lungs contained large vomicæ, mostly filled with pus, and were tuberculated throughout.
1183	D. C. - -	22	1	2	10	2	8	0	1850. Dec. 30	10	Pentonville Prison. Mar. 11, 1852.	Healthy -	Good, up to the time of accident.	Psoas abscess, caused by injury.	10	20	Nov. 10	P. M. Body in an extreme state of emaciation. Old pleural adhesions. Both lungs contained tubercle in a crude state. Liver very large, and of a soft, greasy consistence. Deposit of tubercle in the cortical substance of left kidney. The opening in the groin communicated with the cavity of a large abscess in the sheath of the psoas muscle, filled with a thinnish pus. Lumbar vertebræ roughened and carious.

Medical Officer's Report.

ANNUAL RETURN of the State of Health of 448 Convicts received into this Establishment during the Year 1854.

| From whence received. | Number received during the Year. | State on Reception. | | |

Medical Officer's Report.

GENERAL HEALTH of Convicts confined in this Establishment, Year ending the 31st December 1854.

State of Health.	Remaining at Dartmoor 1st January 1854.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.	Remaining on the 1st January 1855.
Healthy	464	25	489	223	266
Ditto, lost hand	5	—	5	3	2
Ditto, lost arm	10	1	11	4	7
Ditto, lost leg	6	1	7	3	4
Ditto, lost eye	10	—	10	2	8
Ditto, lame	50	2	52	21	31
Ditto, ruptured	35	5	40	5	35
Ditto, aged	15	3	18	5	13
Ditto, sight impaired	15	—	15	10	5
Delicate	84	57	141	31	110
Ditto, lost eye	6	—	6	—	6
Ditto, lame	30	2	32	10	22
Ditto, ruptured	20	9	29	9	20
Ditto, aged	22	4	26	4	22
Ditto, sight impaired	8	—	8	—	8
Infirm	50	22	72	—	72
Subject to rheumatism	24	6	30	8	22
Ditto ophthalmia	2	12	14	4	10
Ditto pleuritis	1	3	4	2	2
Ditto hepatitis	2	1	3	1	2
Ditto chronic bronchitis	—	7	7	—	7
Ditto „ podagra	—	3	3	—	3
Ditto „ hæmoptysis	—	3	3	—	3
Ditto „ hæmaturia	—	3	3	—	3
Ditto „ hæmorrhois	1	3	4	—	4
Ditto cough, weak chest	43	32	75	18	57
Ditto paralysis	5	3	8	—	8
Ditto dyspepsia	—	8	8	7	1
Ditto palpitation	34	26	60	22	38
Ditto epilepsy	25	8	33	8	25
Ditto cephalagia	—	3	3	—	3
Ditto asthma	15	4	19	6	13
Ditto chronic diarrhœa	3	2	5	2	3
Ditto mental disease	19	52	71	6	65
Ditto „ debility	10	45	55	11	44
Ditto „ phthisis	9	11	20	5	15
Ditto „ hydrocele	5	7	12	—	12
Ditto „ scrofula	74	41	115	63	52
Ditto „ stricture	8	3	11	5	6
Ditto affection of bladder	—	1	1	—	1
Ditto „ ulcus	1	3	4	—	4
Ditto „ fistula	1	5	6	2	4
Ditto „ caries	—	1	1	1	—
Ditto chronic jaundice	1	—	1	—	1
Ditto „ tarsitus	—	1	1	—	1
Ditto varicose veins	11	9	20	10	10
Ditto tumour	1	—	1	1	—
Ditto diseased hip	—	3	3	—	3
Injuries	3	8	11	11	—
Totals	1,128	448	1,576	523	1,053

Medical Officer's Report.

ANNUAL RETURN of Ages of Convicts confined in this Establishment for the Year 1854.

Ages.	No. of Prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1854.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.						Number remaining on the 1st Jan. 1855.
				Embarked.	Licensed.	Removed.	Escaped.	Died.	Total discharged.	
Above 10 & under 20	123	91	214	13	89	9	-	4	115	99
20 „ 30	540	186	726	36	164	8	3	13	224	502
30 „ 40	203	68	271	14	64	2	1	5	86	185
40 „ 50	123	57	180	5	45	-	-	3	53	127
50 „ 60	105	41	146	2	34	-	-	3	39	107
60 „ 70	34	4	38	-	3	-	-	3	6	32
70 „ 80	–	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals - -	1,128	448	1,576	70	399	19	4	31	523	1,053

Meteorological Table for the Year 1854.

Month.	Daily Average Readings of Barometer.	Daily Average Readings of Thermometer.					Depth of Rain.	Weather.			Direction of Wind.								
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 Noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.		Fair Day.	Partially wet or fog.	Wet days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	Variable.
		Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.				Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
January - -	29·58	37	39	38	48	23	7·3	5	15	11	1	2	4	8	4	5	1	6	–
February - -	30·19	35	40	39	47	25	1·72	14	9	5	9	3	5	–	2	3	–	6	–
March - - -	30·26	38	45	43	50	28	1·58	24	5	2	4	5	2	1	2	5	5	7	–
April - - -	30·11	44	53	50	61	32	0·3	25	4	1	5	3	2	1	8	1	7	2	1
May - - -	29·77	48	52	51	65	42	4·93	8	20	3	3	3	3	5	1	4	2	10	–
June - - -	29·86	51	56	54	70	44	6·11	10	17	3	1	3	4	1	–	6	4	10	1
July - - -	29·92	56	63	61	76	50	4·07	10	18	3	6	–	2	2	2	8	4	5	2
August - - -	30·04	58	64	61	77	53	1·84	17	12	2	7	3	3	1	–	5	3	9	–
September - -	30·10	55	62	59	75	44	1·71	21	6	3	2	8	2	1	1	4	7	2	3
October - - -	28·52	46	51	48	67	35	5·11	13	12	6	2	2	6	3	1	3	2	10	2
November - -	29·78	37	41	38	53	23	3·30	19	7	4	2	8	11	2	3	1	1	1	1
December - -	29·97	38	41	39	49	28	3·97	6	19	6	4	–	13	–	–	1	–	13	–

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - -	255
APPENDIX :	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	259
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	273
III. Medical Officer's Report - - - -	302

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Portsmouth Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84., and Act 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

WE have the honour to submit our Annual Report for the year 1854, on the Convict Prison at Portsmouth.

Condition of the Buildings.

Condition of the buildings.

The several buildings and yards are in good order, and have required only the ordinary repair.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

The conduct of the officers generally has been very satisfactory. In the month of December Captain Rose was appointed Governor, on transfer from the "Warrior" hulk, Woolwich; Captain Gambier, his predecessor at Portsmouth, having been transferred, at his own request, to the charge of the prison at Millbank. The latter officer had only taken charge of Portsmouth Prison in the month of April, and during the interval had maintained the discipline and general management of the prison in their previous satisfactory state. During the intervals of these changes in the office of Governor, the

established discipline and arrangements of the prison lost none of their efficiency under the careful attention and experience of Mr. Hudson, the Deputy Governor.

The discipline officers of all ranks have laudably exerted themselves during the year in promoting industry and maintaining good order and discipline among the convicts.

The Chaplain's department, including in its objects the religious instruction and schooling of the convicts, has continued to be satisfactorily conducted under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Livesay, who speaks in commendatory terms of the effective aid afforded him by the Scripture Reader and the Schoolmasters.

Dr. Jewell has been succeeded, on his resignation of the situation of Medical Officer of the establishment (in the month of November), by Dr. Bowler, R.N., whose long experience in the management of convicts, during several voyages to Australia and Van Diemen's Land, as Surgeon Superintendent of Convict Ships, has well qualified him for the duties of his present office.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the prisoners.

Remaining in confinement 1st January 1854 -	294	
Received during the year - - -	545	
		1,469
Removed to Western Australia for public works	24	
„ Gibraltar - - -	41	
„ Millbank Prison - - -	4	
„ Pentonville - - -	6	
„ Portland - - - -	2	
„ Dartmoor - - -	50	
„ Stirling Castle - - -	50	
„ By Licence - - -	264	
Deaths - - - - -	6	
	447	
Remaining in confinement 31st December -	1,022	
		1,469

Treatment and Condition of the Prisoners.

Treatment and condition of the prisoners.

The treatment and condition of the prisoners have left no room for any well-grounded complaints; and few of any kind have been made against the officers, or otherwise by the prisoners, as to their treatment or condition.

Health.

Health.

With the exceptions mentioned in the Medical Officer's Report hereto annexed, the health of the prisoners has been generally good. The number of deaths has been six within the year.

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

General conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been good, both within the prison and on the public works. The majority of offences consisting of acts of repeated misconduct on the part of the same individuals.

Description of Employment and Labour.

Description of employment and labour.

The hours of general occupation of the prisoners throughout the day are shown in the Appendix to the Governor's annexed Report, page 271. Their labour has chiefly consisted in the usual work of labourers employed in dockyards and under the Engineer departments, a very small proportion of the whole number employed having been engaged in skilled labour, and those almost exclusively in works of repairs or alterations connected with the prison buildings. Coaling and balasting ships, loading, unloading, removing and stacking timber, cleaning guns and shot, and levelling ground, or other works on the ramparts or roads, have been the principal objects of their labour, as in previous years.

Industry and Earnings.

Industry, earnings and expenses.

The prisoners have shown by the amount of work that they have performed, and their willingness in performing it, a very creditable degree of industry and a general desire to obtain the character of being industrious.

In all instances in which the nature of their work has admitted of measurement, it has been measured carefully, and the result has been taken as affording a general fair criterion of the value of the miscellaneous work to which this test has not been applicable. The general result has been that out of a total average number of 1,002 prisoners confined in the prison, the average daily number of 870 effective for labour, have executed work in the year to the value of 31,638*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, being at the rate of 31*l.* 11*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per man in the year on the total number in the prison, or 36*l.* 7*s.* $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per man on the above number actually employed. The difference in these numbers (132) shows the total number of prisoners daily occupied at school, sick, under punishment, or otherwise not available for labour being rather more than one-eighth of the total number in the prison.

If from the above total amount of labour executed by effective men a deduction is made of the work performed by an average number of 99 prisoners engaged daily in baking, cooking, washing, repairing the shoes and clothing of the prisoners, and other ordinary work of the prison, the result shows that 771 prisoners employed daily at out-of-door labour, have executed work to the value of 28,970*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, being at the rate of 37*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per man of that number throughout the year.

Expenses.

Expenses. The total expenditure of the prison, as given in Appendix page 272, has been 32,406*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, which is reduced by sundry receipts to 31,948*l.* 9*s.* 7¼*d.*

General Remarks.

General remarks. This being the first complete year during which the system of discharging convicts on licence has been adopted, 264 prisoners were thus discharged from Portsmouth Prison; 51 had been discharged on the same conditions between the month of September (when the new Act of Parliament authorizing this mode of discharging convicts came into operation) and the end of the year 1853, making altogether 315 discharged on licence from the commencement of the period of the Act. Up to the end of the year to which this Report refers, only one of this number had been returned with licence revoked, and satisfactory accounts have been received, directly and indirectly, of the conduct and prospects of many of the discharged prisoners. The result so far has given good reason to hope, that if the discharged convicts receive fair encouragement from the public in the way of regular employment, the great majority of them will be saved from falling back into the evil courses by which they were degraded to the position of convicts. The whole success of the system of licences appears to depend on the means of honest employment being accessible to the prisoners after their discharge. This will apply equally to the successful result in this country of discharging prisoners at the termination of their penal servitude instead of transporting them to the colonies; and it appears a fair subject for consideration whether, in the case of the latter prisoners, it would not have a salutary effect to pass them, towards the completion of their sentences, through a certain probation on license, during which, living still in some degree under the control of the Secretary of State, they would be constrained in general to good conduct; and thus, if well conducted, enter on their state of entire freedom with something better than merely a good character for conduct and industry in the prison from which they have been discharged.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Colonel, R. E.,
Chairman.
I. S. Whitty,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
January 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

Governor's Report.

MY charge of this prison having commenced in December of last year, the report I have now the honour of presenting is mainly derived from a memorandum left by my predecessor, Captain Gambier.

Conduct of the Officers.—The conduct of the officers has in general been very satisfactory. Whenever the public service has required their remaining at their duties beyond the ordinary working hours they have cheerfully done so. The gratuity or working pay granted them for exertion on the public works is highly prized, and most fairly earned.

Treatment and Conduct of the Prisoners.—Good order has been at all times maintained without too great severity of discipline. Every convict has had the daily opportunity of conferring with the governor, chaplain, or other superior officer of the prison. Their behaviour has upon the whole been good, and the necessity for severe punishment has been very rare.

Industry of the Prisoners.—The heads of departments under whom the convicts have been employed bear ready testimony to the industry they evince on the works. A weekly record of industry is kept, which shews highly favourable results.

Description of Labour.—The labour is applied under three heads, viz.:—Admiralty, Ordnance, and Prison. The first comprises the ordinary labour of the Dockyard, Haslar Hospital, and Royal Clarence Yard; consisting in discharging colliers, and coaling vessels of war; landing and stacking timber; embarking and disembarking stores; improving the premises of the Haslar Hospital, &c. The second, in cleaning guns and shot, levelling and repairing roads, ramparts, and other ground, transporting material from place to place, &c. The third in the ordinary duties of the prison, as

Governor's Report.

cooks, bakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c.; and has also comprised the completion of some of the buildings and premises belonging to it. See Appendix, Return No. 2.

Value of Convict Labour—See Return No. 2, appended. I think it right here to extract the following passage from the last Annual Report of this prison, which is equally applicable to the present, and which deserves the earnest attention of the Directors.

"The only case in which the value of work not measurable will not actually give a fair return, is when the convicts are put in carts to draw like horses. The convicts whose labour has been thus misapplied, have all been previously on measured work, and proved themselves able and willing to produce a good return."

Escapes.—There have been three attempts, but without success.

Abuses.—I am aware of none.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. Rose, *Governor.*

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Removal of Convicts to and from the above Establishments, between the 1st January 1854 and 31st December 1854.

On the 1st January 1854—							
The number of Convicts in Portsmouth Prison					924		
Received during the Year from—							
Convict Prisons	Millbank			246			
	Parkhurst			10			
	Pentonville			145			
	Portland			4			
	Dorchester			38			
					443		
Convict Hulks	"Warrior"			11			
	"Stirling Castle"			4			
	"Defence"			12			
					27		
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government	Wakefield			57			
	Leeds			16			
					74		
Metropolitan Police (Licence revoked)				1			
					1		
Total					1,469		
Disposed of during the year, by—							
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank					4	
	Pentonville					6	
	Portland					2	
	Dartmoor					50	
							62
Transfers to Convict Hulks	"Stirling Castle"					50	
							50
Embarkations	Western Australia					24	
	Gibraltar					41	
							65
Pardons	Discharged on Licence					264	
							264
Escapes							"
Deaths							6
Numbers remaining 31st December 1854							1,022
Total							1,469

No. 2.

Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value of Work performed by the Convicts from Portsmouth Prison, in the year ending 31st December 1854.

No. of Men.	Work Performed.	Price of Work.	Value.	Average value per man per day.
	ADMIRALTY.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	*s. d.*
	1. Dockyard.	Per load.				
18,409	Timber:—					
	330,645 Cubic feet removed - - 500 yards.	0 9	247 19 9			
	83,761 „ - - - 600 „	0 10	69 15 10			
	82,506 „ - - - 700 „	0 11	75 12 6			
	218,759 „ - - - 800 „	1 0	218 15 0			
	29,734 „ - - - 900 „	1 1	32 4 7			
	23,281 „ - - - 1,000 „	1 2	27 3 8			
	556 „ - - - 1,100 „	1 3	0 13 9			
	5,135 „ - - - 1,200 „	1 4	6 17 4			
	48,365 „ - from pits 500 „	1 2	56 8 2			
	49,445 „ - „ 600 „	1 3	61 16 3			
	41,776 „ - „ 1,000 „	1 7	66 3 8			
	5,302 „ - „ 1,200 „	1 9	9 5 6			
	29,224 „ - carried 500 „	1 6	43 16 0			
	187,222 „ - stowed under - 4 tiers.	0 11	171 12 0			
	61,650 „ - - - „ „	1 1	66 15 9			
	42,543 „ - - - „ „	1 2	49 12 10			
	34,249 „ - - - „ „	1 5	48 10 5			
	11,266 „ - - - „ „	1 7	17 16 3			
	303,512 „ - unstowed - - - -	0 8	202 6 8			
	5,162 „ - unstowed and restowed - -	1 4	6 17 4			
	379,018 „ - canted - - - -	0 6	189 10 0			
	10,962 „ - „ for survey - - -	0 8	7 6 0			
	22,300 „ - landed with crane - - -	0 8	14 17 4			

		Plank:—Removed and stowed					
		73,621 superficial feet, Oak - -	4 inch.	Per 100 ft. 0 11	33 14 8		
		20,056 „ „ - -	3½ „	0 10	8 7 6		
		72,550 „ „ - -	3 „	0 9	27 4 6		
		37,063 „ „ - -	2½ „	0 8	12 7 4		
		41,120 „ „ - -	2 „	0 7	11 19 9		
		54,222 „ „ - -	1½ „	0 6	13 11 0		
		55,630 „ Fir - -	4 „	0 10	23 3 4		
		20,335 „ „ - -	3½ „	0 9	7 12 3		
		297,627 „ „ - -	3 „	0 8	99 4 0		
		47,034 „ „ - -	2½ „	0 7	13 14 2		
		81,993 „ „ - -	2 „	0 6	20 10 0		
		186,820 „ „	1½ „	0 4	31 2 8		
		40,707 „ „ unstowed or restowed	4 „	0 8	13 11 4		
		7,845 „ „ „ -	3½ „	0 7	2 5 6		
		58,692 „ „ „ -	3 „	0 6	14 13 6		
		33,801 „ „ „ -	2½ „	0 5	7 0 10		
		48,436 „ „ „ -	2 „	0 4	8 1 4		
		40,358 „ „ „ -	1½ „	0 3	5 1 0		
		Slabs :—		Each.			
		2,664 fathoms, stacked - - - - -		0 10	111 0 0		
		1,149 waggons unloaded - - - - -		0 2	9 11 6		
18,409		Total Timber - - - -				2,165 12 9	2 4¼
	17,820½	Coaling:—		Per ton.			
		In "Malabar" Coal Ship					
		5,479 tons coal, received and stowed - - -		1 0	273 19 0		
		2,626½ „ issued to steamers - - - -		0 9	98 9 10½		
		5,287 „ filled in bags - - - -		1 0	264 7 0		
		In "Maidstone" and "Pitt" Coal Ships					
		4,482½ tons coal, received and stowed - - -		1 4	298 16 8		
		7,460 „ issued to steamers - - - -		1 2	435 3 4		
		5,509 „ filled in bags - - - -		1 4	367 5 4		
		Carried forward - - - - -					

No. 2.—Continued.

Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Men.		Work performed.	Price of Work.	Value.			Average value per man per day.
18,409		Brought forward	s. d. Per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.
		On shore:					
		18,260 tons, coal received and stowed	1 0	913 0 0			
		391 „ patent fuel „	1 2½	23 12 5½			
		790½ „ coal landed and carried	0 8	26 7 0			
		827 „ „ landed	0 7	24 2 5			
		54 „ patent fuel	0 8½	1 18 3			
		6,491½ „ coal issued to steamers	1 2	378 13 4			
17,820½		Total Coaling			3,105 14 9		3 5¾
	2,187	Ballasting :—					
		3,694½ tons, removed and stowed	1 0	184 14 6			
		1,595½ „ hoisted from hold of ship of the line	1 2	93 1 5			
		573 „ „ frigate	1 2	33 8 6			
		580 „ „ lighter	1 0	29 0 0			
		100 „ lowered into hold of frigate	0 11	4 11 8			
		30 „ „ sloop	0 10	1 5 0			
		407 „ „ lighter	0 7	11 17 5			
2,187		Total Ballasting			357 18 6		3 3¼
38,416½		Total measured work, Dock-yard			5,629 6 0		2 11
		Sundry unmeasured work charged at estimated average prices :—					
	13,711½	Removing timber for survey	2 4	1599 13 6			
	10,470½	Removing and stowing boats and masts	2 6	1308 16 3			
	11,441½	Removing and stowing chain cable	2 4	1334 16 10			
	7,577	Assisting shipwrights	2 4	883 19 8			
	27,102½	Removing and carting sundries	2 4	3161 19 2			

		1,140	Breaking up the "York" hulk	5	0	285 0 0			
		60,566	Sundry work not classified, as stowing old timber, collecting and stowing old iron, screening coal, cleaning out docks, sweeping dock-yards, &c.	2	4	7,066 0 8			
	132,009		Total unmeasured				15,640 6 1		2 4¾
	170,425½		Total Dock-yard				21,269 12 1		2 6 nearly.
			2. Clarence Yard.						
		5,111	Cleaning, painting, whitewashing, and stowing tanks	2	4	596 5 8			
		8,868	Sundry work	2	4	1034 12 0			
	13,979						1,630 17 8		2 4
			3. Haslar Hospital.						
		4,051½	Sundry work, as making roads, levelling ground, carting shingle, &c.	2	0	405 3 0			
	4,051½						405 3 0		2 0
188,456			Total Admiralty					23,305 12 9	2 5½
			ORDNANCE.						
			1. Gun Wharf.						
	10,135½		Sundry work, as shipping and unshipping stores, removing, scraping, and painting carriages, guns, shot and shell, &c.	2	4		1,182 9 6		2 4
			2. Royal Engineers.						
			1. Portsmouth side.						
	10,577		Various work, as repairing ramparts, excavating for magazines, shipping soldiers' huts for the Crimea, carting shingle, &c.	1	6		793 5 6		1 6
			Carried forward						

No. 2.—Continued.

Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Men.			Work performed.	Price of Work.	Value.			Average value per man per day.
				s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	- -	- - -	- - -		
			2. Gosport side.	per day				
		6,668	Rebuilding blockhouse battery, repairing Haslar Breakwater, &c.	3 0	1,000 4 0			
		8,204	Various work, as repairing roads and ramparts, cleaning out moats, carting sundries, &c. - - - -	2 4	957 2 8			
	14,872					1,957 6 8		2 7½
			3. Southsea Esplanade.					
	2,711½	- -	Work executed for the Southsea Esplanade Committee of the Town Council, on the part of the Ordnance - - -	2 0	- - - -	271 3 0		2 2½
38,296							4,204 4 8	
226,752			Total Public Departments - -	- -	- - - -	- - - -	27,509 17 5	2 5 nearly.
			PRISON.					
			1. Measured Work.					nearly
		2,468	Carpenters - - - - - - - -	- -	314 17 7			2 6½
		2,745	Blacksmiths - - - - - - - -	- -	376 19 7			2 9
		4,448	Shoemakers - - - - - - - -	- -	446 16 11			2 0
		5,797½	Tailors - - - - - - - -	- -	681 12 5			2 4¼
		587½	Bookbinders - - - - - - -	- -	50 12 1			1 8¾
	16,046					1,870 18 7		2 4
			2. Unmeasured.					
		499	Bricklayers - - - - - - - -	3 0	74 17 0			
		2,412½	Labourers - - - - - - - -	2 4	281 9 2			
		981	Painters - - - - - - - -	2 6	122 12 6			

		2,128	Boatmen	2 0	212 16 0		2 6
		355	Mat-makers	1 6	26 12 6		2 0
		5,782½	Washers	1 6	433 13 9		1 6
		3,164	Cooks	1 6	237 6 0		1 6
		2,159	Bakers	1 6	161 18 6		1 6
		5,949	Cleaners	1 6	446 3 6		1 6
		3,464½	Pumpers	1 6	259 16 9		1 6
	26,894½						
42,940½			Total Prison	—	—	2,257 5 8	1 8
						4,128 4 3	1 11 nearly.
269,692½			Total Effectives	—	—	31,638 1 8	2 4 nearly.
			NON EFFECTIVES.				
		11,535	Sick	—	—		
		25,847	School	—	—		
		3,346	Separate for Punishment, &c.	—	—		
		139½	Time lost	—	—		
40,867½							
310,560			GENERAL TOTAL	—	—	31,638 1 8	2 0½ nearly.

No. 3.

Abstract of previous Return, showing General Averages.

No. of days of 10 hours each.	No. of Men, or actual days' work.		Nature of Work.			Value.			Average value per man per day.		Value per man per day of 10 hours.	
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
				Measured Work :											
		18,409	Admiralty - -	Dock Yard	Timber - - - - -	2,165	12	9				2	4¼	2	6½
		17.820½			Coal - - - - -	3,105	14	9				3	5¾	3	9¼
		2,187			Ballast - - - - -	357	18	6				3	3¼	3	6¼
35,535½	38,416½								5,629	6	0	2	11	3	2
		132,009		Unmeasured Work :											
		13,979			Dock Yard - - - -	15,640	6	1							
		4,051½			Clarence Yard - - -	1,630	17	8							
					Haslar Hospital - -	405	3	0							
138,785½	150,039½								17,676	6	9	2	4¼	2	6½
174,321	188,456								23,305	12	9	2	5½	2	8
				Civil Branch :											
		10,135½	Ordnance - - -		Gun Wharf - - - -	1,182	9	6							
				Royal Engineers :											
		10,557			Portsmouth - - - -	793	5	6							
		14,872			Gosport - - - -	1,957	6	8							
		2,711½			Southsea - - - -	271	3	0							
35,424	38,296								4,204	4	8	2	2½	2	4½
209,745	226,752								27,509	17	5	2	5	2	7¼

		16,046	Prison	Measured Work: Prison Trades	1,870 18 7		2 4	2 6¼
39,720½	42,940½	26,894½		Unmeasured Work: Prison Duty	2,257 5 8	4,128 4 3	1 11	2 1
249,465½	269,692½					31,638 1 8	2 4	2 6¼
37,802½	40,867½		Non-Effective	Sick, School, under Punishment, &c.				
287,268	310,560			Total		£31,638 1 8	2 0½	2 2¼

Number of Working Days in the Year			310
Average Number of Working Hours per Day			9¼
Average Number of Men in Prison (Working Days)			1,002
Average Number Effective for Labour			870
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average Value per Man per Annum (Effectives)	36	7	3¾
Average Value per Man per Annum (including Non-Effectives)	31	11	5¾
Average Cost per Man per Annum			
Average Daily Value of Work	102	1	2
Average Value per Man per Day (Effectives)	0	2	4
Average Value per Man per Day (including Non-Effectives)	0	2	0½

No. 4.

Governor's Report.

RETURN of the Disposal of CONVICT LABOUR, showing the Average Daily Number employed for each Public Department and at different kinds of Prison Work, the Number non-effective, and the proportion per cent. of each upon the whole Average Number in the Prison throughout the Year 1854.

Department.	Daily average number employed.	Proportion per cent. on whole Number in Prison.			
ADMIRALTY:					
Dockyard	550	54·890	60·679		
Royal Clarence Yard	45	4·491			
Haslar Hospital	13	1·298			
ORDNANCE:				73,054	
Gun Wharf	33	3·294			
Royal Engineers, Portsmouth	34	3·393	12·375		
Royal Engineers, Gosport	48	4·790			
„ Southsea	9	·898			
PRISON (effective):—					86·926
Carpenters	8	·798			
Blacksmiths	9	·898			
Shoemakers	14	1·397			
Tailors	19	1·897			
Bookbinders	2	·199			
Bricklayers	2	·199			
Labourers	8	·798			
Painters	3	·299	13·872	13·872	
Boatmen	7	·699			
Matmakers	1	·100			
Washers	19	1·897			
Cooks	10	·998			
Bakers	7	·699			
Cleaners	19	1·896			
Pumpers	11	1·098			
PRISON (non-effective):—					
Detained in separate confinement under punishment or otherwise	11	1·098	13·074	13·074	13·074
School	83	8·283			
Sick	37	3·693			
	1,002	100·	100·	100·	100·

GENERAL ABSTRACT of CONVICT LABOUR. Year 1854.

Department.	Value of Work performed.	Total No. of Prisoners employed.	Average daily Number.	Proportion per cent. on whole No. in Prison.	Average daily Value per Man.	Average Value per Day of 10 Hours.
	£ s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
ADMIRALTY	27,510 1 5½	188,456	608	60·679	2 11	3 2
ORDNANCE	5,584 16 8	38,296	124	12·375	2 11	3 2
PRISON (effective)	4,327 8 7½	42,940½	139	13·872	2 0¼	2 2¼
„ (non-effective)	- - -	40,867½	131	13·074	—	—
Total £	37,422 6 6	310,560	1,002	100·	2 4¾	2 7¼

No. 5.

Governor's Report.

DISTRIBUTION of TIME, distinguishing the longest and shortest days.

——	Longest Day.			Shortest Day.		
	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, clean cells and wards -	5 0 to	5 45 =	0 45	5 45 to	6 30 =	0 45
Breakfast (officers and prisoners)	5 45 „	6 25 =	0 40	6 30 „	7 15 =	0 45
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and removing to and from) -	6 25 „	6 50 =	0 25	7 15 „	7 45 =	0 30
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work).	6 50 „	12 0 =	5 10	7 45 „	12 0 =	4 15
	P.M			P.M.		
Dinner (officers and prisoners), making up hammocks -	12 0 „	1 0 =	1 0	12 0 „	1 5 =	1 5
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work) -	1 0 „	6 0 =	5 0	1 5 „	4 0 =	2 55
Supper (officers and prisoners) -	6 0 „	6 30 =	0 30	4 50 „	6 0 =	1 10
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.)	6 30 „	7 0 =	0 30	4 15 „	4 50 =	0 35
Cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, &c., and reading in cells.	7 0 „	8 0 =	1 0	4 0 „ 6 0 „	4 15 = 7 30 =	0 15 1 30
Total - -	- - -		15 0			13 45

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

	Longest Day.	Shortest Day.
	H. M.	H. M.
Hours of labour -	10 10	7 10
Meal hours - -	2 10	3 0
Prayers - - - -	0 55	1 5
In door occupation - -	1 45	2 30
Total -	15 0	13 45

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of PORTSMOUTH PRISON for the Year ended 31 March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,665	1	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	5,438	10	0
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	453	15	11
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,465	11	0
Uniforms for officers and servants	417	18	4
Victualling prisoners	11,721	17	0
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,449	13	1½
Bedding for prisoners	78	16	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	213	1	11
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	133	5	6
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,227	2	7½
Gratuities to convicts	2,736	16	4
Furniture and fittings	278	11	5
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	32	12	7
Fuel and light	755	17	4
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	326	2	2½
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	344	11	8
Brushes, brooms, and mops	47	14	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	8	6	2
Various small disbursements	355	14	1
Rent, rates, and taxes	255	13	4
Total	32,406	12	4½
Deduct amount of sundry receipts	458	2	9¼
Net expenditure	£ 31,948	9	7¼

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
13th February, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

IN laying before you my annual Report of the moral and religious state of the prisoners in the Portsmouth Convict establishment, I am not aware that I have anything to bring to your notice, really claiming your attention, either on the score of novelty or importance. Chaplain's Report.

If I cannot point out any improvement in the working of the system of school arrangements, it is because they partake of a stationary character, and show forth every year identical results. The same anxiety is exhibited by the majority of the prisoners to make a good and profitable use of the very little time allowed them for study and self-improvement on public works. I am perfectly aware that, whilst the scant measure of schooling is much to be regretted, it is unavoidable and necessary. It has, however, struck me, that if nothing can be done to increase the hours of study, the same end might be accomplished by the addition of another schoolmaster. The benefit would be principally felt by the men of the third class, in which from the greater ignorance of the scholars, the master's time is of necessity expended, at a loss, in individual teaching; so that we have least improvement where most is wanted.

Very few reports of misconduct have been made. The constant attendance latterly of two warders has been of great service, and has tended very materially to improve the discipline of the school. The diligence and attention of the Scripture reader and schoolmasters continue to give me unqualified satisfaction. The former devotes to the teaching of the classes in school the time he can spare from his other duties.

The general conduct of the men has been, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging; more especially the latter in some very bad cases, where I had begun to despair of ever seeing a change take place.

The Infirmary was opened in May for the reception of patients. More duty, in consequence, was imposed upon the chaplain and Scripture reader. They hope, however, that their ministrations in this portion of the Lord's vineyard have not been unattended with a blessing. Prayers, morning and evening, and visiting from bed to

Chaplain's Report.

bed, form the daily routine of duty. The patients are well supplied with books, both devotional and instructive; and to many the time of sickness has been sanctified to much good.

Of the six deaths recorded, two only took place in the Infirmary.

A twelvemonth's experience has enabled me to form some opinion of the working of the licence system, and to decide from the returns which I lay before you, that it has answered better than was expected. It has been assailed by much prejudice, and in some instances by unseemly opposition; but the unfortunate cases upon which so much stress has been laid have been exceptions to the general reports that have reached us: no one can deny that the latter are highly satisfactory.

The annexed Table gives a view of the success I have met with in my inquiries into the circumstances and conduct of men who have been discharged on licence. These inquiries have been made, where it was possible, through the minister of the parish; and where that channel was closed, through relatives or friends.

The reserving of a portion of a prisoner's earnings, to be paid three months after his discharge, on forwarding an attested certificate of good conduct, has operated beneficially; and I am induced to think that it would be well to adopt the principle of the reserve in all cases, whatever the amount.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

GEO. WM. LIVESAY, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

Returns of 264 Prisoners Licensed in 1854.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. H. - 16 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. M'F. states — "He is working for himself. I do not hear him charged with anything worse than profane swearing, and dislike to the restraints of a well-conducted family."
J. A. - - 1 Feb. 1854. No reference given.	4 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. A. H. states that—"J. A. has had regular employment since his return to C. He is now married and has become a member of the church and is doing well."
W. D. - - 8 Feb. 1854. No reference given.	None at present-	A circular of inquiry sent to a friend of the late prisoner on the 25th of November, 1854, but no reply has been received yet.
J. T. - - - 25 Jan. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	A circular of inquiry sent to a brother on the 25th November, 1854, but no reply has been made to it.
W. B. - - 4 Feb. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	8 Feb. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. F. B. states — "W. B. is in full employment and conducting himself remarkably well."
H. M'N. - - 28 Jan. 1854. No reference given.	20 Dec. 1854 - From a friend.	Nothing known about him, except that he was seen at the October market for cattle at Falkirk.
T. A. - - 24 Jan. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No reply received to circular of inquiry, sent 25th November, 1854.
J. M. - - 25 Jan. 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Two circulars of inquiry returned : "Not found."
T. M. - - 24 Jan. 1854. No answer from the reference given.	1 Dec. 1854 - Aunt.	Mrs. D. states—"He left Brighton to go to a situation soon after he came here, and I have not heard anything of him since ; if I should I will let you know."
J. S. - - - 25 Jan. 1854. No answer from the reference given.	2 Feb. 1854 - Mother.	"J. S. had arrived home. Glad to find he had left a good character behind him ; and he sends word that he will strive to give satisfaction. Was going to work after he had seen his friends." No answer to circular of inquiry.
W. P. - - 26 Jan. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	9 Dec. 1854 - From the man himself.	"I have had constant employment since I came home, and I crave your sympathy to get me a free pardon."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
H. H. - - - 28 Feb. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No reply received to circular of inquiry, sent 24th November, 1854.
S. L. - - - 6 March 1854. No reference given.	26 Dec. 1854 - Daughter.	"Work has been very dull, but he has had a good bit of employment."
F. D. - 10 March 1854. No reference given.	5 Dec. 1854 - Mother.	"F. D. is doing very well, is now on board one of Her Majesty's ships in the Black Sea."
J. M°K. - - 25 Feb. 1854. No reference given.	1 Dec. 1854 - A friend.	"He has left me to go into the East India Company's service."
F. F. - - - 7 March 1854. No reference given.	30 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	Is in full employment at Toddington.
G. R. - - 10 March 1854. No reference given.	5 Dec. 1854 - Wife.	"My husband is working for the same master that promised him employment, and for whom he was working before his imprisonment. I am happy to say that I never lived so happy in all my life as I do at present.
R. C. - - 3 March 1854. No reference given.	29 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"He is everything I can desire; is still in the same employment he first took; has had his wages raised twice. I assure you my heart rejoices, and it is with feelings of gratitude I subscribe myself," &c. &c.
G. P. - - 3 March 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
C. L. - - - 25 Feb. 1854. No reference given.	5 Dec. - - Sister.	"He came to see me about four months ago, then he was wardroom steward of the Boscawen and was doing well." The last account we had of this man was that he had absconded from the ship with all the mess money in his possession; this is another proof of how little reliance we can put upon the information received from friends or relatives.
M. R. - - 7 March 1854. No reference given.	12 April 1854. - The man himself 29 Nov. 1854. - Father.	Letter to the Deputy Governor, saying he has constant work, and that his father and mother are happy. "He has been a good lad to me, he has always attended the house of God on Sundays, and other days; he has been honest in every way, and works hard.
W. E. - - 9 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	15 Dec 1854. - Mother.	Her son had been very ill, and not able to procure constant employment; has conducted himself very steadily and would be glad to get employment.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.	Chaplain's Report.
T. S. - - - 15 March 1854 No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.	
J. M^c I. - - - 18 March 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Circular of inquiry returned: "Not found."	
C. M. - - 25 March 1854. No reference given.	14 Dec. 1854 - Mother.	"My son is still in the same situation he went to on his arrival in London."	
R. A. - - - 14 March 1854. No reference given.	28 Nov. 1854 - Aunt.	"R. A. is now in employment, and appears to conduct himself in a very steady, sober way."	
R. C. - - 17 March 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.	
A. H. - - 16 March 1854. No reference given.	22 May 1854 - The man himself. 9 Dec. 1854. A friend.	Letter to the Deputy Governor: — Settled in Finchley with plenty of employment. "I can give you no information concerning A. H., I have seen him but once."	
R. D. - - - 24 March 1854. No reference given.	28 Oct. 1854 -	Met him in Jersey in May 1854. He was working at his trade, but the place was much too hot for him; he was on the point of leaving for Guernsey with the intention of proceeding to England, if unsuccessful there. A letter from the Chaplain of Bath gaol informs me he was committed for 14 days, having smashed a street lamp in great distress. Query: What is to become of him, when he comes out of gaol. 1st Dec. 1854. From Rev. W. C. O., Chaplain of Bath Gaol — "He was discharged on the 8th of November; I wished him to call on me, as I intended to have recommended him to the Colonial Training School, in Great Smith Street, Westminster. During his confinement he behaved well. He appeared broken-hearted and dispirited with his lot. I believe he would have given anything to get back to Portsmouth prison again.' 5th December. From father—"His son was on board a collier trading to Newcastle, and is doing well."	
T. H. - - - 21 August 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry; except that he joined the "Harrier" in Portsmouth harbour, but ran from her almost immediately afterwards.	
W. S. - - 23 March 1854. No reference given.	22 March 1854 -	Letter to the Deputy Governor, announcing his safe arrival, and having got work. With thanks for past kindness. No subsequent information, the circular of inquiry being returned: "Not found."	

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
T. W. - - 24 March 1854. No reference given.	None - - Friends' address not known.	None.
S. B. - - - 22 March 1854. No reference given.	28 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	"I have good employment and am doing well, and I hope soon to redeem my last character of honest industry."
H. M. - - 27 March 1854. No reference given.	21 June 1854 - Parents.	Letter to the Governor, stating that H. M. is well, steady, and in constant employment under Mr. P., and finds good conduct the best. "Sends his duty to all here." From Mr. W., butcher, father of another convict. "H. M. is getting an honest living, &c."
W. T. - - - 21 March 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
D. M'C. - - 21 March 1854. No reference given.	None at present	No answer to circular of inquiry.
W. D. - - 28 March 1854. No reference given.	8 Dec. 1854 - Mother.	"W. D. has entered into the Navy, on board the 'Nile,' in the Black Sea, and is doing well."
R. G. - - - 22 May 1854. No reference given.	28 Nov. 1854 -	Circular of inquiry returned: "Not found;" but in a letter from a licensed prisoner I find it stated that R. G. had enlisted.
T. L. - - - 23 May 1854. No reference given.	29 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am with my father and mother, and working at my trade. I am getting an honest living."
H. L. - - 3 May 1854. No reference given.	23 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am with my friends, getting an honest living, and have been ever since I left your establishment. I thank you and the members of that establishment for the instruction I received there."
E. P. - - 25 April 1854. No reference given.	14 June 1854 -	Letter from E. P. to the Governor—"I am employed as a painter at 20*s.* a-week, and very comfortably living with mother at 13, Upper J—— st., C—— T——. Thanks God for having brought him through all his troubles, and for still sustaining him."
	24 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"Joined his brother as painter, who, on work becoming scarce, discharged him. I have not seen him for six months."
E. B. - - 2 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
G. M. - - - 28 April 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. M. - - - 29 April 1854. No reference given.	23 May 1854 - The man himself.	Letter to the Deputy Governor—"Have been very ill: commenced work this day." Welcomed by his friends. No answer to circular of inquiry.
P. B. - - - 28 April 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Circular of inquiry returned: "Not found."
W. M. - - 27 April 1854. No reference given.	None at present except the above.	Letter to the Deputy Governor announcing his arrival home. No answer to circular of inquiry.
R. W. - - 2 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. E. - - - 5 May 1854. No reference given.	29 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"J. E. has constant employment at an extensive engine manufactory in Newcastle; is very steady and attentive to his duties, and conducting himself in the most satisfactory manner.
T. S. - - - 4 July 1854. No reference given.	1 Dec. 1854 - A friend.	"J. S. lived with me up to last September, and worked regularly, and kept the best of hours. I have not heard anything of him since he left me."
T. H. - - - 17 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	24 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. G. B. B., informing me that "T. H. had been found guilty of a theft, and would be immediately sent back to this prison, which took place this very day. Mr. B. had performed his part and given work; but the prisoner could not be prevailed upon to work more than three hours a-day, as HE alleges, from *physical* incapacity."
T. M^{c} I. - - 5 July 1854.	16 Oct. 1854 -	Letter to the Governor about balance paper; nothing about his employment, &c.
	30 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	"His father is dead," hence his delay in writing an answer to circular of inquiry. "I am in full work, much happier than I was, living with brother and sister.
	4 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper, with Minister's certificate.
T. W. - - 4 May 1854. No reference given.	25 Nov. 1854 - Father.	His son, T. W., was "out of employment, and had left Nottingham a short time before the inquiry was made, and nothing had been heard of him since."
H. A. - - 4 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. T. - - 25 April 1854. No reference given.	28 April 1854 - The man himself.	Letter to the Deputy Governor, announcing his arrival at home, and full determination to pursue a right course. No answer to circular of inquiry.
S. N. - - 4 May 1854. No reference given.	Mother - -	Her son "S. N. is on board the 'Colombo,' belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company."
J. H. - - 1 May 1854. No reference given.	29 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"Is under Mr. W., the clerk of St. John's Church, a painter, and gives great satisfaction. The father regrets he cannot remove from Manchester, as his son is thrown amongst his old associates in working hours."
K. S. - - 29 April 1854. No reference given.	4 Jan. 1855 - The man himself.	"I am following my trade, respected by my employers, and loved by my parents.
W. C. - - 3 May 1854. No reference given.	28 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am living with my former master, Col De H., as gardener, at 12*s.* a-week, house-rent and fuel free, and am getting on much better than I could have expected. I have not been out of work a day since I left the prison."
R. H. - - 26 April 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
H. H. - - 6 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. E. - - 5 May 1854. No reference given.	6 Dec. 1854 - Niece.	"J. E. is in possession of a horse and cart, and is a dealer in marine stores; he is doing exceedingly well. I am happy to state that I think my uncle quite reformed."
J. R. - - 1 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	Friends' addresses not known.
T. W. - - 3 May 1854. No reference given.	23 Nov. 1854 - Mother.	"Gone to Sydney, 30th September 1854, where he has a brother settled."
J. F. - - 6 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	Circular of inquiry returned: "Not found." No answer to second sent.
N M. - - 2 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. H. B. - - 16 June 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
R. G. - - 16 June 1854. No reference given.	21 Nov. 1854 - Sister.	"My brother has been now some time in a mercantile house, and doing well." She regrets the manner in which information is sought, as having a tendency to place in jeopardy her brother's excellent prospects and welfare.
W. B. S. - - 17 June 1854. No reference given.	8 Dec. 1854 - Brother.	"He left England for Canada immediately on his release, where he obtained employment as clerk on a railway, with a fair prospect of advancement."
J. D. - - 17 June 1854. No reference given.	29 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"He is endeavouring to get his living in honesty, but is in poor health—disease of the chest."
R. T. - - 24 June 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. B. - - - 20 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	17 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. B. S. states that he has "no certain or satisfactory information to transmit, but hopes in a little time to send particulars."
A. M°P. - - 21 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	25 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. M. L. states, "A. M°P. returned to this parish about four months ago; he has wrought ever since faithfully at the employment which was procured for him, and gives evidence of a strong desire to redeem his character."
P. M°K. - - 19 June 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present -	First circular of inquiry returned: "Not found." Second not answered.
J. E. - - 28 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	18 July 1854 - The man himself. 14 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Letter to the Chaplain. "Arrived safe and went home; is now with his old master Mr. M." Rev. A. M°L. states—"J. E. is doing well; no longer in Mr. M.'s employment; is a scavenger. M. speaks well of him, both when he was with him and since he left him; he still continues honest, sober, steady, and industrious."
A. H. - - 19 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	14 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. C. B. states, that A. H. "is in full employment at Mr. N.'s at 28*s.* per week; is going to take the pledge with his master, with whom arrangements are being made for him to board. I will watch A. H. myself."
W. D. - - 19 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. A. R. states—"I have just seen Mr. R. (referee), by whom he is regularly employed, who tells me that D. is going on as satisfactorily as can be; he is in full work, and his master appears to have confidence in him."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. C. - - 19 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	13 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. S. states, that "J. C. joined Mr. J. and worked for him three weeks; he then went to America, and the most satisfactory accounts have been received of his conduct and successful industry."
W. M. - - 20 June 1854. No satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. C. - - 20 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
M. K. - - 12 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	6 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper, with good certificate, &c. attested by the Minister of the parish.
J. B. - - 11 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	21 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate from the Rev. H. E.
	23 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. W. B. states—"J. B. is at work in the parish; his prospects are not bad, if he continues to conduct himself well."
A. T. - - 12 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. C. - - 14 Sept. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	23 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"My son J. C. is now in the employ of Mr. M. of A——, Berks, and is now doing his best endeavour to redeem his character.
	13 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with good certificate from employer and the vicar of A——.
L. A. - - 13 Sept. 1854.	- - -	Re-committed, and received here on the 11th Dec. 1854. The licence revoked by the Secretary of State's order; no cause assigned. The prisoner returned with a foul disease.
A. W. - - 12 Sept. 1854.	- - -	
J. J. - - 13 Sept. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
A. W. - - 14 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	7 Nov 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. C. S. states, that "A. W. applied to Mr. F. (referee) for employment, but he had ceased to be busy, and could give him none; has been to Birmingham, but without success; is going to Woking to try for work on the railway. Mrs. F. gives him a good character; thinks he is thoughtful and reformed; is very steady. Her husband had given him some jobs."
	19 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from Mr. F., attested by the Minister of the parish.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. P. - - 15 Sept. 1854.	4 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"Wm. P. is going on well in his business of carpenter; he would like to have the balance of gratuity before the expiration of the three months."
T. H. - - - 15 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	7 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. B. states—"The young man seems to be going on satisfactorily; is now in the service of his old master, holding out a reasonable hope that he is endeavouring, by honest and willing industry, to redeem his character. I am glad to hear his attendance at church is regular.
D. M'M. - - 13 Sept. 1854. No satisfactory reference.	9 Dec. 1854 - Father.	"D. McM. has been doing well since he came home; he is working daily and keeping from indifferent company, which I am sure will be satisfactory to you as it is a pleasnre to me."
	24 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper with certificate from the Minister of C——.
W. F. - - - 16 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. R. G. states, "I am happy to be able to make a satisfactory report of Wm. F., who is steadily engaged in farm work, though not at Mrs. B.'s, who promised him employment."
	13 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate of good conduct.
S. H. - - 16 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	19 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate from the Rev. J. S.
C. C. - - - 16 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	4 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. B. B. states, that "C. C. did not stop more than three or four days with Mr. G. (referee). Mr. G. says C. C. is gone to live with his father, if so, it is not much to be regretted." No Balance.
	8 Dec. 1854 - Father.	"His son has obtained employment in the same firm the father works in; is very attentive and steady, and he is also industrious; he keeps away from all his former associates."
J. S. - - - 20 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry. No Balance.
G. D. - - 18 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	13 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. H. M. W. states, that G. D. "is still in the employment of Mr. S. and an inmate of his house. A most satisfactory account is given of his good conduct hitherto, and Mr. S. believes that he will endeavour, by honest and willing industry, to redeem his character." No Balance.
H. M. - - 20 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	22 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish, and the referee.	"H. M. is now a stoker on board an Australian steam vessel. Mr. S. promises further information when he gets it." From the Rev. L. W. D. No Balance.
A. B. - - 18 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	18 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Balance paper, with certificate from the Rev. W. K., perpetual curate of ———, Bethnal Green. "Has been working for Mr. C. his referee. I have no reason to suppose he will fall back upon any dishonest means of living."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
C. K. - - - 18 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	"C. K. entered the service of Mr. J. K., on his coming home, and still continues in his employment, and gives satisfaction."
	18 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper initialed by the Rev. L. W. T. D.
J. C. - - - 20 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	21 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper with certificate of conduct, but no Minister's signature.
	27 Dec. - -	Minister's signature.
W. J. G. G. - 28 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	20 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with good certificate from Messrs. Piper, and the Clerk of Works at Chatham Convict Prison.
D. C. - - 28 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	8 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. J. T. states that "D. C.'s conduct is satisfactory to his employer Mr. C. I have visited him at his own room, and I think that he is endeavouring to support himself and his mother by honest industry; and that he will do all he can for the future to maintain a good character.
		No balance.
W. D. - - 19 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	18 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned. He is "working on his own account as an upholsterer. Certificate of conduct from Mr. N., his referee, attested by the Rev. H. H."
S. H. - - 19 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	13 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. S. states that "S. H. has been employed by P. C., in whose he now boards, though he has work elsewhere. Satisfactory accounts are given of his conduct and successful industry.
	21 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate of good conduct.
S. N. - - 27 Sept. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	24 Oct. 1854 - The man himself.	Letter to Mr. Godfrey, Schoolmaster—"Had not been able to get a situation—was watched by the police wherever he went—complains bitterly of this persecution—wants to go into the Navy.
	14 Nov. 1854 - Brother-in-law.	"Still out of employment, though willing to take anything."
J. C. - - - 14 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	9 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish, Rev. B. K.	"J. C. has not been to Mr. S. at all for work. Was sent down to Shields by his father, but had returned to London contrary to father's wish: he had determined to do nothing more for him."
	9 Feb. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from employer, endorsed by the Minister of the parish.
W. C. - - 27 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	14 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. C. R.—"Went to Mr. R's, but became dissatisfied and lazy; had returned to his old neighbourhood, whether to his old practices or not, is not known."
	4 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper sent with certificate from Rev. W. C. Satisfactory. His employer speaks highly of him.
J. N. - - - 28 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. D. L. states, "J. N. had called on Mr. W., who had promised him work two days after his liberation; has then gone to see his mother, living in Edmonton."

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. N.—*cont.* -	8 Dec. 1854 - from the above.	"J. N. had appeared, and accounted for his previous absence. He is now settled with the tradesman Mr. W. who promised to give him employment, and I think he will do well."
J. C. - - - 19 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. H. states that "J. C. is still in the situation to which he came; his conduct has been good ever since he arrived in Liverpool; he appears to have been benefited by the discipline he underwent while with you."
	14 Dec. 1854 -	"Balance paper with certificate from Rev. H."
J. P. - - - 27 Sept. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	15 Nov. 1854 - Father.	Mr. E. F. states that his son is "cook and steward on board the 'Pet of Bristol,' bound to St. Michael's, for fruit."
	28 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with statement as above certified by the Rev. B., St. Stephen's, Bristol.
G. J. - - - 16 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
	28 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate. Satisfactory.
J. C. - - - 16 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None. Friends' address not known.	A native of Holland, where he wished to go.
W. S. - - 17 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	11 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	"Working for Mr. J. ——, in Preston."
C. J. M. - - 17 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
G. B. - - 17 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
	20 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate signed by Mr. H., foreman of works, at Chatham.
H. W. - - 17 Oct. 1854. Declined to give a reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. B. - - - 17th Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	12 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of of the parish.	Rev. C. M.—"His father has taken him into his employment. I received a satisfactory account from his mother."
	17 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with satisfactory certificate signed by the Rev. C. M.
E. C. - - - 19 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from W. A. Esq., J. P. for Waterford.
W. S. - - 18 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	26 Dec. 1854 - A friend.	"Has been employed ever since he came home; his conduct is good, and he is doing his best."

Chaplain's Report

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. T. - - 18 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	11 Dec. 1854 - Grandmother.	"Is quite a reformed young man; is in the employ of Messrs. H. of Rye. I also beg you to accept my thanks, for he is a great comfort to me. I have always prayed to God to turn his heart, and He has heard me."
	17 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate signed by the Mayor of R.
A. T. - - 18 Oct. 1854. Declined to give a reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
	20 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate of good conduct, countersigned by a magistrate.
T. S. - - - 18 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. H. - - 18 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	"J. H. worked one day with Mr. R., and on his work being found fault with, left him; nothing had been heard of him since."
T. S. - - 18 Oct. 1854. Declined giving a reference.	3 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	Extract from a letter to a fellow prisoner:— "Yesterday I took a business; paid 10*l.* deposit, and am going to take possession on Monday next, where I trust, by perseverence and industry, to regain my former position," &c.
J. B. - - 19 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	12 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	"A respectable and responsible person, Mr. D. of Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, has given him work up to the time of my inquiries, and though he had not been quite punctual, he was still continued in his factory."
	20 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, satisfactory, but no
	27 Jan. 1855 -	Minister's signature; with certificate highly satisfactory.
J. L. - - 21 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. B. states that J. L. "Has been three weeks in Mr. W.'s employment; he conducts himself steadily and quietly, and none of his fellow workers ever seem to taunt him with his having been a gaol bird."
W. B. - - 19 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	10 Dec. 1854 - Father.	"Is not in regular employment, on account of the scarcity of work. He has conducted himself with great propriety, and seems anxious to redeem his character."
A. G. - - 19 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	19 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. — C. states, "A. G. who is living in my parish, has conducted himself since he came home in a most satisfactory manner; I cannot speak too highly of him. He is a clever and industrious workman, of sober habits, and I am happy to say, a constant attendant at church,"
	27 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper, with certificate from the Minister of the parish.
G. P. - - 20 Oct. 1854. Unsatisfactory reference.	28 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper, with application for the balance of gratuity from the Rev. W. W. F., Curate of H, Thame, Oxford, with good certificate.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
D. R. - - 20 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with proper certificates, signed by R. W., Esq., J. P., and Rev. N. J., Minister, &c.
G. W. - - 20 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None. Friends' address not known.	None.
J. H. - - 20 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	21 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	"J. H. had not claimed Mr. S.'s promise of employment, and no good accounts had been heard of him."
	1 Feb. 1855 -	"J. H. is going on more steadily than when he first left Portsmouth; on the whole his conduct has been far more satisfactory than that of many other convicts released on the same mistaken system."
J. C. - - - 21 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	15 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. S. states—"J. C. has been ill, but as soon as he is able to work, Mr. P. H. will employ him; he seems to be seriously impressed, and I hope he will do well, but the instances of moral reformation are rare."
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from Rev. S.
W. H. - - 21 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	9 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. R. P. H. states—"Wm. H. came home directly on receiving his licence, and went to his work at Mr. G.'s, where he has remained ever since. Mr. G. gives a good report of him."
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with Minister's signature.
W. M. - - 23 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No reply yet received to the circular of inquiry sent to the Minister of the parish 6th December 1852.
J. B. - - - 22 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	18 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. L. states, "His master speaks of him in the highest terms."
	24 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper with a most excellent certificate from the Rev. A. C.
A. S. - - 22 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. T. C. states, that "A. S. is conducting himself very well, and is in the employment of Mr. H., who expresses himself as in every way satisfied with him."
	25 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper with certificate of Mr. H., attested by the Rev. T. C.
T. W. - - 22 July 1854. No satisfactory reference.	26 Oct. 1854 - From the man himself.	Letter to Governor from T. W. "I am doing well, working for my old master whom I worked for four years before I left home; his name is Mr. W."
	14 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate from the employer, for whom he worked one month, but not countersigned.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
R. Y. - - 24 July 1854. No reference given.	19 Oct. 1854 - From the man himself.	Letter from R. Y. to Governer, applying for balance of gratuity, enclosing two certificates from employer and prosecutor: "Steady and good workman." Balance paper with certificate countersigned by the Rev. G. P., Curate of M.
G. M. - - 24 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	19 Oct. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	"I hereby certify that G. M. formerly a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol, and now a resident of this town, is known to me, and conducts himself honestly and industriously. He works with his father, who is a tinman." J. D., Vicar of M.
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with a certificate from Rev. J. D.
	14 Nov. 1854 -	Certificate from Mr. O., ironmonger, of M.; very satisfactory.
G. W. - - 24 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. A. C. H. M. states that, "G. W. went into Wales to a brother, a respectable man, who found him work, but at the latter end of October he left his lodgings, leaving behind him his clothes and balance papers, and no intelligence has been received of him since."
R. McK. - - 25 July 1854. No reference given.	None at present, except that he took his passage to America.	
E. S. - - 25 July 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	27 Oct. 1854 - Employer, &c.	Balance papers sent with a certificate from employer and Churchwarden of Hadleigh, Suffolk.
H. R. - - 26 July 1854, No reference given.	None at present.	No reply yet received to circular of inquiry sent to mother, 11th Nov. 1854.
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate of conduct from H. R. K., Justice of the Peace.
P. W. - - 26 July 1854. No answer from reference.	28 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate sent from the Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds.
J. C. - - 26 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	30 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. P. A. states that J. C. is at work in London; steady, and doing very well. Balance paper sent with certificate properly attested.
G. T. - - 27 July 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	16 Nov. 1854 - Sister.	Mrs. H. states—"G. T. has succeeded in getting work, and is going on as steady as I could wish."
	3 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate for good conduct from the Magistrate, that he is working for a highly respectable timber merchant. Information obtained through the police.
H. B. - - 27th July 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. B. - - - 27 July 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
G. T. - - - 28 July 1854. No reference given.	18 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper sent. Getting his livings a a licensed hawker. Statement attested by the Rev. T. D., minister of M—— T——.
A. C. - - - 28 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. H. C. B. states that A. C. is still in the same employment, and that his employer is perfectly satisfied with him, and considers him to be a very honest, sober, and respectable man; he speaks very warmly in his praise.
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with signature of Rev. B.
B. K. - - 31 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. W. B. states—"B. K. has been diligent and steady at his work since his return, and his master has thought so well of him as to employ him occasionally in his garden and about the house."
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with an excellent certificate from Messrs. E. & C., attested by a magistrate of Notts.
J. F. - - - 1 August 1854. Satisfactory reference.	24 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. M. K. states that "J. F. lives with Mr. G. H. who takes great interest in him and has procured employment for him. He seems to have profited much by his confinement. I have given him a little advice to avoid his former associates," &c.
	31 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from employer, attested by the Rev. J. M. K.
C. K. - - - 2 Aug. 1854. No answer from reference.	10 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, properly attested. In good employment as cabinet turner.
J. T. - - - 1 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	7 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. C. says—"J. T. is at work in the potteries under a slipper man; his mother expresses much pleasure at the regular and good behaviour of her son. He lives with his mother and gives her his wages, and she says is a great comfort to her."
	21 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper sent with certificate, countersigned by the Rev. J. C. of H——.
J. B. - - - 10 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	24 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. F. T. K. states that "J. B. has had no regular employment, and his conduct has not been very good."
	3 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper, with attestation. Mr. M., Justice of the Peace, states that J. B. is earning his livelihood by honest means.
E. B. - - - 4 Aug. 1854. Reference given, but no answer.	20 Nov. 1854 - Sister.	Mrs. D. states that "E. B. has been at work ever since he come home, and is doing very well."
	25 Nov. 1854 - The man himself	Letter to the Governor—"Has enlisted in the Royal Artillery, and is going to Woolwich."
	12 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper sent from Jersey, with certificate properly attested.
T. V. - - - 3 Aug. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	24 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from the Rev. H. B. B., Essex.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded,	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
M. W. - - 3 Aug. 1854. No reference given.	12 Oct. 1854 -	Reported by Mr. Sivyer, schoolmaster, as having been taken up for picking pockets in Fleet street. —See *Daily News*, 11th October, 1854. The Guildhall, City.
T. C. - - - 3 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	7 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. A. states that "Mr. R. (referee), finding him a superior person, obtained for him a situation as clerk, in Bond Street, where he is conducting himself much to the satisfaction of his employer."
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Certificate from Mr. R. on sending back the balance paper *not* backed by any other certificate, as required by the printed rules.
R. H. - - - 4 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. C. states—"R. H. is obtaining his livelihood as a hawker of glass and earthenware ; has not yet attended any place of worship, but he promises one of my lay agents that he will come to church next Sunday. He seems thankful that he has now some friend to advise with, and I am much obliged to you for giving me the opportunity and means of searching him out." R. H. was a communicant up to the time of his licence. Balance paper sent in with Minister's signature. (G. W. L.)
E. H. - - - 4 Aug. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	17 Nov. 1854 - Sister.	Mrs. U. states—"He has been a patient of Westminster Dispensary ever since he came home, under treatment for the same complaint as at Portsmouth ; he is at present very weak and unable to work. If there be any small gratuity due to him, under present circumstances, it would be most desirable."
		The above informed that, by sending the balance paper with certificate properly attested, it would be sent.
A. W. - - 5 August 1854. Satisfactory reference.	12 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's cousin.	Letter to the Governor. J. H. says—"The conduct of A. W. has been most disgraceful in the extreme ; has had connexion with my wife, for which I have turned her out of doors ; drunk every night," &c.
	17 Sept. 1854 - The man himself.	Letter to the Deputy-Governor, in which he states that he fell ill at Brighton, went to work at low wages for the master who was his referee rather than be idle, then for a tinman in Camden Town at good wages ; he told him that he had been a convict. You can now judge the difficulties a poor fellow has to contend with. I have separated from all my former companions.
	4 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned properly attested.
W. C. - - 5 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	17 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. D. B. says—"He is serving out the remainder of his apprenticeship, 20 months, in the yard of Messrs. J., shipbuilders, L——, who consider him sober, steady, and honest.
	1 Dec. 1854. -	Rev. D. B., confirming the above.
	27 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate and Rev. D. B.'s signature.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
E. T. - - 5 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. T. T. D., who, not discovering E. T. in D——, applied to the superintendent of the police for information, which is as follows:—"E. T. arrived at D—— and remained about a fortnight, employed by Mr. D.; but it was thought that as he was known at D——, if he could obtain employment elsewhere it would be preferable. He has done so, and is at present at C——, in a respectable establishment, and has conducted himself with propriety as far as is known."
	24 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper sent back with a satisfactory certificate from the Minister of St. C——, Carlisle.
W. J. - - 9 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	18 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Balance paper returned with certificate from em ployer, attested by the Minister of the parish. Extractfrom certificate accompanying balance paper:—"W. J. is horsekeeper to a farmer in my district, and likely to retain his situation. Has given his employer satisfaction, who states that he is a sober, honest, and industrious man." —Rev. T. B., Incumbent of C—— C——, W——.
J. R. - - 9 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	1 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. W. C., of M—— M——, who states—that "Mr. R. M'L. employed J. R. a fortnight or three weeks, but knows nothing about him. The Rev. W. W. C. is very angry to think M'L. did not fulfil his promise."
J. W. - - 11 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	19 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from his master, attested by a magistrate.
W. M'K. - - 15 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	15 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with an excellent certificate from the Catholic priest. E. M., who sent W. M'K. the circular of inquiry, 11th Nov., states—"He is following his usual occupation (ratcatcher), and has not been a day without work. His former employers are most happy to see him again."
W. F. - - 25 July 1854. No reference given.	21 Nov. 1854 - Sister.	Who states that W. F. "sailed from Plymouth 11th Aug. 1854, on board the 'Princess Royal,' for Quebec, as able seaman."
	18 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with statement and certificate from the master of the vessel, attested by the Minister of T——.
W. S. - - 28 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. E. S. says—He "did not like to apply to Mr. B." (referee), &c. Wrote to him same day explaining the circular.
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from the Rev. W. D., Curate of St. Mary's, I——.
R. S. - - - 29 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	18 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. L. states—"He is in business with his wife, and conducts himself with the greatest propriety." Balance paper sent, but with no certificate.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
T. O. - - 29 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. L. S. O. states—"He is in the same employ. Conduct satisfactory." Balance paper returned with proper attestation.
J. W. - - 29 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper with good certificate, attested by the Rev. A. B.
T. P. - - - 31 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate properly attested.
C. S. - - 31 July 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate signed by H. J. C., Esq., J. P.
J. G. - - 25 July 1854. Satisfactory reference	17 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate countersigned by W. W. G., Esq., J.P.
J. M. - - 21 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	14 Dec. 1854 - Father.	A. M. states that J. M. "is conducting himself much to my satisfaction, and is working as a labourer."
	11 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with signature of Rev. W. D.
W. H. - - 11 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. G. W. states, that "W. H. did not go to Mr. W. for the work he had promised. This fellow's perfidy has acted in two ways. He has annoyed a kind-hearted old man who was willing to give him one more chance, even to a stranger; and it has tended to convince him that the reports in the daily papers respecting the system of Tickets of Leave are too true."
W. B. - - 1 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	6 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. W. C. states that W. B. "has left Mr. B. (referee) to better himself. He gave him 18*s.* a-week. Was, and believes he is, very steady."
A. M. - - 2 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from the Vicar of St. M—— C——, very satisfactory.
G. W. - - 4 Aug. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	7 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with good certificate from a magistrate of B——. His information was derived from the police.
T. M. - - 25 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	27 Dec. 1854 - Brother.	"I am sorry for him. He only worked a short time with me and then fell ill, and is still under medical treatment."
	28 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with recommendation from the Rev. D. S. that the arrears be paid. (Letter to the Governor.)

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
D. G. - - 23 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. W. states—"D. G. has not returned into Lincolnshire, and is not in the service of Mr. S., who promised him employment. Has joined a brother-in-law, and is going to sea."
	11 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	States he is "on board the 'John,' lighter, of B., earning an honest living. Being at Portsmouth has made an alteration in me. I work hard, but I live well, and the work comes easier, because I know that I am honest."
	23 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, duly signed, with certificate from the Rev. R. S. F., D.
J. W. - - 25 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
W. S. - - 23 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. H. W. had "seen his employer, who spoke well of him; also his mother, who expressed herself hopefully about him."
J. H. - - - 23 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	10 Dec. 1854 - Mother.	"Is in work, though not fully employed."
	24 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate of conduct.
J. S. - - - 24 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	15 Dec. 1854 - Through the Minister of the parish.	Employer, through the Rev. F. W. R., states—"J. S. has worked for me five weeks, and I have found him honest, sober, and industrious."
H. L. - - 23 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry. Believed to have gone to America.
D. C. - - - 24 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	13 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. L. W. T. D. states that "D. C. duly applied to Mr. F. (referee), but found that he had no work for him. He then sought admission into the Preventive Reformatory Institution, New Road, and has remained there ever since. I am happy to report that he is going on very well."
	8 Feb. 1855 - From the same.	"He has conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction, is most diligent, and most exemplary. Will be a candidate at our approaching confirmation."
G. W. E. - - 25 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	22 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. G. T. D. states that "G. W. E. got employment at a manufacturing chemist's, Mr. G., but left to better himself. Nothing to his disfavour had been heard of him in any quarter."
M. L. - - 25 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. G. M. says—"His uncle left for Australia shortly after M. L.'s discharge. Since then he has not been doing so well. He does not seem to have given up his old haunts or associates. I am unwilling to give the police any information respecting him, as it is said they bear hardly upon such characters; but it is necessary to keep a watchful eye over him. I believe these men require very peculiar forbearance, and great encouragement to do right, and they have most awful temptations to resist."—The Rev. G. M. recommends my writing to him.
	10 Feb. 1855 -	Balance paper sent in with a forged signature.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
G. T. - - 23 Oct. 1854. No reply from references.	11 Dec. 1854 - Father.	"G. T. is getting his living in an honest way, working on a farm."
	22 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from the Vicar of the parish.
W. H. - - 24 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from the Rev. C. A.
J. G. - - - 24 Oct. 1854. Unsatisfactory reference.	9 Dec. 1854 - A friend.	Mr. C. says he has "forwarded my letter to the father of the late prisoner. I think J. G. is gone abroad."
	10 Dec. 1854 - Father.	States in letter to Mr. C. that his son is gone with good prospects. He thinks him sincere in his promises.
H. W. I. - 25 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
E. T. - - 25 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	13 Dec. 1854 - Wife.	"E. T. has been working, and conducts himself well."
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from the Minister of the parish.
J. S. - - 8 July 1854. (Special.) No reference given.	15 July 1854 - Father.	His father, the Rector of B., St. D., intends sending him to Australia.
		Letter to the Chaplain.
	15 Nov. 1854 - Father.	Rev. E. S. encloses a copy of letter from his son, dated 18th July, in which he states he is going abroad, having obtained a good situation. That his father should hear the particulars in seven or eight months.
W. L. - - 26 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
T. C. - - 26 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Friends' addresses not known.
D. S. - - 26 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am in constant work for Mr. S. (referee), &c., and often contrast my present position with what it was at Portsmouth."
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, signed by a Catholic priest, but no certificate of conduct.
M. R. - - - 26 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	19 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. W. states, "M. R. is employed as a gardener, and is conducting himself with great propriety. He seems to lament his former sinful habits, and promises for the future to lead a steady and sober life. He comes to church twice every Sunday. I will take care that he is frequently under my notice, and that he is constantly reminded what cause he has for thankfulness in being rescued from a vicious course of life.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. J. - - - 27 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	12 Dec. 1854 - Father.	His son "is at work, draining for the Western Company, and is quite a different man from what he was."
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from Rev. L., J. P.
W. W. - - 27 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Jan. 1855 - Father.	"W. W. is doing well."
		Balance paper returned, with certificate from a magistrate of the borough of G.
J. E. - - 27 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	The man himself.	"I am in good employment." Did not give a reference, because he was afraid of exposing himself.
	14 Dec. 1854 - Brother.	"He is determined to get his living by honest industry; is expecting after next Christmas to enter the service of Mr. N., brass founder."
J. H. - - - 27 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	12 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am following my former trade of locksmith and bellhanger, and am living well, and as honest as you could wish."
	3 Feb. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from Lieut. Col. of 2d Royal Militia at G.
A. S. - - 30 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	10 Dec. 1854 - A friend.	Mrs. E. M. says that "A. S. sailed for America on board the 'Great Western,' the 4th inst." Letter to the Governor.
	28 Nov. 1854 -	Applies for balance 3*l.* to fit him out for America; had not been able to obtain a suitable situation in Liverpool.
J. H. H. - - 28 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	27 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	Writing to the Chaplain, according to promise, says—"I have had many difficulties to contend with. The iron masters in the potteries refused to employ me, because I was a returned convict. I am, now, however, working for Mr. B. S. G., Wolverhampton. I have made him fully acquainted with my being a returned convict."
	29 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. F. says—"J. H. has left his first employer to better himself. I think the present system a critical experiment, unless means are adopted to trace the men in their migrations, or those migrations prevented."
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with excellent certificate, but no Minister's signature.
W. B. - - 28 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	17 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. T. O. states, that "W. B. is in the same employment, and conducts himself in every way to the satisfaction of his master."
	5 Feb. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate properly signed.
J. B. - - - 28 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
M. P. - - 30 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	15 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. H. H. states—"As soon as he was released, by the kindness of some friends, he was enabled to set up in business as a dealer in poultry at E. He is likely to become a respectable member of society."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
G. M. - - 30 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	25 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. T. A. states—"His referee failed before he was discharged. I have, however, got him some employment with another shoemaker, and I think he has given satisfaction. He comes regularly to church."
W. B. - - 31 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	5 Jan. 1855 - The man himself. 28 Jan. 1855 -	"I am getting an honest living, and am with my brother at W." He gives his master's address. Balance paper returned, with certificate, signed by the Minister of the parish.
G. L. - - - 28 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. D. - - - 31 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
D. W. - - 30 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	9 Dec. 1854 - Sister.	"Has got work at South ——"
J. A. - - 8 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Friends' addresses not known.
C. S. - - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
G. P. - - 8 Dec. 1854. No reply from referee.	19 Jan. 1855 - Father.	Who states that his son has occasional work on a farm.
J. F. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	27 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. C. E. F. states—"J. F. is not now with Mr. A. (referee), but with another master; he is living with a married sister, and has promised to attend my schools and church as soon as he get his clothes."
E. K. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	4 Feb. 1855 - A friend.	"E. K. is working in the mines at C., and conducting himself as a steady and honest man."
W. M. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. G. - - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
R. W. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	28 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. L. W. D. says—"The report from the employers is, that he is steady, sober, and industrious, and they think of taking him as a permanent labourer into the shop."
T. N. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	24 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. S. states—"T. N. is still in Mr. P.'s service, and shows great steadiness. Mr. P.'s object in employing him, seems to be a wish to give him an opportunity of becoming a useful member of society, and he seems to have fair grounds for hoping that his benevolent object will be realised."
J. W. - - 9 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None at present	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. L. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. W. - - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	3 Feb. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. R. H. states—"J. W. came to W., not to claim the fulfilment of Mr. G.'s promise, but to thank the family for having given the necessary assurance that they would employ him if he wished it."
J. M. - - - 11 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	25 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. F. D. states—"J. M. applied for work on his return to Mr. B. who had promised it; but the man's liberation having been deferred so long, the situation was given to the man's father. I have spoken in his behalf to the largest and most influential employers in this neighbourhood, but without effect. You will be happy to hear he attends a weekly meeting for the poor, which we have established in this neighbourhood."
C. C. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	27 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. W. says—"C. C. is working with his brother; is steady and industrious; working over-hours to furnish his house; abstaining from drink; living happily with his wife."
P. K. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	27 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. H. W. Y. states—"I have seen the young man, who expresses himself fully determined to keep at a distance from all company detrimental to his interests. His father is a very decent man."
J. C. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	21 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. T. H. states that "J. C. worked a week at Mr. H. (referee), then left to go to his friends in Cheshire."
I. W. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Reference satisfactory so far as promise of employment.	24 Jan. 1855 - Brother.	"J. W. has been employed ever since he has been home; there is a very marked change in his habits, and shunning loose company, he seems eager to redeem his lost character."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. C. H. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. R. B. says—"He is at present unemployed, but supported by his children; has tried to get work, but without success."
S. K. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	30 Jan. 1855 - The man himself.	"I am working as a shoemaker, and doing well." Complains of the balance of his earnings being kept from him.
W. C. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	23 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. T. states—"Nothing is known about him. His father (his referee) had left G. before the prisoner's discharge on licence."
R. D. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	23 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. A. C. A. states that "R. D. has borne an excellent character since he joined Mr. S., but is now looking out for some better employment."
W. H. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	8 Jan. 1855 -	Seen yesterday by one of the schoolmasters; he had joined the "Esk" as fireman; she is going to the Chinese station.
T. D. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	2 Feb. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. E. H. says "T. D. is going on steadily; he is now living at B. with his wife and family."
G. W. - - 15 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
L. C. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. M. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	26 Jan. 1855 - Sister.	J. M. "Has no work, but is living with his brother David, where he is well cared for."
R. C. - - 11 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. G. - - 11 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	1 Feb. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. S. W. states—"J. G. is in a situation at Lord W. P.'s, procured for him by his former employer Mr. W. Is most regular in his attendance at church."
G. B. - - 12 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
H. W. - - 12 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	1 Feb. 1855 - The man himself.	Is hawking about the streets; could not enter the Navy, was under the height. "I am ready to do anything for a living, rather than fall into my bad habits again."

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.	Chaplain's Report.
J. K. - - 12 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. V. states that Jno. K. "is in full employment for the person who promised him work on liberation, and has conducted himself very satisfactorily."	
G. O. - - 12 Dec. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	20 Jan. 1855 - Brother.	Geo. O. "Has had but a few weeks work, on account of the dullness of trade. Expects to go to Australia very shortly."	
J. E. - - - 13 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. S. states—"J. E. is in work but not doing very well; he is gone to Greenwich. My information as far as it goes is unsatisfactory. In forming my opinion of the system from the case of J. E., I think that had he not returned to his old associates he probably would have been induced to go right, but that he had not strength enough to withstand the evil influences under which he was previously led astray."	
	1 Feb. 1855 -	"He cannot get work either as a tailor or a shoemaker; is in distress. I have relieved him and will keep my eye upon him."	
W. W. - - 13 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	27 Jan. 1855 - Father.	"W. W. is now engaged as a servant with Mr. R. of H., to whom he refers the Chaplain.	
W. J. - - 13 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.	
T. R. - - 13 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. T. T. states—"He is still in the same situation that was looked out for him, and gives every satisfaction.	
J. McA. - - 14 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	1 Feb. 1855 - Sister.	"He is working in Jersey until he goes abroad."	
	6 Feb. 1855 - The man himself.	Letter to the Governor—"Could not get work in the neighbourhood of London, and went to Jersey. Says he is engaged on a farm, and trying to redeem his character; wishes that neither the Governor nor Chaplain will inform his master that he had been transported."	
J. S. - - - 14 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.	
S. H. - - 14 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	23 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. C. L. states that S. H. "is employed at home as a cobbler, and from all I can as yet hear he seems to have come back an altered and a better man.	
H. R. - - 14 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.	

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
P. N. - - 15 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Friends' addresses not known.
J. S. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	27 Jan. 1855 - A Magistrate.	R. McL., Esq., J. P. for Co. of Dumfries, says "He is working under Mr. L. according to promise, and having much confidence placed in him." Mr. McL. gives a very satisfactory account of Jno. S.
A. C. P. - - 9 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	23 Jan. 1855 - The man himself.	"The person who had promised would not give him work; he had found great difficulty in getting work, but has succeeded." Regrets he could not be allowed all his arrears, as he would have set up for himself as plumber and glazier.
A. F. - - - 15 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	23 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. H. states that "A. F. came to Mr. H. (referee) with whom he stopped four or five days, then went to his mother, living at Bristol. Mr. H. will employ him again if he returns."
J. L. - 25 Nov. 1854. (Special.) No reference given.	18 Jan. 1855 - The man himself.	Letter to the Deputy Governor—"Had been well received by his friends; had not as yet obtained the situation he was trying for, that of farm bailiff, but was doing very well."
J. M. - - 25 Nov. 1854. (Special.) No reference given.	20 Jan. 1855 - Father.	His son J. M. "is gone to sea in a merchant vessel, as cook and steward."
T. A. - - 25 Nov. 1854. (Special.) No reference given.	23 Jan. 1855 - Uncle.	My nephew, T. A. "is doing very well, earning 15*s.* a-week; would wish the Chaplain to write to him."
W. H. - - 31 Oct. 1854. (Special.) Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
A. W. - - 12 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	5 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am working in a coal pit at W., at 15*s.* a-week."
J. K. - - 17 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.

TABLE No. 1, showing the Results of CHAPLAIN'S subsequent Inquiries into Circumstances and Conduct of 264 Prisoners discharged on Licence in 1854. Chaplain's Report.

Satisfactory replies from			Unsatisfactory replies from			No replies from			No inquiries made.	Total.
Clergymen.	Prisoners' friends.	Prisoners' themselves.	Clergymen.	Prisoners' friends.	Doubtful.	Clergymen.	Prisoners' friends.	Circulars returned.		
92	70	27	5	5	7	10	34	6	8	264

Average time elapsed from discharge to inquiry, 4½ months.

TABLE No. 2, showing the Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory references, &c. on 187 Prisoners recommended for Licence during the latter half of 1854.

Month.	Number of Prisoners recommended.	Satisfactory references.	Unsatisfactory references.	No Answer to Circular.	Could not give references, or declined.	Total.
July - - -	38	18	8	1	11	38
August - -	24	18	2	1	3	24
September - -	22	11	3	1	7	22
October - -	56	24	5	4	23	56
November - -	21	5	1	4	11	21
December - -	26	6	5	6	9	26

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER ON THE CONVICT PRISON, PORTSMOUTH.

Convict Prison, Portsmouth,
January 5th, 1855.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to forward, in compliance with my instructions, the annexed Annual Report for the past year of the health of the convicts of this establishment, and of the condition of the prison itself as regards ventilation and other arrangements for cleanliness, &c.; but as I have only had medical charge since the 14th November last, I must of necessity confine my remarks to the subsequent period; although with reference to the sanitary state of the prisoners for the entire year (as obtained from the records of my predecessor and my subsequent observance), I cannot omit saying a few words, as amongst the total amount of sick I perceive that only eight deaths occurred, six of which took place on board the ship "Briton," but belonging to the prison, which I consider a very small proportion.

There have been 320 cases under treatment in the infirmary; 100 prisoners were invalided, being unfit for hard labour, and the muster of the casual sick in the morning has been at all times large.

Shortly after my arrival, small-pox appeared, and in two cases the symptoms assumed a most alarming type, but are now, with others, progressing most favourably.

The officers and families, although requiring occasional medical attendance, may be said to have enjoyed good health.

The state of the prison arrangements and discipline, cleanliness, and ventilation are most conducive to health; but owing to the number of men who are daily exposed to atmospheric changes, accidents and injuries consequent upon public works and dockyard employ, and whose constitution has been already impaired by bad habits, previous imprisonment, and mental depression, there will, I fear, be always a large amount of disease.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
W. BOWLER,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

ABSTRACT of the Diseases of Patients admitted into the Infirmary of the Portsmouth CONVICT PRISON for 1854.

Medical Officer's Report.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1854.
Febrile diseases, &c.				
Febriculæ	8	—	6	2
Phlegmonous inflammations	28	—	27	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	1
Variolæ	4	—	—	4
Mental diseases, &c.				
Cephalgia	8	—	8	—
Syncope	1	—	1	—
Vertigo	1	—	1	—
Amaurosis	1	—	1	—
Of the heart.				
Palpitation	2	—	2	—
Of the liver.				
Hepatitis	1	—	1	—
Diseases of the chest.				
Bronchitis chronica	3	1	2	—
Catarrhus	6	—	5	1
Asthma	1	—	1	—
Hæmoptysis	1	—	1	—
Pleurodynia	3	—	3	—
Diseases of the primaviæ.				
Dyspepsia	13	—	13	—
Constipation	14	—	14	—
Diarrhœa	61	—	61	—
Cholera	1	1	—	—
Urinary Diseases.				
Dysuria	5	—	4	1
Enuresis	1	—	1	—
Testitis	2	—	2	—
Cystitis	2	—	2	—
Strictures	2	—	1	1
Œdemæ preputeum	1	—	1	—
Syphilis, &c.	1	—	—	1
Of the eye.				
Ophthalmia	4	—	4	—
Of the ear.				
Otorrhalgia	2	—	2	—
Of nutrition, &c.				
Muscular rheumatism	7	—	7	—
Struma	1	—	1	—
Debilitas	4	—	4	—
Accidents, &c.				
Scalds	1	—	—	1
Strains	6	—	6	—
Contusion	59	—	55	4
Vulnus	11	—	11	—
Fractures	3	—	3	—
Hernia	1	—	1	—
Abscesses	28	—	28	—
Ulcus	10	—	10	—
Ustio	1	—	1	—
Concussion	2	—	2	—
Irritation	1	—	1	—
Caries	1	—	1	—
Dislocation	2	—	2	—
Parotid enlargement	1	—	1	—
Of the skin.				
Herpes	3	—	3	—
Total	320	2	301	17

Medical Officer's Report.

ABSTRACT of the NUMBERS of PRISONERS Received, Removed, and Remaining from 1st January 1854, to 31st December 1854.

Received.	No.	Removed.	No.
From Millbank Prison - -	246	Transferred to Millbank Prison -	4
„ Pentonville „ - - -	145	„ Pentonville „ -	6
„ Parkhurst „ - - -	10	„ Portland „ -	2
„ Portland „ - - -	4	Embarked for Western Australia	24
„ Wakefield „ - - -	57	„ Gibraltar - -	41
„ Leeds „ - - -	8	Invalided to Dartmoor - -	50
„ Bedford „ - - -	1	„ "Stirling Castle" Hulk	50
„ Leicester „ - - -	8	Died - - - - -	6
„ Dorchester Barracks - -	38	Discharged on Licence - -	264
„ Metropolitan Police - -	1	Remaining in prison 31st December 1854 - - -	1,022
„ "Defence" Hulk - -	12		
„ "Warrior" „ - -	11		
„ "Stirling Castle" - -	4		
Remaining in prison, including 4 in "Briton" 1st January 1855	924		
Total - - -	1,469	Total - - -	1,469

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

HULK ESTABLISHMENT.

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT - - - - - - - - 307

APPENDIX : —

I. Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Convict Hulk at Woolwich - - - 312

II. Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Convict Hulk at Woolwich - - - 317

III. Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulk at Woolwich - - - - - 327

VI. Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich - - - - - 332

V. Report of the Governor of the "Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth - - - 338

VI. Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth - - - 342

VII. Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk, Portsmouth - - - - 357

HULK ESTABLISHMENT.

REPORT,

For the year 1854, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards the Hulks, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. 4. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying their State of Repair; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Establishment; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to submit our Annual Report on the state and condition of the Convict Hulks at Woolwich and Portsmouth for the year 1854.

The hulks in use are the same as mentioned in our Report of the previous year, viz.,

The "Warrior" and "Defence" at Woolwich, for the confinement of the convicts employed on public works respectively at the Dockyard and Royal Arsenal.

The "Unité" at the same station (attached to the "Defence"), as an hospital ship for the two above-named hulks.

The "Stirling Castle," invalid hulk at Gosport, with the "Briton" attached to her as an hospital ship.

The only change that has taken place within the year among the superior officers has been the appointment of Mr. Buller, Deputy Governor of Portland Prison, in the month of November, to the charge of the "Warrior" hulk, in place of Captain Rose, transferred as Governor to Portsmouth Prison.

State of Repair.

State of repair.

With the exception of the "Warrior," these places of confinement are all in sound condition and good repair.

The "Warrior" is patched up as well as her unsoundness will permit, but there is no knowing how soon she may become quite unfit for further use, and it will be advisable to take the earliest opportunity that offers of transferring the prisoners to some more suitable place of confinement, as any serious repairs would be quite thrown away on so decayed a hulk, if indeed they would be practicable.

Conduct of the Subordinate Officers.

Conduct of the subordinate officers.

The conduct of the officers has generally been satisfactory during the year; they have afforded zealous aid to the superior officers in maintaining order and discipline and promoting industry among the prisoners under their charge, and we believe that they may truly be described as forming, in each of the hulks, a respectable and efficient body of prison officers.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the prisoners.

Remaining on board, 1st January 1854 - -	1,291	
Received since - - - - - -	848	
		2,139
Embarked to Western Australia for public works -	15	
,, Gibraltar - - - - -	39	
Transferred to Millbank Prison - - - -	71	
,, Pentonville - - - - -	4	
,, Portland - - - - -	3	
,, Dartmoor - - - - -	16	
,, Portsmouth - - - - -	27	
Removed to a lunatic asylum - - - -	5	
Discharged by free pardon - - - - -	2	
,, Licence - - - - -	544	
On expiration of the sentence - - - -	1	
Escapes - - - - - - - -	2	
Deaths - - - - - - - -	54	
		783
		1,356
		2,139

Condition and Treatment of the Prisoners.

Condition and treatment of the prisoners.

There is nothing unfavourable to notice under this head. The treatment of the prisoners is practically regulated by the rules, and we have every reason to believe that the prisoners,

collectively or individually, have no reason to complain of their treatment, and that their condition as prisoners is in accordance with the established regulations. Any complaints or applications that single prisoners may have had to make to the Visiting Director have been recorded at the time, with the decisions thereon, and a similar record has been kept of their applications or complaints to the Governor.

The Chaplains speak favourably in their reports of the general progress in school instruction, and of the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the convicts confined on board the hulks has been generally good. There must of course be always, among such large assemblies of criminals, some individuals whose natures incline them to defy discipline and resist persuasion; men of this character in a state of association in the hulks cause much trouble to the officers, but it is to the credit of the prisoners generally that they are not misled into supporting or following the example of men of this description.

The system of recording by badges the monthly conduct of the prisoners, and regulating thereby the classification, which in turn affects not only the amount of gratuities credited to them, but also the duration of their detention beyond the minimum period at which they can be recommended for discharge, has worked most usefully in the hulks, and prevents even the suspicion of caprice or unfairness in dealing with the duration of their probation, which experience has shown to be an important point in the management of the prisoners.

Health.

Health.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good at Woolwich, but in the autumn of the year the cholera, which had been prevalent in the town, attacked several of the convicts. The Medical Officer reports that from the two hulks "Warrior" and "Defence," 38 cases of cholera were admitted to the hospital for treatment, of which 13 terminated fatally. The total number of deaths among the prisoners during the year at Woolwich was 27, of which one was caused by accidental drowning.

In the "Stirling Castle" invalid hulk, at Gosport, the number of deaths has been 27 in the year.

Earnings and Expenses.

Earnings and expenses.

The estimated value of the labour of the able-bodied convicts confined in the hulks during the year has been 19,736*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

This amount does not include the estimated value of the labour of the convicts employed as cooks, bakers, washers, shoemakers, tailors, and others engaged in work merely for prison purposes, but only of the labour performed by the men on the public works. The details of the employment, the distribution of daily time, and the quantity of work performed as far as it has been capable of measurement, will be found in the Appendices annexed to the Governor's Reports.

The expenses of the hulks during the year have amounted to 44,031*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* as shown in the Appendix, page , which is reduced by sundry receipts to 43,545*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Description of Labour.

Description of labour.

As in preceding years, the labour of the able-bodied convicts in the hulks has been chiefly employed in the ordinary labourers' work of the Dockyard at Woolwich, and of the Royal Arsenal at the same station. At the Dockyard it has consisted in loading and unloading vessels, moving timber and other materials and stores, cleaning out ships, &c. At the Royal Arsenal the prisoners have been employed at jobs of a similar description, with the addition of cleaning guns and shot, and excavating ground for the engineer department.

The only artificers' work that the convicts have had an opportunity of performing has been to a very small extent in executing repairs and other jobs for the service of the hulks in which they have been confined.

Industry of the Prisoners.

Industry of the prisoners.

The prisoners generally have worked willingly and with good effect, considering the disadvantage inseparable from their being occasionally mixed with or in the neighbourhood of numbers of free labourers and others, and which requires, for the sake of security, considerable restraint to be placed on their freedom of action. Punishments for idleness, though always inflicted when the offence is proved, have been by no means of frequent occurrence. The officers are required to keep and give in to the Governors a weekly record of the industry of every prisoner in their several working parties; this record and its effect on the gratuity credited to each prisoner according to his degree of willingness at work, as well as on account of his general conduct, has a very favourable effect on the industry of the convicts generally, and renders them desirous of acquiring a good character "at work."

General Remarks.

General remarks.

Our opinion of the disadvantages of hulks as places of confinement for prisoners, have been so strongly expressed in

previous Annual Reports, that we feel it unnecessary here to say more than that we consider these disadvantages radical and irremediable, and to urge the necessity of adopting every opportunity that may offer of substituting for them prisons on shore, constructed as at Portland and Portsmouth, with sleeping cells for all the prisoners.

Now that the transportation of criminals can only be carried on to a small extent, it appears of very great importance that every defect in connexion with their imprisonment, which might lessen the prospect of its being effectual as a punishment and also as a means of their reformation, should be got rid of as speedily as possible, and of such defects we know none at all approaching in magnitude to the association of the convicts in the prison hulks.

In the past year there have been discharged on licence from the hulks 544 convicts; during the three months of the previous year that the Act of Parliament authorizing the issue of licences to convicts was in operation, 106 had been thus discharged, making a total of 650 from the commencement of the operation of the Act; out of this number only 6 have been received back with licences revoked for misconduct, and the chaplains report that many of the prisoners who have been discharged with licence, are known to be gaining their livelihood by honest employment. The success of the experiment appears to depend so much on this latter point, that the result so far gives reason for hoping that, in the case of at least a considerable portion of the convicts discharged in this country, there will not be so much danger as was anticipated of their being driven by want of honest employment into their former criminal habits. It is not, however, to be expected that nearly all who are thus discharged will use their freedom as they ought, or as they may have resolved to do while under the restraint of prison discipline, and in the absence of temptation to offend against the laws.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.
I. S. Whitty,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE "WARRIOR" CONVICT HULK AT WOOLWICH.

"*Warrior*" *Hulk, Woolwich,*
January 9, 1855.

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with the rules of the convict service, I have the honour to submit the annual report of this Hulk for the year ending the 31st December 1854. I must, at the same time, however, take occasion to premise, that I have myself had very little experience, having only taken over the charge from my predecessor on the 1st December 1854, and, in submitting this report, I must, therefore, mention that I have received from the late Governor, Captain Rose, the following information connected with the discipline, management, &c. of this establishment during the past year.

Conduct of Officers.—The conduct of the officers has in general been satisfactory, with but a few exceptions, among whom two have been dismissed for misconduct. Upon the whole, they have proved generally efficient in the discharge of their duties, and have zealously lent assistance to the Governor in carrying out the discipline of the establishment.

Sentences, how carried out.—Sentences have been carried out by imprisonment in the Hulk, and labour on the public works. Every prisoner has attended school part of one day in each week. Recommendations for discharge on licence have been limited to men who have completed their required probation, and whose conduct has been deserving of it.

Treatment and conduct of Prisoners.—The treatment of the prisoners has been that prescribed by the regulations. It has been endeavoured to raise their self-respect, and while restraining the ill, to encourage the well disposed; and the conduct of the prisoners has in general responded to this treatment, and deserves to be favourably reported of.

Employment and industry of Prisoners.—The prisoners have been employed on the various labours of the Dockyard, such as

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

discharging colliers, coaling vessels of war, landing and stacking timber, testing cables and timber, drawing hand-carts with stones, clearing away rubbish, &c. &c. A small proportion has also been employed in the service of the Hulk as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, washermen, &c. It appears from the report of the Dockyard authorities, together with the observations made by the late Governor, that the value of the prisoners' labour compares favourably with that of an equal number of free labourers.

Escapes.—During the past year but one prisoner managed to effect his escape. The particulars of the case were fully reported by the Deputy Governor, who was then in charge of the Hulk, during the temporary absence of my predecessor. One unsuccessful attempt was made by a prisoner in December, the circumstances of which were also reported at the time.

Abuses.—The abuses, if any, have been so trifling as scarcely to come under that head.

State of the Hulk.—It is well known that the Hulk is in a most dilapidated condition and scarcely able to hold together. Recent repairs, supporting the lower deck, &c., have rendered her safe from any immediate danger: but the remedy is merely temporary. She is rotten and unsound from stem to stern.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. Buller, *Governor.*

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

"WARRIOR" Hulk, Woolwich.

Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	In Summer (longest day).			In Winter (shortest day).		
	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.
Prisoners rise and are let out by classes to wash	5 30	to 6 0	= 0 30	5 30	to 6 0	= 0 30
Breakfast, officers and prisoners	6 0	„ 6 30	= 0 30	6 0	„ 6 30	= 0 30
Cleaning wards and stowing hammocks	6 30	„ 6 55	= 0 25	6 30	„ 7 20	= 0 50
Dockyard gates open for admission of workmen, and prisoners paraded for labour	6 55	„ 7 10	= 0 15	7 20	„ 7 30	= 0 10
Prisoners at labour	7 10	„ 12 0	= 4 50	7 30	„ 12 0	= 4 30
Labourers leave work, and prisoners return on board for dinner	- -	12 0	= 1 0	- -	12 0	= 1 0
Prisoners parade for labour	- -	1 0		- -	1 0	
	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	
Resume labour	1 10	„ 5 45	= 4 35	1 0	„ 4 15	= 3 15
Mustering, washing, &c.	5 0	„ 6 0	= 1 0	4 15	„ 5 10	= 0 55
Supper, officers and prisoners	6 0	„ 6 30	= 0 30	5 10	„ 5 45	= 0 35
Evening prayers and school	6 30	„ 8 0	= 1 30	5 45	„ 7 30	= 1 45
Slinging hammocks	8 0	„ 8 30	= 0 30	7 30	„ 8 0	= 0 30
All prisoners in their hammocks		9 0	= 0 30		8 30	= 0 30
Total from	A.M.	P.M.	=15 30	A.M.	P.M.	=15 0
	5 30	„ 9 0		5 30	„ 8 30	

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

	Summer. H. M.		Winter. H. M.
Meals	2 0	—	2 5
Out-of-door labour, including mustering to and from labour	9 5	—	7 55
In-door occupation and evening instruction	4 25	—	5 0
Total	15 30	—	15 0

Working days	308*	
Average number of hours per day	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Daily average number of prisoners	436	
„ effective for labour	404	
„ Public Department	301	
„ Prison labour	135,	including men at school,
„ Invalids	2	under punishment, ex-
„ Cell confinement	3	cused by surgeon, and
„ Sick in Hospital	17	at Hospital.
„ School	70	

* The Dockyard allow the convicts gratuities for Christmas Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, and Coronation day, though not then actually employed.

ABSTRACT of Labour performed by the CONVICTS in the "Warrior" Convict Ship, in the Year from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1854, and the Time occupied therein, the average daily Number of Prisoners being 436.

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

Employment.	Time actually employed.		Value at.	Amount.	Total.
	Number of Hours.	Days of ten hours each.			
		Days. hrs.	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Labour in the Royal Dockyard - -	686,552	68,655 2	2 5½ & a Fraction.	8,453 15 5	8,453 15 5
Carpenters - -	5,732	573 2	2 6	71 13 0	
Blacksmiths - -	1,966	196 6	2 6	24 11 6	
Painters - - -	2,591	250 1	2 6	31 5 3	172 13 0
Plumbers - -	1,974	197 4	2 6	24 13 6	
Coopers - - -	1,639	163 9	2 6	20 9 9	
Shoemakers - -	7,999	799 9	1 6	59 19 10	
Tailors, &c. - -	7,181	718 1	1 6	53 17 2	
Washers - - -	19,412	1,941 2	1 6	145 11 10	336 1 10
Cooks - - -	10,220	1,022 0	1 6	76 13 0	
General Prison Labour, Boats, &c. - -	58,289	5,828 9	1 3	364 6 2	364 6 2
Total - -	803,465	80,346 5	- -	- - -	9,326 16 7

Total number of hours on the Public Works - - -	724,718
Add for extra time - - - - - - - -	37
	724,755
Deduct for wet weather 269¼ hours - - - - -	38,203
Deduct for other causes 37,933¾ hours - - - -	
Leaving a total of hours on the Public Works of -	686,552

Report the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

STATEMENT of the Value of Labour performed in the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, by Convicts in the Year 1853.

Description of Work.	Quantities.	Prices.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Removing and stacking, &c., cubic timber	2,825,073 cubic feet	12*s.* per 1,000 feet	1,695 0 10½
Removing and stacking superficial timber	1,726,555 sup. do.	4*s.* 6*d.* „	388 9 5¾
Removing iron, ballast, stores, &c.	23,916 tons	6*d.* per ton	597 18 0
Weighing and stacking ditto	25,654 „	4*d.* „	427 11 4
Removing coals	46,406 „	7*d.* „	1,353 10 2
Weighing, and stacking ditto	33,586 „	5*d.* „	699 14 2
Carting sundries	3,362 loads	6*d.* per load	84 1 0
Spinning and balling oakum	228 cwt.	2*s.* per cwt.	22 16 0
Cutting up old rope	193 tons	2*s.* per ton	19 6 0
Picking oakum	119 lbs.	5½*d* per lb.	2 14 6½
Removing, stacking and weighing old rope, &c.	1,932 tons	6*d.* per ton	48 6 0
Odd jobs not measurable:—assisting shipwrights, and riggers, cleaning out sawmills, steamers, docks, and yard, testing chain cables, &c., docking and undocking vessels, cutting up old iron, staging, pitch scraping, cross-cutting timber, removing boats, &c. &c.	266,948 hours at 10 hours per day equal to 26,694 days 8 hours	At 2*s.* 4*d.* per day.	3,414 7 10¼
		£	8,453 15 5

(D.) STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE NUMBER of CONVICTS confined in the "WARRIOR" Hulk, Woolwich, during the Year ending 31st December 1854, and their Earnings, as calculated according to reasonable Wages for the different description of Work performed per Day of 10 hours, into which all the time employed has been reduced, January 1854.

Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days' Labour performed.						Total Estimated Value.	Annual Average per Head.
	Dockyard Labour.			Hulk Labour.				
	Number of Days, 10 hours each.	Average Rate.	Estimated Value.	Number of Days, 10 hours each.	Average Rate.	Estimated Value.		
	Days. Hours.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	Days. Hrs.	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
436	68,655 2	2 5½	8,453 15 5	11,691 3	1 6	873 1 0	9,326 16 5	21 7 10

23d May 1855.

II.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

"*Defence*" *Convict Hulk,*
January 12, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

I BEG leave to submit my annual report on the state and condition of the "Defence" Hulk.

Conduct of the Officers.—The duties of the subordinate officers have been performed with great zeal and regularity; and I feel justified in reporting that their conduct throughout the year has been highly creditable to themselves, and conducive to order, regularity, and industry among the convicts.

Treatment of Prisoners.—The demeanour of the prisoners is orderly and respectful; and affords in itself a proof of their treatment and condition as prisoners. They have been dealt with agreeably to the established rules and regulations, and every prisoner has had facility for making complaints or representations to the Visiting Director, if he desired to do so. No complaint of unfair or harsh treatment has been in any degree substantiated.

Alterations or Repairs.—The Hulk is in good repair, and requires no alterations.

Abuses.—I am not aware of the existence of any abuses connected with the establishment.

Conduct of the Convicts.—There is no want of industry among the convicts belonging to the Hulks; and I have not the least doubt they might be made cheerfully to perform any description or amount of labour for the execution of which they may be qualified.

Escapes.—One escape took place in October, and there have been five unsuccessful attempts.

On the 27th November, a fire broke out in the galley on board the "Justitia" Hulk, which was extinguished after considerable exertion for some time on the part of the warders, police, and military. The whole of the officers present exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner: the damage was not considerable. I have been unable to trace the cause of the fire, but have every reason to believe it to have been accidental.

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

It affords me much satisfaction to have it in my power to state that those prisoners who have been discharged from the Hulk by free licence, since the date of the Circular authorizing a portion only of their earnings to be paid to them on discharge and the remainder at the expiration of three months, have made application in the usual manner, backed by the certificate of the clergyman of the parish in which they reside; thus proving that they are all earning their bread by honest industry.

I am of opinion the payment of a part only of the earnings on discharge is a most excellent plan; and I feel convinced that it has been the means of preventing many discharged convicts from relapsing into crime.

All these unfortunate men, on returning the receipt for the amount forwarded to them, expressed their gratitude for the humane treatment they have experienced during the period of their imprisonment, and their determination to lead an honest course of life for the future.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

S. Byrne, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

"Defence" Hulk.

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Statement showing the Value of the Prisoners' Labour, the average Number of working Hours in each Quarter, and the aggregate Number of Days Work (of Ten Hours each Day) done throughout the Year 1854.

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each).	Rate.	Value.
							s. d.	*£ s. d.*
Ordnance:								
Labour in the Royal Arsenal, (as detailed in annexed statement) - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	301	7	162,239		
	1 April	30 June	74	332	8	196,554		
	1 July	30 Sept.	78	316	8	197,184		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	332	7	178,948		
						10) 734,915		
						Ds. 73,491 5	2 4	8,574 0 2
Prison Labour:								
Carpenters - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	4	7	2,156		
	1 April	30 June	75	3	8	1,800		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3	8	1,896		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	3	7	1,617		
						10) 7,469		
						Days 746 9	2 6	93 7 3
Smiths - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	3	7	1,617		
	1 April	30 June	70	1	8	560		
	1 July	30 Sept.	70	1	8	560		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	72	1	7	504		
						10) 3,241		
						Days 3,241	2 6	40 10 3
Tinkers - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	59	1	7	413		
	1 April	30 June	72	1	8	576		
	1 July	30 Sept.	71	1	8	568		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	69	1	7	483		
						10) 2,040		
						Days 204	2 6	25 10 0
Painters - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	2	7	1,064		
	1 April	30 June	75	2	8	1,200		
	1 July	30 Sept.	78	4	8	2,496		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	74	2	7	1,036		
						10) 5,796		
						Days 579 6	2 6	72 9 0
Carried forward - - - - - -								8,805 16 8

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Statement of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each).	Rate.	Value.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	8,805 16 8
Sawyers - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	2	7	1,078		
	1 April	30 June	57	2	8	912		
	1 July	30 Sept.	64	1	8	512		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	72	1	7	504		
						10) 3,006		
						Days 300 6	2 6	37 11 6
Coopers - - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	54	1	7	378		
	1 April	30 June	21	1	8	168		
	1 July	30 Sept.	45	1	8	360		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	69	1	7	483		
						10) 1,389		
						Days 138 9	2 6	17 7 3
Ropemaker - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	72	2	7	1,008		
	1 April	30 June	72	2	8	1,152		
	1 July	30 Sept.	73	1	8	584		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	2	7	1,078		
						10) 3,822		
						Days 382 2	1 6	28 13 4
Bookbinder -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	69	1	7	483		
	1 April	30 June	55	1	8	440		
	1 July	30 Sept.	75	1	8	60		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	67	1	7	46		
						10) 1,992		
						Days 199 2	2 6	24 18 0
Upholsterer -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	6	1	7	42		
	1 April	30 June	3	1	8	24		
	1 July	30 Sept.	8	1	8	64		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	2	1	7	14		
						10) 144		
						Days 144	2 6	1 16 0
Shoemaker - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	6	7	3,234		
	1 April	30 June	75	5	8	3,000		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	5	8	3,160		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	4	7	2,156		
						10) 1,1550		
						Days 1,155	2 6	86 12 6
Carried forward -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,002 15 3

Statement of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each).	Rate.	Value. £ s. d.
					Brought forward	- -		9,002 15 3
Tailors - - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	7	7	3,773		
	1 April	30 June	75	6	8	3,600		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	5	8	3,160		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	5	7	2,695		
						10) 13,228		
						Ds. 1,322 8	1 6	99 4 3
Washers - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	13	7	7,007		
	1 April	30 June	75	13	8	7,800		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	12	8	7,584		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	12	7	6,468		
						10) 28,859		
						Ds. 2,885 9	1 6	216 8 10
Cooks - - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	90	4	10	3,600		
	1 April	30 June	91	4	10	3,640		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	4	10	3,680		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	4	10	3,680		
						10) 14,600		
						Days 1,46 0	1 6	109 10 0
UNPRODUCTIVE LABOUR:								
General Prison Labour, Nurses at Hospital, Boats, &c. &c. -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	68	7	36,652		
	1 April	30 June	75	69	8	41,400		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	67	8	42,344		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	68	7	36,652		
						10) 157,048		
						Ds. 157,04 8	1 3	981 11 0
Wet days, Medical inspection, fogs, fresh arrivals. - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	–	–	–	–		
	1 April	30 June	75	1	8	600		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	1	8	632		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	1	7	539		
						10) 1,771		
						Days 177 1		
School - - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	60	7	32,340		
	April	30 June	75	60	8	36,000		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	60	8	37,920		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	60	7	32,340		
						10) 138,600		
						Days 13,860		
Carried forward -			-	-	-	- - -		10,409 9 4

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Statement of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each).	Rate.	Value. £ s. d.
					Brought forward -			10,409 9 4
Punishment - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	88	5	7	3,080		
	1 April	30 June	90	4	8	2,880		
	1 July	30 Sept.	86	3	8	2,064		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	89	4	7	2,492		
						10)1,0516		
						Ds 1,051 6		
Sick - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	90	37	7	23,310		
	1 April	30 June	91	23	8	16,744		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	30	8	22,080		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	23	7	14,812		
						10)7,6946		
						Ds. 7,694 6		
					Total - - - -			10,409 9 4

STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the Ordnance Department, Royal Arsenal, by the CONVICTS, during the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Description of Work.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value. £ s. d.
Removing and stacking timber	2,222,350 cube feet	12*s.* per 1,000 feet	1,333 8 3
Do. do. -	6,095,636 sup feet	4*s.* 6*d.* „ -	1,371 10 4
Making mortar - -	329 cube yards -	11*d.* per yard -	15 1 7
Breaking stones - -	3,525 bushels -	5*d.* per bushel -	73 8 9
Facing stones - -	839 super. feet -	5*d.* per foot -	17 9 7
Weeding - - -	59,787 sup. yards	1*s.* 6*d.* per 100 yards	44 16 9
Raising and removing mud -	13,070 tons -	5½*d.* per ton -	299 10 5
Removing and shipping stores, &c. - - -	53,037 tons -	6*d.* „ - -	1,325 18 6
Cleaning shot and shell -	247,370 No. -	1*s.* per 24 shot. -	515 7 1
Carting sundries - -	44,550 loads -	6*d.* per load -	1,113 15 0
Digging and removing gravel	8,547 cube yards -	5*d.* per yard -	178 1 3
Making concrete - -	96 „ -	1*s.* „ -	4 16 0
Odd jobs not measurable: cleaning saw-mills, sheds, drains, tanks, and cadets' barracks, making and repairing grummetts, wads, &c. &c., repairing butt and roads, assisting tradesmen, filling hollow shot, whitewashing, cutting sods, mowing, making and stacking hay, spreading mud, clearing away snow, &c. &c.	19,550 days - -	2*s.* 4*d.* per day -	2,280 16 8
		Total value of labour	8,574 0 2

ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by the CONVICTS in the "Defence" Hulk, in the Year from 1st January to 31st December 1854, and the Time occupied therein, the daily average Number of Prisoners being 515.

Employment.		Time actually employed.		Value.	Amount.	Total.
		Number of Hours.	Days of 10 Hours each.			
			Days. Hrs.	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
ORDNANCE -	Labour in the Royal Arsenal - - -	734,915	73,491 5	2 4		8,574 0 2
PRISON - -	Carpenters - - - - -	7,469	746 9	2 6	93 7 3	
	Smiths - - - - - -	3,241	324 1	2 6	40 10 3	
	Tinkers - - - - -	2,040	204 0	2 6	25 10 0	
	Painters - - - - -	5,796	579 6	2 6	72 9 0	
	Sawyers - - - - -	3,006	300 6	2 6	37 11 6	
	Coopers - - - - - -	1,389	138 9	2 6	17 7 3	
	Ropemaker - - - - -	3,822	382 2	1 6	28 13 4	
	Bookbinder - - - - -	1,992	199 2	2 6	24 18 0	
	Upholsterer - - - - -	144	14 4	2 6	1 16 0	
						342 2 7
	Shoemakers - - - - -	11,550	1,155 0	1 6	86 12 6	
	Tailors - - - - - -	13,228	1,322 8	1 6	99 4 3	
	Washers - - - - - -	28,859	2,885 9	1 6	216 8 10	
	Cooks - - - - - -	14,600	1,460 0	1 6	109 10 0	
						511 15 7
GENERAL PRISON LABOUR -	Boats, nurses at hospital, &c. - - -	157,048	15,704 8	1 3	- - -	981 11 0
					Total -	10,409 9 4

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners during the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Received during the Year.			
On Board 1st January 1854 - - - - -	–	–	521
Millbank - - - - - - -	97		
Perth - - - - - - - -	54		
Wakefield - - - - - - -	78		
Leicester - - - - - - -	38		
Leeds - - - - - - - -	10		
Northampton - - - - - - -	10		
Bath - - - - - - - -	2		
Reading - - - - - - -	2		
Bedford - - - - - - - -	5		
Northampton - - - - - - -	1		
Re-committed to complete Sentence - - - -	1		298
			819
Removed during the Year.			
Transferred:—			
"Stirling Castle" Hulk - - - - -	8		
Pentonville - - - - - - -	3		
Portsmouth - - - - - - -	12		
Millbank - - - - - - -	2		
Portland - - - - - - - -	1		
Dartmoor - - - - - - -	4		
		30	
Embarked:—			
Gibraltar - - - - - - -	19		
Western Australia - - - - - -	10		
		29	
Discharged:—			
Free Pardon - - - - - -	1		
Free Licence - - - - - -	214		
On completion of Sentence - - - - -	1		
		216	
Lunatic:—Bethlem Hospital - - - - -	-	1	
Deaths - - - - - - - -	15		
Drowned - - - - - - - -	1		
Escape - - - - - - - -	1		
		17	
			293
Remaining, 31st December 1854 - -	- -	- -	526

Report of the Inspector of the "Defence" Hulk.

STATEMENT showing the average Number of CONVICTS confined in this Hulk during the Year ending 31st December 1854, and their Earnings, as calculated according to reasonable Wages, for the different Descriptions of Work performed per Day of 10 Hours, into which all the Time employed has been reduced.

Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days Labour performed.				Total estimated Value.	Annual Average per Head.
	By superior Artificers.		By inferior Artificers.			
	Number of Days, 10 Hours each.	Estimated Value.	Number of Days, 10 Hours each.	Estimated Value.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
515	2,889 9	342 2 7	96,018	10,067 6 9	10,409 9 4	20 4 [illegible]

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

WEEKLY RETURN showing the usual OCCUPATION of PRISONERS.

RETURN of Employment of Prisoners in the "Defence" Hulk for the Week ending 16th December 1854.

General. Occupation.	Average Daily No. employed.		Description of Work.	Average Daily No. employed.
ORDNANCE (A) Working Parties (*as detailed opposite*)	–	329	(A) ORDNANCE WORKING PARTIES.	
			Removing and stacking timber	114
PRISON WORK (B) (*as detailed opposite*)	63		Discharging mud	14
			Shipping and unshipping stores	40
Carpenters	4		Cleaning out sheds	10
Smith	1		Cleaning shot and shell	27
Tinker	1		Carting sundries	14
Painter	1		Digging gravel	8
Sawyer	1		Odd jobs not measurable	1
Cooper	1		Making and repairing grummetts and wads	24
Ropemakers	2		Repairing butt and roads	36
Bookbinder	1		Assisting tradesmen	27
Shoemakers	4		Cleaning out drains	14
Tailors	6		Total	329
Washers	12			
Cooks	4		(B) PRISON WORK.	
		101	Boarders cleaning ship generally and attending on sick at hospital	42
SICK (C) and unfit for labour (*as detailed opposite*)	22			
			Boatmen	16
SCHOOL	60		Whitewashers	2
			Bed pickers	2
SEPARATE FOR PUNISHMENT (or other reasons)	3		Net-maker	1
		85		63
Average daily number	–	515	(C) SICK.	
			Sick at Hospital	16
			Ditto, complaining	6
				22

III.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE CONVICT HULKS, WOOLWICH.

GENTLEMEN, *Woolwich, January*, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following Report respecting the Chaplain's department in the Hulks at this place during the past year.

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

Even in the *ordinary* circumstances of the pastoral charge of a parish, it is difficult, and requires extreme candour and caution to rightly estimate the moral and religious state of a considerable body of people; but, considering the very peculiar antecedents of a numerous convict population, the pernicious associations to which many of them have been doomed from earliest youth, the perverseness and corruption of their minds, the complicated habits of thought and practice for what is depraved, sensual, and vile, to which they have in too many instances attained *previously* to their coming under the discipline of a convict prison, we may well suppose that no slight discrimination and care are required for duly appreciating their condition on the important points of morality and religion; but still more, with reference to imprisonment and its routine of discipline and instruction *amidst the great and inevitable disadvantages of hulk accommodation*, all the natural difficulties of estimating their state and progress are seriously increased. The *cellular* arrangements and other manifold conveniences of the prisons in which convicts are now for the most part confined, afford favourable opportunities to the prisoner for self-reflection and advancement in good principles, and to the Chaplain the needful facilities for kind but searching and impressive interviews with his difficult, yet interesting charge; whilst, on the contrary, *in the hulks* the constant and unmitigated association of prisoners of the strongest vicious propensities and of the highest criminal attainments with many of far less ripeness for wrong-doing, and comparatively unpractised in transgression, renders it to the last degree difficult for a Chaplain to discover the true disposition and to ascertain the actual condition of individual members of his flock; the strongest power of temptation, and especially of banter, will frequently be so fearfully and yet so dexterously wielded by the more hardened and profane amongst them, that many well-disposed and promising men will be suddenly cast down and become paralyzed in respect of holy and spiritual exercises. Many such cases have occurred during the past year, which were very perplexing and disheartening; and, although I am far from supposing that the best organized prison can, by the most perfect adaptation, either change the sinner's heart or elevate

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

his moral character, unless the Spirit of God renew his mind, yet, as I conceive, it is essential to the successful working of your well-devised system of penal and reformatory discipline, that it should be fully developed, in the wise and appropriate regulations which a suitable establishment like those at Portland, Portsmouth, and elsewhere, alone can furnish.

Two full services on the Lord's day have been performed at each of the three ships, as well as the usual week-day services and lectures. There is good reason to hope that on these different occasions the blessing of God has been largely vouchsafed; the profound stillness, the awakened attention of the prisoners, and the deep earnestness of their almost unanimous responses in our stated congregations, must surely indicate the solemn feeling of their minds, and to a considerable extent also, their *feeling* of spiritual interest in the worship and service of Almighty God; nor can it be doubted that His divine favour is freely bestowed in "showing pity upon all prisoners and captives" who thus humble themselves in His sight. A Chaplain standing up before hundreds of his fellow men convicted of crime, but immortal, responsible, redeemed souls, in the same assembly with their appointed superior, the Governor, whose presence always encourages, and his numerous staff of subordinate officers, feels (who is the Chaplain that does not feel?) that he occupies a position of immense responsibility, whilst his heart thrills with emotion, both at the deep and solemn sound of prayer and supplication and at the full tide of animated praise and adoration, "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs," which ascend from that earnest and *peculiar* assembly of worshippers to their glorious God and Saviour.

The Hospital has been regularly visited by the Chaplain and attended daily by the Scripture reader: thus the sick have been seen, instructed, and warned individually. During the prevalence of Cholera much anxiety was felt, and additional labours were performed. As is customary in that fearful visitation, few of those who were speedily carried off by it were at all able, from the failure of physical and mental energy, to exert their faculties in receiving or in improving spiritual counsel and advice. It was, indeed, truly affecting, in passing along the decks, to see the agony and to hear the moans of naturally strong and powerful men so suddenly prostrate and helpless. Occasional glimpses of awakened thought and heart-felt concern for their souls appeared amidst the anguish of their dying struggles. And I sincerely hope that amongst those who expired there were instances of true repentance and lively faith; and of those who overcame the mysterious disease some were, as I am led to believe, deeply moved by its solemn warning, and still retain an impression of it, which is manifested in a sustained walk of obedience and Christian morality.

The Lord's Supper was administered four times during the year at each of the ships.

At the "Warrior" a meeting has been established, with your sanction, similar to that which has existed some time at the "Defence" for the purpose of reading the Scriptures and prayer. I have the pleasure to state that it has been well attended, and is fully appreciated by many prisoners, who complain of the extreme difficulty of attending

to religious and devotional exercises in the associated wards, whilst the decorum and intelligence which they have manifested have given great satisfaction.

Religious and secular instruction has been regularly and fully imparted in the schools. Very few cases of insubordination have been reported to me, and such only as were of a trivial nature and easily corrected. The tabular statements which are appended to this Report relate to those prisoners who were received during the year just expired, and show their educational state on reception, as also the progress which they had made at the end of the year. Four fifths of them appear to have decidedly improved upon their previous attainments. The evening schools during the winter months have been continued for the instruction of those prisoners who were disposed voluntarily to attend them, and many of whom have expressed to me their thankfulness for the means of self-improvement thus afforded, and for the advantages of quiet, profitable reading, in an escape from the evils of association which these schools have enabled them to enjoy during the long evenings of winter. I have also much pleasure in recording the continuance of the prayers between decks each night before the prisoners retire to their hammocks, a privilege which I have reason to know is attended by the best results, not only as an example of suitable evening prayer, but also as a source of comfort and encouragement to more thoughtful and serious minds.

The enlargement of the libraries at both hulks claims our grateful acknowledgments, although, perhaps, I may be permitted most respectfully to express an opinion that if we had been allowed a rather higher average as to price, we should have had fewer small books of a too juvenile character, and the selection might have been of a somewhat higher order, and therefore more generally interesting and instructive; as it is, however, we have received what had long been a *desideratum*, a large accession of very useful and edifying works, which are much valued and eagerly read. The small outlay occasioned by this heretofore much needed supply of good reading will be abundantly repaid by the solid information, the sound principles, and the improved taste which it will impart. The style and composition may well be varied, if only chaste and simple, and provided the *quality* of the subject matter be good. The prisoners' minds require furnishing with that knowledge which will correct and strengthen whilst it informs them. Nor is it, I conceive, desirable to encumber them with many books, but rather to encourage and assist them in the careful and, if it may be, the repeated perusal of a well-selected few.

The beneficial effects of the discipline which is exercised can hardly be over-rated; its invaluable influence modifies and invigorates the whole system of the prisoner's probationary life. This may be seen in the comparative cheerfulness and the healthy activity which always accompany cleanliness of person and of clothing, in the brisk and animated exercise of every faculty resulting from a perfectly temperate, regular, and simple diet, and above all, in that universal order, to be realized in proportion to the measure of obedience to your regulations, which may be attained in securing diligent labour, due restraint, and moral training. In regard to those convicts who are

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

each month to be released on licence, the good results of the penal discipline through which they have passed may be incalculable. This is a subject deserving the best consideration of employers of labour, and of those who are so emphatically the guardians of the moral, social, and domestic interests of the community, the magistrates and clergy of this land. As a large number of these prisoners must, by law, be returned upon the country every year, it becomes matter of practical concern that their now improved habits of life and their greater capabilities for useful industry should be at once made available to the requirements of the labour market and to the advancement of morality and happiness amongst the different classes from whom they have sprung. Notwithstanding all that was feared and much that has been written of the danger of licensing convicts, how very little, if anything, has really occurred to justify alarm. It is evident, so far as experience of the past can go, that if only enterprising contractors, agriculturists, manufacturers, and public functionaries, our merchants, landed gentry, and benevolent clergy would, combined and singly, co-operate with you in finding work and giving advice and encouragement to "England's outcasts," their friendly and generous assistance would be largely recompensed in the returns of well-wrought labour, and in "the peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety" of the poor man's home, once indeed forlorn and desolate, but thus to be regulated and blessed.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

J. K. Marsh, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

"Warrior" Hulk.

Statement showing the Prisoners' Progress at School during the Year 1854.

Date of Reception.	Could not read when received.	Since learned to read imperfectly.	Could read only when received.	Since learned to read & write imperfectly.	Could read and write imperfectly when received.	Since learned to read and write well.	Have made progress in arithmetic.	Could read and write well when received.	Were well educated when received.	Total.
January 4, 1854	2	1	8	6	6	6	3	—	—	16
February 24 „	9	5	6	5	12	11	5	12	—	39
March 14 „	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	4
„ 24 „	—	—	2	2	5	5	2	3	—	10
April 20 „	3	1	5	5	5	5	3	2	—	15
„ 27 „	5	4	1	1	3	3	2	—	1	10
May 1 „	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	5
„ 3 „	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	3	—	10
June 7 „	7	4	12	9	10	8	6	5	—	34
„ 15 „	3	3	2	2	—	—	2	7	—	12
August 14 „	6	6	5	5	7	7	4	2	—	20
„ 28 „	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	4	—	9
October 11 „	1	1	2	2	10	9	3	7	1	21
„ 20 „	2	1	4	4	5	4	—	9	—	20
„ 27 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
November 2 „	4	1	3	3	3	3	—	8	—	18
„ 3 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
December 19 „	2	—	6	—	13	—	—	7	—	28
Totals	53	33	63	50	86	68	36	69*	2*	273

* Those who could "read and write well" when received, or were "well educated," have since made considerable progress in Arithmetic and other subjects.

Tabular Statement of School Progress at the "Defence" Hulk during the Year 1854.

Date of Reception.	Could not read.	Since learned to read imperfectly.	Read only.	Since learned to read & write imperfectly.	Read and write imperfectly.	Since learned to read and write well.	Made considerable progress in arithmetic.	Read and write well.	Well educated.	Total.
February 11, 1854	—	—	—	—	12	5	4	4	—	16
„ 24 „	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	1	—	6
March 13 „	—	—	4	4	14	5	4	5	1	24
„ 24 „	1	—	2	2	7	3	5	2	2	14
April 20 „	2	—	3	3	16	7	10	5	4	30
May 2 „	6	5	1	1	16	5	7	5	—	28
„ 4 „	3	3	—	—	3	1	6	3	2	11
July 1 „	7	5	6	6	7	3	8	25	—	45
August 11 „	2	2	1	1	3	—	4	4	—	10
„ 14 „	2	1	2	1	2	—	4	3	1	10
October 9 „	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ 11 „	13	—	3	—	18	—	5	13	—	47
November 2 „	7	—	—	—	13	—	3	8	—	28
December 19 „	6	—	—	—	5	—	4	7	—	18
„ 23 „	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	4	—	9
Totals	52	16	22	18	125	31	67	89*	10*	298

* The Prisoners who could "read and write" well, and those who were "well educated" on reception, have since made considerable advancement in Arithmetic and the lower branches of the Mathematics.

IV.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE HULKS AT WOOLWICH

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

Unité Hospital Ship,
January 11, 1855.

SIR,

I BEG to enclose my Report and Medical statement of the health of the prisoners belonging to these establishments for the past year, and have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

JOHN J. D. BURNS, M.D.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

General Remarks.

Cholera.—This disease having visited this establishment so severely during the past year, it may be deemed appropriate to make some remarks on its origin and character, with a few observations on the means taken to arrest its progress. In 1848 it made its appearance in October, and by the end of November it proved fatal to 25 prisoners belonging to the two establishments: in 1849, from the 15th June to the 23d September, 29 died; in 1850, two cases occurred, neither proved fatal; in 1851 and 1852 we were quite free from the disease; in 1853 there was one case which recovered; and in the past year out of 38 cases, 13 died.

There were, no doubt, many more cases of cholera which were checked by timely remedies in its early stage, and others recovering without being placed under hospital treatment are consequently not included in the above list; the shortest time in which it has proved fatal was in six hours, and the longest duration of a fatal case extended five days. In 1849 it made its appearance in June, but in other years not till July and August; this is the season in which intermittent fever, diarrhœa and English Cholera are most prevalent, so that the patients are predisposed to a low type of fever, with intestinal irritation, both of which are favourable to the development of the epidemic in its worst form.

Whatever may be the primary cause of the disease, we know from statistical records, that it has committed the greatest ravages in swampy districts, and has been less deadly in proportion to the elevation of the place attacked; we might, therefore, expect that from the situation of Woolwich (a town till lately without drainage, and near a swamp) it would suffer severely during the visitation of Cholera; this has not only been the case, but it was nearly the first attacked on the banks of the Thames, and the mortality was only

exceeded in Deptford, which is crowded with small houses, badly drained, and on a level with the river. I may here add, that the town of Woolwich contains about 30,000 inhabitants, about one-third being on the low grounds; of these it would be impossible to ascertain the amount seized, but 74 died from Cholera, chiefly in that part of the town lying between the Dockyard and Arsenal.

Whether the disease is infectious or not is difficult to be ascertained, from the individuals in attendance being equally exposed to atmospheric influence and the same causes that originated the disease in others; but at the same time I must state that two nurses and one patient were seized while in attendance on the Cholera patients, that they attributed their attack to infection, they suffered from the disease in its worst form, and all died, though remedies were early resorted to under the most favourable circumstances.

I have stated that ague, diarrhœa and English cholera existed at the same time with the epidemic; yet they did not appear to me to influence it, or show a tendency always to assume its character, and this may be gathered from the fact that the "Warrior" hulk lying alongside the Dockyard was free from the disease for a long time, though as many as 31 cases of diarrhœa were under daily treatment on board: while it made its appearance on board the "Defence" on the 11th July, no case occurred amongst the prisoners on board the "Warrior" till the 1st September; again, the prisoners on board the "Defence" were less subject to diarrhœa and ague than usual at that period of the year

The prisoners appeared to be attacked at all hours of the day and night, but chiefly during the afternoon; the character of the disease exhibited nearly the same features as on former occasions, though the cramps were probably less marked, and in some cases there appeared to be no premonitory signs of the attack. They were generally brought in from their ship or the public works pulseless, with coldness of the face, tongue, and limbs; this was followed by rapid blueness of the lips, hands, and feet, cold clammy perspiration, and all the other characteristic symptoms of Cholera. 3 of the most apparently hopeless cases recovered, though one suffered a relapse, and a few of those in whom the symptoms were not so well marked proved fatal. Others showed signs of great dejection on being brought into the hospital, feeling confident that they would never recover; these sunk rapidly, the utmost powers, both of body and mind, being apparently required to conquer the depressing nature of this complaint.

In considering the existence of the disease on board the hulks, I cannot attribute its presence either to want of cleanliness or insufficient ventilation; on the contrary, the ventilation of the "Defence" hulk is as perfect as it can possibly be made, there being a continual current of air through the hold. The prisoners only remain on board during the night, and the ship is sound in every respect; dry, clean and roomy. During the prevalence of Cholera the vacancies left by discharged prisoners were not filled up, so that the number on board was considerably reduced. The wells, scupper pipes, and water-closets, were kept free from smell by the free use of chlorides of lime and zinc, and the utmost cleanliness was observed. The decks were less

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

frequently washed, and carefully dried before the return of the prisoners from labour, and the water supplied for the use of the establishment is procured from the artesian well in the Dockyard; it is the purest water in the neighbourhood, and is brought daily in tanks to the different hulks. To the above precautions, combined with the good diet and healthy condition of the prisoners when the disease commenced, may be attributed their having suffered less than the inhabitants of the town in the immediate vicinity.

I should here mention the kindness, zeal, and attention of the hospital warders in the execution of their duties, and the praiseworthy willingness with which some of the prisoners undertook the office of nurses by day and night, particularly those who were convalescent from the complaint. As an encouragement, as well as a prophylactic measure, the hospital boarders were allowed a pint of porter daily, in addition to their ordinary rations, and the same was issued to the warders while actually employed between decks in attendance on the sick.

The prisoners have been received in a tolerably healthy condition from the prisons, and the state of health maintained during their employment on the public works has been excellent. Accidents have, as usual, constituted the principal variety of hospital cases, while catarrh and diarrhœa have been the most prevalent disorders; scarlatina made its appearance, and from its fatal effects in the town, some danger of its spreading amongst the prisoners was apprehended, but by isolating the prisoners it was successfully stopped.

Only one case of insanity has occurred on board the hulks, and in this instance a tendency to it was observed previous to his admission. A commission of lunacy was held, and he is at present under treatment in a lunatic asylum.

The numbers admitted to hospital have been less than in former years, but the per-centage of death has been 1·8.

I have examined all the subordinate officers and servants belonging to the establishments at the end of each quarter, and have found them in a good state of health, and fit for the proper performance of their duties.

The number of complaining sick not admitted to hospital has been as follows:—

"Warrior" - - -	16,524
"Defence" - - -	13,350
Total -	29,874

YEARLY RETURN of the Diseases occurring on board the "Unité" Convict Hospital Ship at Woolwich, from the 1st January 1854 to the 31st December 1854.

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1, 1854.	Admitted since.	Total.	Discharged.	Pardoned on Medical grounds	Died.	Invalided to "Stirling Castle."	Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1854.	Remarks.
Febris intermittens	3	15	18	17	–	–	–	1	
—— continua-	1	13	14	13	–	1	–	–	5,717, J. H., æt. 28, died June 13th.
Cephalalgia	1	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	
Ophthalmia	1	6	7	7	–	–	–	–	
Cynanche	1	17	18	16	–	1	–	1	5,615, J. D., æt. 21, died from phthisis, Sept. 11th.
Pneumonia	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Pleuritis	–	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	
Pleurodynia	–	10	10	8	–	–	–	2	
Bronchitis	7	31	38	32	1	1	–	4	1,592, T. H., æt. 34, died April 1st. 1,583, J. B., pardoned Sept. 20th.
Orchitis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Synovitis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Phlogosis	7	61	68	67	–	–	–	1	
Neuralgia	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Rheumatismus	2	27	29	27	–	–	–	2	
Phlebitis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Erythema	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Erysipelas	–	3	3	2	–	–	–	1	
Scarlatina	–	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	
Hæmoptysis	3	9	12	11	–	–	–	1	
Hæmorrhois	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Phthisis	2	4	6	3	1	2	–	–	5,652, T.K., pardoned July 8th. 1,590, W. A., æt. 23, died Jan. 7th. 1,501, W. H., æt. 19, died Feb. 10th.
Catarrh	7	79	86	73	–	2	–	11	4,260, J. B., æt. 63, died July 25th. 5,742, J. M'H., æt. 39, died from phthisis, Nov. 27th.
Dyspepsia	2	17	19	19	–	–	–	–	
Epilepsy	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Morbus Cordis	–	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	
Diarrhœa	–	65	65	60	–	3	–	2	5,634, T. C., æt. 50, died of Cholera, July 31st. 5,406, E. T., æt. 31, died Aug. 7th. 1,774, S. L., æt 24, died of Cholera, Oct. 22d.
Carried forward	38	395	423	385	2	10	–	26	

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

Return of Diseases on board the "Unité"—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1854.	Admitted since.	Total.	Discharged.	Pardoned on Medical grounds.	Died.	Invalided to "Stirling Castle."	Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1854.	Remarks.
Brought forward	38	395	423	385	2	10	–	26	
Colic - -	1	33	34	33	–	1	–	–	1,192, W. S, æt. 21, died May 11th.
Cholera - -	–	37	37	25	–	12	–	–	1,226, J. B., æt. 30, died July 26th. 1,826, H. T., æt. 23, died July 27th. 1,760, G. C., æt. 46, died July 31st. 1,725, T. P., æt. 37, died July 31st. 5,291, G. B., æt. 36, died August 2d. 1,468, J. L., æt. 35, died August 5th. 1,417, W. J., æt. 27, died August 2d. 5,397, W. H., æt. 28, died Sept. 1st. 5,566, H. R., æt. 28, died Sept. 2d. 5,169, J. J., æt. 43, died Sept. 5th. 5,698, R. S., æt. 47, died Sept. 11th. 1,186, D. P., æt. 25, died Oct. 19th.
Anasarca -	–	3	3	2	–	–	1	–	
Scrofula - -	1	5	6	6	–	–	–	–	
Icterus - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Obstipatio - -	1	5	6	5	–	1	–	–	1,275, W. H, æt. 25, died August 28.
Dysuria - -	–	9	9	7	–	–	–	2	
Enlarged bursa	1	3	4	4	–	–	–	–	
Hernia - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Tumor - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Vulnus - -	14	143	157	149	–	–	1	7	
Ulcus - -	1	24	25	24	–	1	–	–	1,486 G. H., æt. 21, died from Peritonitis Oct. 15th.
Fistula - -	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	
Tænia - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Sycosis - -	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Herpes - -	1	7	8	7	–	–	–	1	
Purpura -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Mania (feigned)	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Total - -	58	675	723	658	2	25	2	36	

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

DISPOSAL of PRISONERS belonging to the Convict Establishments at WOOLWICH, between the 1st Jan. 1854 and Dec. 1854.

Name of Hulk.	Remaining January 1st, 1854.	Admitted during the Year.	Total.	Discharged to Colonies.	Sent to other Prisons.	Pardoned.	Sent to Lunatic Asylums.	Invalided to "Stirling Castle."	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1854.
"Warrior" -	421	273	694	25	21	190	–	5	1	11	441
"Defence" -	521	298	819	29	22	216	1	8	1	16	526
Total -	942	571	1,513	54	43	406	1	13	2	27*	967

* 1,270, J.S., on the 20th July, drowned accidentally in canal. 1,240, J.M., on the 20th June died suddenly from apoplexy on board the "Defence."

V.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE "STIRLING CASTLE" HULK AT PORTSMOUTH.

Report the Governor of the "Stirling Castle."

"Stirling Castle" Invalid Depôt, Gosport, January 24, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual Report for the year 1854, in accordance with the prescribed rule.

Conduct of Officers.—I am enabled to speak favourably of the conduct of the subordinate officers of this establishment, who, with but few exceptions, (already reported,) have discharged their duties faithfully, and with discretion, under the trying circumstances inseparable from the supervision of large numbers of invalid prisoners confined in hulks, whose ailments generally render them peevish and irritable. A portion of the extra duties of the discipline officers, arising out of casualties from sickness and other causes, has been relieved by the recent addition of two to their number.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining on board, 1st January 1854 - - -			349
Received from Millbank - - - -	112		
,, Pentonville - - -	2		
,, Portland - - - -	5		
,, Portsmouth - - -	50		
,, "Warrior" - - -	5		
,, "Defence" - - -	8		
,, Bermuda - - - -	69		
,, Wakefield - - -	11		
,, Leeds - - - -	2		
,, Leicester - - -	10		
,, Northampton - - -	2		
,, Bath - - - -	3		
,, Reading - - - -	3		
,, Bedford - - -	1		
,, Perth - - - -	2		
,, {Bow Street Police Court—Re-commitments - -}	5		
		——	290
			639

Brought forward - -		639
Removals during the Year:—		
Transferred to Millbank - - - -	68	
„ Dartmoor - - -	6	
„ Portsmouth - - -	4	
„ Lunatic Asylums - - -	4	
„ Discharged on Licence - -	141	
„ Deaths - - -	27	
		250
Number remaining 31st December 1854 - -		389

Employment of Prisoners.—The invalid convicts, as heretofore, have been employed suitably to their capabilities, on board the "Stirling Castle," the "Briton" Hospital Ship, at the Convict Hard, and at the Dockyard, Portsmouth, where a party is employed (averaging daily 34 prisoners) in picking and spinning oakum. Some of the prisoners on board have been employed in making and repairing clothing, and others respectively as shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, tinmen, bookbinders, &c., and boarders, the latter including cooks, washermen, nurses, ship-cleaners, and boatmen. *See* abstract of labour.

Treatment of Prisoners.—The treatment of prisoners has been in accordance with the rules and regulations applicable to invalids, every consideration having been extended to them consistent with their situation, and a due regard to discipline. They have also been afforded every opportunity of preferring complaints of the conduct of officers in the exercise of their duties towards them.

State and Condition of the Hulks.—The "Stirling Castle" is in good condition, having required few repairs or alterations beyond those that were compassable by the prisoners. The "Briton," although an old ship, is in tolerably good condition. The walls of the buildings on the Convict Hard are in much the same tottering state as last reported; the roofs, spouting, &c. are in good repair.

Abuses.—Comparatively few offences connected with traffic, or the introduction of tobacco, or other articles prohibited by the rules, have prevailed during the past year; and I am not aware that any other abuses exist in any department of this establishment.

Conduct of Prisoners.—The conduct of the invalid prisoners, taken as a whole, has been during the past year satisfactory, when it is considered that many circumstances in the control and management of invalids operate to the prejudice of adequate punishment for offences against good order, and render it most difficult for the officers to maintain a proper degree of discipline. The number of offences recorded is 297; of these offences. two only received corporal punishment, 102 were punished with bread and water in cell confinement, varying in duration from one to seven days, or such reduction of food, or extras, for a limited period, as was from time to time sanctioned by the Medical Officer. 193 were principally slight offences receiving an admonition, in which, however, are in-

Report of the Governor of the "Stirling Castle."

cluded those unfitted by state of health for any kind of punishment. (*See* summary of offences and classification of prisoners during the year.)

The mortality during the past year has been considerably under that of the preceding. The sanitary condition of the ship has been good, cleanliness and ventilation having been particularly observed. We have been peculiarly fortunate in the absence of all symptoms of cholera, or infectious diseases, with the exception of two or three mild cases of small pox. The Medical Officer's report will present full details on this subject.

The religious and moral training of the prisoners, together with their progress in school instruction, will be fully noticed by the Chaplain in his report.

In conclusion, I would venture to offer a few facts and observations in reference to the working of the system of release on order of licence, as far as it has applied to this establishment. Out of 185 released during the past, and three months of the preceding, year, only five have been recommitted, giving 2·7 per cent., and as far as we have been enabled to obtain information, the accounts received in many instances are favourable and hopeful for the well-being of the convicts, who for the most part appear to be making laudable efforts to redeem the past, endeavouring to procure a livelihood by honest industry, although I fear in some cases the feelings of the public have exercised unfavourable influences.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SHAW, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Report of the Governor of the "Stirling Castle."

ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by the CONVICTS in the "Stirling Castle" Invalid Depôt, Gosport, in the Year from the 1st January to 31st December 1854.

Nature of Employment.	Number of days employed during the year.	Value of Labour.	Amounts.	Remarks.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Labour in the Dockyard	10,574	1 6	793 1 0	Average number of men employed daily 114·4.
Carpenters	447	2 6	55 17 6	
Blacksmiths	520	2 6	65 0 0	
Painters and Plumbers	387	2 6	48 7 6	
Shoemakers	2,664	1 6	199 16 0	
Tailors	3,034	1 6	227 11 0	
Washers	1,565	1 6	117 7 6	
Cooks	1,825	1 6	136 17 6	
General prison labour, boats, nurses, &c.	13,619	1 3	851 3 9	
Bookbinders	261	1 6	19 11 6	
Bedmakers	140	1 6	10 10 0	
Matmakers	130	1 6	9 15 0	
Tinkers	540	1 6	40 10 0	
Total	35,706		2,575 8 3	

A STATEMENT showing the Number of Offenders and Offences during the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Number of Prisoners.	Number of Times reported during the Year.	Total Number of Offences.
76	Once	76
32	Twice	64
15	3 times	45
5	4 „	20
3	5 „	15
2	6 „	12
4	7 „	28
1	9 „	9
1	10 „	10
1	18 „	18
Total number of Offenders		140
Total number of Offences		297

A STATEMENT showing the Classification of Prisoners according to Conduct, during the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Quarter ending	V. G.	G.	In.	B.	V. B.
31st March	70	204	10	5	1
30th June	61	203	13	2	2
30th September	89	227	12	5	5
31st December	91	248	12	3	2

VI.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE "STIRLING CASTLE" HULK AT PORTSMOUTH.

Invalid Convict Depôt, Gosport,
February 2, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

I BEG leave to forward a Report on this institution for the past year, 1854.

Being aware that the difficulties of dealing with invalid convicts, even in a prison on shore, are not unknown to you, I would, therefore, assume that you believe a less satisfactory state of things obtains in hulks; but, indeed, it is inevitable that any invalid establishment must exhibit an inferior aspect when brought into contact with the enlightened general prison arrangements of the present day, where not only religious, moral, and secular instruction, but also daily out-door labour, classification and badges of standing, gratuities, and the hope of getting remitted a portion of the original sentence through exemplary conduct and industry, tend to the promotion of a balance of mind.

Still, all obstacles to the contrary notwithstanding, the general conduct of the prisoners of these hulks has been good, judging by the unfrequency of punishments, and the character recorded quarterly of each. I think it, indeed, a subject of congratulation that so much order and obedience is preserved, considering that the prisoners are invalids, many irritable in their tempers, and, saving those sent to work at the Dockyard or Hard, always on board ship.

The being detained longer before liberation than healthy prisoners is also very distasteful; and much importunity has ever been employed with the medical officers, trying to induce them to recommend applicants for their liberty on medical grounds. Like efforts innumerable have also been made with myself, on the supposition that I had some important influence with the authorities. What men wish to be the case, they are prone to believe. And in the former part of the past year, vague hopes of what the provisions of "the new Act" were capable of conferring upon convicts, caused much mental disturbance, and occupied my time greatly in undeceiving those who sought interviews, wishing to hear that their terms of imprisonment would by the above Act be curtailed.

That the prospects and position of invalided convicts should be not so advantageous as that of men labouring on the public works, I have no doubt has been determined by experience and sound judgment, but nothing can prevent them brooding and fretting over their

lot, and contrasting it with that of others differently situated, and this I think likely to produce an unfavourable effect in a mental point of view; and as all are destined eventually for liberation, the tendency would seem to be that they are not so well prepared for the world again, nor perhaps to do such credit to the system from which so much is expected.

It has often occurred to me that as many of the prisoners are occupied in working about the ships and elsewhere, some remission of time, smaller it may be than that now in operation in other prisons, might be beneficially tried, with, perhaps, some other advantages, which might tend to draw out the better elements of the body at large; and these again would naturally exhibit and arrange themselves in classes of merit and efficiency. The result would, I think, be happy for the prisoners themselves, and for the establishment. With the general association of hulks, and almost the absence of hope, and other desiderata good for man's mind, our position seems as it were akin to the formal type of prisons, which state of things it would be most desirable at no distant date to remedy, and which seems practicable only by some such means as I have noticed, and by transferring invalids to some receptacle on land, with its sufficiently ample site and extended accommodations. This theme, of the inadequate nature of hulks for convicts, I observe to have been dwelt upon by other Chaplains in their reports, and I trust you will think I am doing right, while making the yearly retrospect, to recal the point to your notice. If the hulks are to continue, and in their present situation, perhaps exercise on shore could be arranged for the prisoners in the field whither they used at one time to be taken, and where perhaps permission of the Ordnance might be obtained for a garden being made. This might supply the ships with vegetables, and with a small gratuity to those who should work, would, I believe, elicit a strength and elasticity of mind which are now wanting, and tend towards good moral and religious results in a far greater number than at present. The old monastic rule, from a knowledge of human nature, did not consider reading and prayer alone as calculated to bring forth healthy results, as the line testifies:—

"Nunc lege, nunc ora, nunc *cum fervore labora.*"

And I can never enough admire the wisdom which organized the stage of public works for convicts, when I read the statements made by Governors and Chaplains, that they find it such an important auxiliary instrument, with other measures, for forming the mind to good, and with God's blessing on human means, making prisoners methodical, industrious, self-reliant, manly, and hopeful. It is most true that mind is not amenable to the forces that govern material things; and yet our forefathers went on for so many ages in the vain attempt. The talented and enlightened prison rules of this our day have shown conclusively what can be done by applying the laws of mind to mind; and among other important features, that if we would work out permanent good with prisoners for society and themselves, we must in all legimate ways secure their co-operation.

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Before noticing the effects produced, I will first advert to the arrangements for affording religious instruction and exhortation to the convicts. The public portion of these, you are aware, is conducted in the chapel of the "Stirling Castle;" which, by the appropriateness of its fittings, and being used only besides for the school, its Scriptural exercises, disciplined order, and improving secular teaching, is well calculated for accustoming the convicts to the solemnizing influence of a place set apart for serious purposes. In this the morning and afternoon Sunday services of the Established Church are performed, and the morning and evening week-day prayers read, with portions of Scripture, occasional lectures, and always the use of psalmody. Here I would beg permission to observe, that a small seraphine in the chapel would render great service. It sometimes happens with invalids that in trying weather throats and chests are affected, and at such times we have had a difficulty in getting on satisfactorily with the singing, the few who can take a lead being indisposed.

The benefit of these services is doubtless great, attended as they are by men, the vast majority of whom must, from their antecedents, have eschewed every observance of the sort while at their wild liberty. Not that the "earthen vessel" can presume to take any credit to himself for the good that may be done to these our poor misguided fellow creatures; but assuredly the blessing of the great Head of the church does, without doubt, turn to account in many the seed sown by the rich provision made by our church for the reading of God's pure and unmixed word, and by her embodiment of it in her liturgy; and it is my belief that none can go altogether untouched by the glorious and heart-stirring sentiments of the Bible, so congenial to the better part of man. Of this opinion, every one, I could hope, would be, could they witness the decorum, stillness, and attention of a convict congregation, which, although some may consider it a mere outward and submissive conformity, yet, they must admit, does for the time constrain the man to listen while God speaks. I have officiated to military congregations both at home and abroad, and was struck with the particular which I now have pleasure in noticing in the convicts, and I do not think it is going too far to say that these last would not suffer in comparison, either with troops or with an ordinary free congregation. Besides the regularity of responding in the psalms and liturgy, an illustration of the interest and attention of the prisoners may be offered. I allude to the suppression of coughing or other interrupting sounds during the reading of the lessons, or the delivery of the sermon, which is indicated by the relief that is given to what had been pent up on the conclusion of a lesson, or in the sermon when the end of a paragraph or the change of the sense allows a momentary pause. Often at those times do I recur to the lecture room at the University, and remembering the students there imbibing the ennobling thoughts of old Greece and Rome, reflect how the staple of what even poor convicts are receiving infinitely surpasses what too many are satisfied with, drinking from the lower river, while they seek not, or, it may be, are ignorant of, the crystal fountains. Such are the opportunities of congregational

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

religious instruction which convicts enjoy. Allow me, Gentlemen, to say, that I think you can have no greater source of happiness from your prison arrangements than when you consider you have provided for a due and regular supply of the "salt," that as a means applied by the Holy Spirit can purify and restore the human soul and mind.

The holy Communion has been administered four times during the year in each ship:—

1. In the "Stirling Castle," April 16 (Easter Sunday), June 25, September 24, and December 24, attended respectively by 28, 27, 29, 22, prisoners.

2. In the "Briton," April 23, July 2, October 1, December 31, by 7, 6, 6, 6.

The candidates were conferred with singly by the Chaplain, after which he admitted them; previous to this, however, he submits their names to the Governor, to ascertain whether any trangression of prison rules or inconsistency of character is recorded against any.

I take every opportunity offered by interviews with prisoners, casual or otherwise, of seeking information of their history, character, and present circumstances, for the purpose of giving advice, warning, or encouragements; and I am thankful to say, that on all occasions that I can recollect, it is received with respect and apparent willingness and candour.

I receive very efficient aid from the Scripture Reader; he is kind and judicious in visiting the sick, and well qualified for his office. He says, in his report to me:—"I will add that my visits have invariably been received with thankfulness, and I trust they have, under God's blessing, been attended with success."

From the above means, advantages, and efforts specified, we could hope well for the spiritual condition of the prisoners, and as far as knowledge goes, they cannot be deficient, but they can avail little unless reduced to practice in the daily life. That there are instances of this we perceive to be the case, and these would be more numerous were it not for the opposing obstacles naturally existing in such a promiscuous association. One specimen of this sort I know of from the many complaints I have had from the better disposed prisoners, who are interrupted in various ways in their private devotions or silent reading by uncongenial minds with whom they are located.

In such a large assemblage there must be a variety of characters, some hard to impress and difficult to deal with; hence what I have just noticed.

I often counsel the well-disposed to let fall a word in season on the thoughtless and offending, and have reason to believe they do so; and also patiently to endure what they cannot otherwise amend, referring them to the example of our blessed Lord, such being the only efficacious way of disarming those who would molest them.

I trust also that the officers on their posts are vigilant in repressing overt acts of impropriety or tyrannizing, as with some only the external arm of authority has weight. The deepest-reaching influence we know to be that which touches the inner man, and would that all were under its power. On the whole I think it may be said, con-

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

sidering the unfavourable features of this prison establishment and the peculiar description of its inmates, that the means provided for religious and secular instruction, together with the discipline maintained by the Governor and his officers, are as successful in benefiting this body of prisoners as can be expected. Prayers are read daily on the lower deck of the " Stirling Castle," with a portion of Scripture and a short lecture.

I have to report favourably of the school, which, taught by the schoolmaster and assistant schoolmaster, renders good service, not only in informing the prisoners' minds with useful secular knowledge, but by smoothing difficulties in Scriptural reading, &c., and inducing habits of attention and comprehension, prepares them for entering, with intelligence and profit, into the public religious services.

The course of instruction and the books used in the school are the same as those noticed in last year's report. A fresh supply of books for a change of reading and other objects is much wanted for the school, a list of which I shall soon forward.

It is due to the masters to state that they discharge their duties with assiduity and a good measure of success, and they report well of the quiet and respectful conduct of the prisoners in school, their readiness to receive instruction, and their habits of inquiry.

The prisoners' lending library is a valuable ally towards continuing to build up the better frame of mind. We already have a collection of books, but not yet made up to the number which is allowed.

The Sunday services at the " Briton" hospital ship are conducted in the forenoon by the Scripture Reader, in the afternoon by the Chaplain. The week-day morning and afternoon prayers, &c., are attended to chiefly by the Scripture Reader. The Chaplain also visits for seeing the sick and other purposes; but when designing this, interruptions will occur to prevent. As the " Stirling Castle" is the head quarters of the establishment, the particulars of duty there are the most numerous, and often conflicting in their demands for urgency of attention, and the complexity is not seldom increased by limitations of time. There is not the same facility for promptly passing from one to the other, I mean from ship to ship, as if these were only parts of the one edifice on land, and my attention may have been bespoken for some purpose, which completes the absorption of the time I had allotted to a contemplated duty either in the same ship or at the other. But the frequent funerals at Forton, one mile distant, have had the effect more than almost anything of partially displacing a day's work, which, thus thrown forward perhaps on to the next, has wrought a complication. The two ships and the burial ground are, as it were, the three points of a triangle, at each of which there are important calls.

I do not complain of this for the amount of labour, but introduce it with the candid intention of informing you, that not every day that has passed has every duty laid down in the rules as " daily" been performed, much to my own dissatisfaction.

An idea of what I am now noticing may be conveyed from a statement of the following heads of the Chaplain's duties, some of which,

clashing in time and sundered by space, will occur on the same day:—

I. Visit to "Briton," comprising several features, such as seeing the sick, seeking interviews with, or giving them to prisoners, conferring with the Scripture Reader, &c.

II. "Stirling Castle:"—

Visit to school, and interviews with prisoners there.
" lower deck.
" cells.
Seeing liberated prisoners before their departure.
" new prisoners.
" candidates for the Holy Communion.
Interviews with the Governor or Medical Officer.
" " schoolmasters.
Office work (various).
Week-day prayers (and lecture) in the chapel.

III. Funeral duty at Forton.

The number of deaths during the the year 1854 has been 27, besides which four belonging to the Portsmouth convict prison have died at the "Briton." Immediate information is given to friends of the decease of prisoners. The far greater number have gladly received spiritual visits and instruction, and have afforded grounds for trusting that they sought pardon and acceptance through their Saviour Jesus Christ. It has indeed occurred that indifference has been shown, which seemed to abide to the last, and which cases we would hold up as warnings to others.

The number of prisoners on January 1, 1854, was	349
Which increased during the year by - -	290
Makes the number of individual prisoners who have been connected with this establishment during 1854 - - - - - -	639
Of this aggregate, there left during 1854 -	250
Remaining on the 31st December 1854 - -	389
The greatest number of prisoners on board -	407
" least " " " -	323
The daily average " " - -	374·2

Inquiries have been made after the prisoners who have been liberated on licence during the past year, but replies have not been received from all quarters.

Some that have come from clergymen, employers, and relations have been *very* satisfactory; and my impression is, that the hopes that were entertained for the well-doing of liberated prisoners in England or the United Kingdom are in general realized. Extracts from the letters to which I refer, incorporated with those from letters received by the Governor, accompany this Report. I was much hurt to learn that in one instance a man, of whom I hoped well from his steady and good conduct while here, had been dismissed from his employment simply from the discovery of where he had been.

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

This feeling towards prisoners is abroad, and they must suffer by it; but may they as a body, by their appreciation of the indulgence granted them and their good behaviour, gradually bring about a change in the public mind.

These remarks are naturally suggestive of the great desiderata still wanting as a system—places of refuge for friendless and unemployed prisoners after their discharge, where they may give proofs of their desire to lead a new life, and have the opportunity of making a fair start for the benefit of themselves and society at large.

But no one can dwell upon crime, its origin, and natural results, without recurring to what ought to be adopted as one of the most hopeful remedies, and that without any more delay, the diffusion of general education. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the mode in which this national blessing should be sought, all must agree that the frightful amount of crime, ignorance, and misery, which is smouldering, with occasional outbreaks, around us and among us, must, if uncared for and uncured, continue to swell in dimensions until remedial measures are hopeless. I feel assured that general education is one of the means that God will bless in the endeavour to raise the juvenile criminal class from their pitiable degradation and ultimate ruin. Pure and spiritual religion must hold its own high and holy place, while the promotion of education and intelligence, for aiding to wean from low and debasing pursuits, is an indispensable ally.

A commander of a ship would be thought very remiss and unfit for his position, if on his vessel springing a dangerous leak he should devote the energies of his whole crew exclusively to pumping, without an effort to discover the position of the leak to stop it. To do this might be an arduous, as some might think, a hopeless task, but set about in good earnest, it might be conquered, and the source of the evil cut off. May England determine that, with the help and blessing of the Almighty, she will seek out and eradicate the roots of the mischief that is now corroding her vitals as a great nation; that she will establish in every district industrial schools for the dissemination of well-adapted instruction, and with the object of not only counteracting positive evil, but for exploring the vast stores of mind, those of her own children although so neglected, and digging out of those exhaustless sources materials which she may mould so as to become her glory and support.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

J. K. Walpole,

Chaplain.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

REPORT of INFORMATION received relative to LICENSED PRISONERS, who were discharged from the "STIRLING CASTLE" Hulk, up to the termination of the Quarter ending 31st December 1854.

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Relative to prisoners discharged previous to the quarter -	27	2	29
Ditto, during the quarter - - - -	9	–	9
Total - - -	36	2	38

	During the Quarter.	Total from Commencement to Date of Return.
Number actually discharged on Licence - -	33	185
„ „ returned with Licence revoked -	2	4

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 1. J. R. - - - 6 Sept. 1854.	11 Jan. 1855 - One who promised employment.	"I beg to apologise for the delay in answering yours of the 29th ult., respecting J. R. I was ready to have given him employment in the neighbourhood. He has been industrious, and his conduct has been everything that could be desired; and I think there could not be a better instance of the beneficial results of the system under which he has been discharged. I should not hesitate to employ him in a situation of trust requiring strict integrity." (Signed) "G. W. D."
No. 2. W. G. - - 24 Oct. 1854.	11 Jan. 1855 - The clergyman of the parish.	"I have much pleasure in answering your kind inquiries respecting W. G., a ticket-of-leave convict, lately under your care at Gosport. You will be glad to hear that his conduct has been very good. He has regularly attended church, and remained in the same situation since he returned; indeed, it is the general opinion that his conviction and sentence, which at first appeared so great a misfortune, will, under God's good providence, turn out the greatest possible blessing to himself and parents." (Signed) "S. S., Incumbent of ——."

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 3.		
G. H. R. - - 3 June 1854.	15 June 1854 - From G. H. R.	"I have as yet been able to resist all temptations, and to keep from bad company; and I have as yet shunned the public-house; and I hope the God of all grace will continue to give me strength to resist all evil that comes in my way." (Signed) "G. H. R."
	29 Aug. 1854 - From his former schoolmaster.	"On the return of G. H. R. to B. I saw him more than once, and said a few words to him. From his demeanour, I do hope that your labours have been blest to him." (Signed) "C. C."
No. 4.		
T. H. P. - - 27 Feb. 1854.	18 Jan. 1855 - Employer.	"In answer to your inquiry concerning T. H. P., he remained with me from the 28th February last (1854) to the 20th December, when he went to spend his Christmas with some of his friends in Liverpool, and he is not returned yet (18 Jan.); but as soon as he returns I will let you know, as up to that time his conduct was quite satisfactory to me, and I hope and trust that by his honest industry it will remain so," &c. &c. (Signed) "T. L."
		"T. H. P. himself writes Feb. 2d (1855) thanking the Chaplain for his kind inquiries, states that the confidence placed in him by the Government has not been abused, and trusts it never will be," &c. (Signed) "T. H. P."
No. 5.		
T. R. - - - 11 March 1854.	22 Jan. 1855 - Son-in-law.	"T. R. is living with his wife, and working diligently at his business of shoemaking. Enclosed I have pleasure in handing you two certificates which he has obtained from respectable parties. He resides two or three miles from this town, but, as far as I have heard, he has conducted himself in a very respectable manner since he left your establishment in March 1854. He desires a kind remembrance to the Chaplain and all the gentlemen then connected with the hulk," &c. (Signed) "C. C."
		The certificates referred to are of a highly satisfactory character, and from persons of respectability.
No. 6.		
J. S. - - - 25 April 1854.	20 Jan. 1855 - Father.	"I received your letter on the 19th respecting J. S. His conduct has been satisfactory to all his friends, and to the parish generally, by which he has obtained the situation of farm bailiff to W. W., Esq.," &c. (Signed) "D. S."
No. 7.		
A. E. - - - 6 April 1854.	8 Jan. 1855 - Brother.	"I beg most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 31st respecting my brother A. E. He is still with me, and it gives me great pleasure to find that you take so great an interest in him. I am happy to say we have no reason to find any fault in any way. His conduct is most exemplary. After being at home four months, and his health very much improved, and as I had not constant employment for him, he was very anxious to do something, that he may not be a burden to his family. He got a situation on the railway as

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
A. E.—*cont.* -	- - -	porter, and staid there till he met with an accident and hurt his hand. During the time he was at home, in consequence of the accident, they heard he was a ticket-of leave man and discharged him. We think it rather hard that a man that is anxious to get an honest living is not allowed to do so, as they laid no other charge against him. My brother desires his humble duty to you, with many thanks for your very kind inquiries. I remain," &c. (Signed) "H. E."
No. 8. T. M. - - - 10 July 1854.	5 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	"T. M. has been under my employ, but sickness has prevented him doing much since his return from Gosport. I am glad to be able to inform you that he is very steady, an affectionate husband and father, and I have no doubt but that he will be an honest and useful member of society." (Signed) "J. S."
No. 9. J. C. - - - 5 June 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	"The man is thoroughly reformed, and fully determined not to revisit any of the prisons. His conduct is in every respect satisfactory. He sends his kind love to you." (Signed) "J. R."
No. 10. D. A. - - - 10 July 1854.	5 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	"In answer to your kind inquiries respecting D. A., I beg most respectfully to inform you that he worked for me nearly four months after his discharge, and gave me the utmost satisfaction. Recently he has hired a market garden at B—, where I have every reason to believe he will get an honest livelihood. I have been to see him twice, and I do not hesitate in saying he is a reformed character." (Signed) "E. G."
No. 11. J. S. - - - 4 Oct. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	"Suffers from very feeble health, but a very good account of his conduct is given in a letter to the Chaplain." (Signed) "D. A."
No. 12. W. Y. - - 10 July 1854,	14 Dec. 1854 - One who promised employment.	"W. Y. is endeavouring by strict industry and sobriety to regain his character, and, I think, he has so far succeeded. My work was too laborious for him, he could not get about he was so lame on his feet; but myself and a few friends in the parish collected a few pounds and set him up in a little business, and he is doing very well; and I am thankful to say himself and family are attending a place of worship." (Signed) "E. T."
No. 13. J. B. - - - 5 Sept. 1854.	2 Jan. 1855 - Employer.	"He has become quite a different man altogether, and drinks nothing. He has, in short, almost become a teetotaller, and says he will avoid bad company for the future. All his family are of an honest character and respected," &c. (Signed) "G. W."

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 14. W. S. - - - 7 Sept. 1854.	10 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	"I beg to say that W. S. is still in the same employment as at first when I received him. As to his conduct, it is in every way satisfactory, and the hopes you have formed of his endeavouring to redeem his character are in course of being realized. I beg to thank you for your kind interest in him, and hope that all who are discharged under the same system may progress as favourably, though I cannot help thinking that a want of honest employment will form a barrier in many cases, which might, perhaps, be removed by philanthropic persons, if not by the Government." (Signed) "R. C."
No. 15. W. L. - - - 23 Oct. 1854.	4 Jan. 1855 - One who promised employment.	"Respecting W. L. his morals are much improved, but his health is greatly impaired. He is not able to stand hard work, but tries to do his best. He works for Mr. ——, who told me that he conducted himself very well. I have also lately seen him myself, and he assured me that he intended to be an honest man for the remainder of his life." (Signed) "E. P."
No. 16. W. H. - - - 6 Oct. 1854.	19 Dec. 1854 - Father.	"He has conducted himself very well since his return from Gosport." (Signed) "H. W."
No. 17. G. H. R. - - (See No. 3.) 3 June 1854.	3 Dec. 1854 - Aunt.	"He is going on in a very honest and satisfactory manner. He begs me to return his sincere thanks to you for your kindness in thinking of such as he," &c. (Signed) "E. E."
No. 18. H. C. - - - 5 Oct. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - A relative.	"As far as his conduct is concerned I am happy to be able to say that he has been all that you could wish. . . . . There has been a great reformation, and his troubles have been all for the best." (Signed) "W. C."
No. 19. W. F. C. - - 6 Oct. 1854.	2 Dec. 1854 - One who promised employment.	"I beg to inform you that W. F. C. is not employed by me, but by my next neighbour. I have daily opportunity of seeing him, and of closely watching his conduct, and I am glad to inform you that it is very good, that he is very industrious and very exemplary. He is also a regular attendant at church, and very strict in the performance of the duties of the Sabbath; I speak from my own personal knowledge, my business place being not more than fifty yards from his house, and I believe Her Majesty's licence could not have been granted to a more deserving man." (Signed) "W. D."
No. 20. S. S. - - - 5 Sept. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - S. S.	"Dear Sir,—I received your kind letter, and was glad to hear from you, but am sorry to say, I have been very ill with the fever, but I am getting better of that. I have done about six weeks' work since I came back, and then I was taken ill. I am living with my brother. My father died a week before I came home, which put me

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
S. S.—*cont.* -	- - -	about very much. But I hope, please God, I shall soon get better, and go to work again. Sir, I intend, if I should be spared, to live an honest and upright life for the future, as I regret very much my past life. Sir, I wrote this myself." (Signed) "S. S."
No. 21. T. H. - - - 7 Sept. 1854.	9 Sept. 1854 - "T. H."	"I arrived home with safety on Thursday evening, I am now, thanks be to God, in a good way of getting an honest and industrious livelihood. I obtained employment directly I arrived. I am thankful for the good advice you gave me, as well as the Chaplain. I did think of going to sea, but have now a better prospect on shore. I conclude by sending my kind respects to you all." (Signed) "T. H." This young man has since enlisted in the Royal Marines, and was stationed at Gosport.
No. 22. J. B. - - - 5 Sept. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Vicar of ——.	"As far as I have been able to ascertain on inquiry, J. B. has been conducting himself well, and has been industrious since his return from the 'Stirling Castle' to this parish. I shall have much pleasure in receiving the balance of 2*l.* for him." (Signed) "H. B., Vicar of —."
No. 23. J. W. - - 29 July 1854.	1 Nov. 1854. - Incumbent of C. C. L.	"I have made inquiry into the conduct of J. W. since his return home, and have every reason to be satisfied that he has been earning his livelihood honestly and industriously as carter for his father, who is a furniture broker and coal-dealer in ——." (Signed) "G. N."
No. 24. H. F. - - - 29 July 1854.	1 Nov. 1854 - H. F. and the Vicar of D.	H. F. writes that he is earning an honest living by working in cottage gardens as a labourer. The vicar of D—— certifies the above to be true.
No. 25. W. B. - - 25 Aug. 1854.	11 Dec. 1854 - Vicar of C.	"I have much pleasure in testifying to the good conduct of W. B. since his return from prison; he is now supporting his family by honest industry in Her Majesty's service at one of the dockyards, and proves himself in every way deserving of the clemency he has received." (Signed) "R. H. C., Vicar ——." From the same of the same—"I beg to thank you for the Post-office order for 2*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* in favour of W. B, which reached me yesterday. I have also conveyed your message to him, and am glad to say that he expressed himself before he left as very grateful to you for your kindness. I trust he will, with the help of God, prove himself not unworthy the consideration he has received, and a favourable instance of the working of the ticket-of-leave system."
No. 26. J. S. - - - 23 Oct. 1854.	5 Jan. 1855 - Employer.	"I think he will be steady and industrious, and redeem his character. I will assist him all I can to get an honest livelihood," &c. (Signed) "A. S."

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 27. C. E. - 6 Oct. 1854.	1 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	" C. E. has not yet been able to take employment owing to weak health; is living with ——, who writes kindly of C. W. to the Chaplain."
No. 28. J. T. - 5 Oct. 1854.	3 Jan. 1855 - J. T.	J. T. writes himself to the Chaplain to say he is doing well, and likely to continue to do so for the remainder of his life, &c. This man is in comfortable circumstances.
No. 29. T. W. - 7 Sept. 1854.	31 Dec. 1854 - Father.	His father gives a good account of T. W. He has a very bad leg, which prevents his working much, but " is of great assistance to his father," &c. (Signed) " G. W."
No. 30. T. C. - 21 Aug. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	T. C.'s employer writes favourably of him (a shoemaker) " endeavouring to gain an honest living, and keep from bad company, which he is heartily sick of." (Signed) " A. S."
No. 31. S. M. - 16 June 1854.	5 Dec. 1854 - Sister.	Mrs. S. D. (sister) writes that her brother's health is very bad, that he is now staying with a relative in B——, and that he can also always have a home with her, as he is much reformed.
No. 32. J. G. - 27 May 1854.	- - -	This man's licence has been revoked, and he has been received back into the "Stirling Castle."
No. 33. W. B. - 26 May 1854.	30 Dec. 1854 - A relative.	" Conduct has been very good, but health and spirits bad, having lost the sight of an eye since his return," &c. (Signed) " M. G."
No. 34. J. B. E. - 8 May 1854.	6 Jan. 1855 - Friend.	Gone to America, his friends having procured him a situation there.
No. 35. W. S. - 4 May 1854.	1 Jan. 1855 - Friend.	Conduct very good but health bad. "I have good hopes of his once more becoming a useful member of society," &c. (Signed) " V. S."
No. 36. J. H. - 31 March 1854.	28 Dec. 1854 - Brother-in-law.	" Nothing has been heard of J. H. since last April, when I heard he was in London ill." (Signed) " H. B."
No. 37. W. C. - 17 Jan. 1854.	- - -	Died within a month after discharge.
No. 38. D. J. - 26 Nov. 1853.	7 June 1854 - Employer.	" I feel it my duty now to report to you the result of the effort to reclaim D. J. On his arrival, one or two of my principal managers were interested in him. They knew nothing of him but that he was a friendless youth. They found him a friend in one of my workmen, who took him into his family at a moderate board. He wrought in this man's house at work supplied from my establishment, and he came and reported to me weekly how he was succeeding. Till about six weeks ago he seemed very happy. He had kept himself and paid for a suit of new clothes, and the money which he brought with

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
D. J.—*cont.* -	- - -	him was lying in the savings' bank, where it had been put at first, except a few shillings paid for keeping him the first day or two. He then began to say he had headaches, that the work did not agree with him, that he would like to go and sell books. The man who boarded him began to complain of his late hours, and only on my entreaty was induced to keep him any longer, and to continue to advise and befriend him. This he did while D. was going days idle. The money in the savings' bank was soon absorbed, and he finally left and went away, no one knows whither, with the last few shillings which had been left in the bank. I am," &c. (Signed) "P. S."
No. 39.		
J. B. - - - 17 Oct. 1853.	21 Jan. 1855 - J. B.	"Excuse me for writing to you, but I wish to know if you can recommend me any institution where I can go and finish my probation, or whether I can come back and complete it at the ship; for I can get no work for to do, and I have not a friend in the world to assist me, for my dear mother and sister are dead. I am a poor miserable sinner, and I do not want to commit any crime to get myself into prison again. I have been very ill with the dropsy for a long time. Sir, I pray that you will be kind enough to assist me, if you are empowered to do so. Your most humble prisoner." (Signed) "J. B."
No. 40.		
J. W. - - 14 Aug. 1854.	11 Jan. 1855 - Friend.	Writes that J. W. lingered in bad health for two months from the date of his discharge, when he died in the Royal Infirmary, L——.
No. 41.		
J. M'A. - - 28 Oct. 1854.	30 May 1855 - Governor of E— Prison.	A note of inquiry was sent to the brother of J. M'A. The governor of E—— prison writes that the person addressed is in prison, but that J. M'A. has as yet kept out of custody.
No. 42.		
H. K. - - 18 Dec. 1854.	17 May 1855 - Father.	"Such a change I never experienced in the character of such a profligate, he is industrious, sober, patient, content; he is agreeable to be anything or nothing; he is just in all his dealings, for he is the sole manager of my house, and an ornament to society. Sir, he is now the joy of my heart, whereas he was bringing down my grey hairs to the grave. Sir, I beg your prayers on his behalf and mine also, and I humbly thank you for the kindness you showed him while he was under confinement. He is in everything my right hand." (Signed) "H. K."
No. 43.		
J. R. - - 19 Dec. 1854.	14 May 1855 - Employer.	"J R. is conducting himself in a most praiseworthy manner; seems industrious, sober and honest; I hope he will never abuse the privilege of his licence," &c. (Signed) "A. McL"

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 44.		
E. B. - - 20 Dec. 1854.	14 May 1855 - Sister.	"This man is deaf and dumb; his sister writes that he has employment, to which he regularly attends."
No. 45.		
W. K. - - 21 Dec. 1854.	11 May 1855 - Friend.	"Writes that W. K. is dead; his character was exemplary; believes that he died in the fear of God; hopes that the gratuity of 2*l.* 10*s.* which W K. would have received had he lived two days longer will be given to his parents, who are industrious, honest, and steady people, and have suffered many privations in consequence of his illness, &c."
No. 46.		
R. C. - - 29 Dec. 1854.	24 May 1855 - Friend.	"Writes that R. C.'s conduct is quite satisfac-factory; health still bad; can do no work; cannot hear at all; is willing to do all that lies in his power to redeem the past, &c."
No. 47.		
J. B. - - - 17 Oct. 1853.	17 May 1855	Writes to a schoolmaster—"Sir, I beg you will excuse me writing to you, but I wish you to be kind enough to ask the clergyman if he can send me to Australia, where I have a cousin, a hair-dresser. I cannot get any work to do and am almost starving, and I have not a friend in the world to assist me. I do suffer a great deal of illness, and I do not wish to go a thieving to get into prison," &c. (Signed) "J. B."

VII.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER ON THE INVALID HULK AT PORTSMOUTH.

"*Briton*" *Convict Hospital, Gosport,*
January 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

IN forwarding an abstract of the diseases admitted on board the "Briton" Convict Hospital ship, during the year 1854, I beg to append this general annual report of the Invalid Depôt "Stirling Castle," in Portsmouth Harbour, to which hulk the "Briton" more immediately belongs; also adding a Table of the diseases for which the invalids were sent to this harbour, whereby it will be seen, that on the 1st of January 1854 there were 349 prisoners on the "Stirling Castle's" books, and there have since been received to the 31st December last, the additional number of 290 convicts, making a total of 639 at this depôt during the past year; this, it should be stated, includes 69 men returned from Bermuda in February, one of whom died of scurvy on board the "Briton," the remaining 68 being removed to Millbank subsequently.

Four cases from the Portsmouth Convict Prison have died on board the "Briton," also 24 invalids; and three others on board the "Stirling Castle," making a total of 27 deaths to that ship, and being in the ratio of about 4½ per cent., the prevailing fatal disease being phthisis or consumption, 15 dying of that complaint.

Three cases of attempted suicide have occurred, in none, however, attended by fatal results, nor indeed by any serious subsequent effect.

Four cases of mental affection require special notice, they having been removed as insane to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum; one other case being still on board the "Briton," who has repeatedly attempted to injure himself, and will shortly be brought under inquiry touching his sanity, in order to his removal also.

In so varied an accumulation of diseased and injured individuals, the infirm, aged, and crippled form a large proportion, but the accompanying Table exhibits more readily the nature of the diseases for which they have been invalided.

In the autumn diarrhœa occurred, but not to any alarming extent, and no case of cholera has appeared during the past year amongst the

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

invalids; but one case of choleraic diarrhœa was admitted into the "Briton" from the Portsmouth Prison in January, which terminated fatally.

Generally, the health of the invalids has been favourable, and of the officers also; but it is my duty to record the appearance of small-pox in November last, two cases occurring among the patients at the "Briton," followed in the same month by a case amongst the officers (Warder Stebbing taking the infection). The disease was of the milder form, attacking subjects who had undergone vaccination, and they have all recovered, no fresh case presenting.

The sanitary condition of the "Stirling Castle" and "Briton" may be reported as healthy; and there are at the present time fewer serious cases of disease than usual. The health of the officers generally is at present good, and the cleanliness and ventilation of the hulks such as to insure a favourable continuance thereof to all on board.

The accompanying abstract shows the diseases of the patients admitted into the "Briton" during the year, although it may be right to remark, that such admissions during the last eight months have been almost exclusively from the "Stirling Castle;" since the completion of the infirmary at the Portsmouth Convict Prison in April, by accommodating the sick of that establishment, the further expediency of sending sick convicts to the hospital ship became in a great measure superseded.

The general annual report of the diseases of prisoners invalided to the "Stirling Castle" Depôt embraces every other general particular relative to the invalids.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. Bowler, Surgeon, R.N.,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

ABSTRACT of the DISEASES of PATIENTS admitted into the "BRITON" CONVICT HOSPITAL for 1854.

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth

Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.
Febrile and cutaneous diseases:—			
Synochus 1. Febricula 2 (1 remaining)	3	—	2
Urticaria 1. Eczema 1. Herpeo 3 (1 remaining)	5	—	4
Porrigo 3. Sycosis 2. Lupus 1	6	—	6
Variola 2. Lepra 2	4	—	4
Furuncle 8. Carbuncle 1	9	—	9
Nervous diseases:—			
Cephalalgia and Vertigo 22 (5 remaining)	22	—	17
Epilepsia 1. Neuralgia 1	2	—	2
Paralysis 1. Convulsio 2 (1 remaining)	3	—	2
Diseases of the mind:—			
Mental diseases (including 4 insane removed to Bethlehem) 1 remaining	9	—	8
Diseases of the chest:—			
Fussis 2. Catarrhus 29	31	—	31
Hæmoptysis 4. Asthma 2 (1 remaining)	6	—	5
Bronchitis 19 (2 fatal and 8 remaining)	19	2	9
Phthisis 35 (16 fatal and 11 remaining)	35	16	8
Pluritis 2 (1 fatal and 1 remaining)	2	1	—
Diseases of the abdomen:—			
Tousillitis 5. Gastritis 1 (fatal)	6	1	5
Dyspepsia 4. Gastrodynia 7 (3 remaining)	11	—	8
Pyrosis 4 (3 remaining)	4	—	1
Hæmatemesis 5 (1 fatal and 2 remaining)	5	1	2
Colica 2. Constipatio 5 (1 remaining)	7	—	6
Ascites 2. Diarrhœa 30 (1 remaining)	32	—	31
Icterus 1. Choleraic diarrhœa 1 (fatal)	2	1	1
Melæna 2. Hæmorrhois 2 (1 remaining)	4	—	3
Diseases of the heart:—			
Palpitatio 4 (2 remaining). Varix 1	5	—	3
Morbus cordis 11 (2 fatal and 5 remaining)	11	2	4
Diseases of nutrition:—			
Muscular rheumatism 21 (2 remaining)	21	—	19
Scorbutus 1 (fatal). Podagra 1 (remaining)	2	1	—
Epistaxis 1. Shuma 17 (10 remaining)	18	—	8
Debilitas 16 (1 fatal and 5 remaining). Synovitis 4 (2 remaining)	20	1	12
Urinary diseases:—			
Albumenuria 3. Hœmaturia 1 (remaining)	4	—	3
Dysuria 4. Diabetes 3 (1 fatal and 1 remaining)	7	1	5
Retentio urinæ 1. Stricture 4 (2 remaining)	5	—	3
Of the eye:—			
Ophthalmia 12. Tarsitis 1	13	—	13
Various diseases:—			
Fistula 3 (1 remaining)	3	—	2
Prolapsus ani 2 (1 remaining)	2	—	1
Varicocele 1. Hydrocele 4 (1 remaining)	5	—	4
Testitis 7 (1 remaining). Hernia 1	8	—	7
Injuries:—			
Luxatio humeri 2. Fractures 2	4	—	4
Strains 5. Vulnus 6 (1 remaining)	11	—	10
Contusio 36. Abrasio 2	38	—	38
Scalds 2 (1 remaining)	2	—	1
Inflammation, &c.:—			
Phligmonous inflammation 21. Ulcus 4 (1 remaining)	25	—	24
Abscessus 24 (1 fatal and 3 remaining)	24	1	20
Tumor 1 (remaining). Sinus 4 (2 remaining)	5	—	2
Caries 3 (2 remaining, of which 1 required amputation of the arm)	3	—	1
Total	463	28	348

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

GENERAL ANNUAL REPORT of the DISEASES of the INVALID CONVICTS received at H.M. Invalid Depôt "STIRLING CASTLE," Portsmouth, for the Year 1854.

Diseases.	Remaining 1st Jan. 1854.	Since received.	How disposed of, viz.: To Portsmouth Prison.	To Dartmoor.	To Millbank.	To Lunatic Asylum.	Pardoned on Licence.	Deaths.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1854.
Of the nervous system:—									
Chorea	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Epilepsia	7	16	1	1	—	—	—	—	21
Weak mind	4	10	—	—	—	2	3	—	9
Paralysis	9	6	—	—	—	—	6	1	8
Of the chest:—									
Asthma	14	6	2	—	—	—	4	—	14
Bronchitis	16	18	—	—	—	1	13	2	18
Pleuritis	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	0	6
Phthisis	25	24	—	—	—	—	14	15	20
Hæmoptysis	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	0	3
Of the stomach and bowels:—									
Diarrhœa and dysentery	20	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	20
Hæmatemesis	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Gastric disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	0
Dyspepsia	6	4	—	—	—	—	2	0	8
Of the circulation and nutrition:—									
Varix	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	0	4
Morbus cordis	6	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	10
Rheumatismus	18	8	—	—	—	—	10	—	16
Synovitis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scrofula	26	4	—	3	—	—	4	—	23
Scorbutus (from Bermuda case and 68 convicts)	1	69	—	—	68	—	—	1	—
Of the kidneys:—									
Diabetes	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dropsy	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Albumenuria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysuria	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Stricture	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Of the skin:—									
Lupus	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Porrigo	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Of infirmity:—									
Aged	54	13	—	—	—	—	11	—	56
Debility	23	29	—	—	—	—	18	3	31
Deaf and dumb	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Deformed and crippled	17	16	—	2	—	—	18	—	13
Of the eye:—									
Cataract	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Amaurosis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Blindness	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Of miscellaneous character:—									
Abscessus	16	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	16
Fistula	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ulcus	9	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	4
Tumor	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fracture	8	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	5
Hernia	13	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	14
Some other diseases	23	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Healthy	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total	349	290	4	6	68	4	141	27	389

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of H. M. Convict Hulks at PORTSMOUTH and WOOLWICH for the Year ended 31 March 1855.

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,484	1	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	7,051	11	5
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,740	6	8
Uniforms for officers and servants	620	11	3
Victualling prisoners	15,079	16	11
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	4,405	18	2¾
Bedding for prisoners	845	17	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	601	13	4
Medical comforts, (extras for the sick)	1,251	2	3
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,652	18	10½
Gratuities of convicts	2,958	7	5
Furniture and fittings	209	15	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	57	5	7
Fuel and light	1,530	17	4¼
Buildings, hulk, and ordinary repairs	295	15	8½
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	282	5	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops,	96	1	9½
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	146	11	1
Various small disbursements	287	0	10
Rent, rates, and taxes	433	12	10½
Total	44,031	11	4
Deduct amount of sundry receipts, &c.	486	1	8½
Net expenditure	£ 43,545	9	7½

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

BRIXTON PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - -	365
APPENDIX:	
I. Superintendent's Report - - -	377
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	385
III. Medical Officer's Report - - -	391

BRIXTON PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Brixton Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 84, and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to submit the following Report upon the Prison for Female Convicts at Brixton.

Buildings.

State of the buildings.

In our Report for 1853 we stated that the Prison was opened on the 24th of November in that year for the reception of a small number of prisoners. Since that time the intended alterations and additions have been completed, and the following prison accommodation is afforded—

Location.	No. of Prisoners.
Old prison cells for prisoners undergoing probation -	150
Two new wings, with sleeping cells for associated prisoners - - - - - -	408
Four large rooms for convalescents, mothers with infants, and other prisoners associated on special grounds - - - - - -	80
Infirmary, accommodating from 30 to 40 patients, according to circumstances, but where it is estimated there are constantly withdrawn from the wards for lengthened periods (about) - -	8
Total number of prisoners which the prison may contain - - - - - -	646

The old portions of the prison are in substantial repair. The new buildings have been finished in a satisfactory manner. Additional accommodation is required for the laundry, and some separate cells are much wanted. With these exceptions, all that at present appears to be essentially necessary to the establishment has been completed, and is in good working order.

Occupation of the Prison.

Occupation of the prison.

At the beginning of the year the prison only contained 75 female convicts, who had been transferred from Millbank Prison. As the spring advanced, and portions of the new buildings were ready, they were occupied by those prisoners who were first received, and their places in turn filled from Millbank, till all were removed from the latter prison. Female convicts from the country generally were then admitted, and in the month of June the prison was filled.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

The superior officers have had considerable difficulties to contend with in the organisation of a penal establishment of this character, larger than any ever before existing in this country, and without precedent as regards the criminality of its inmates and the prolonged period of their imprisonment. In meeting the difficulties referred to, the superior officers have evinced much patience and judgment. The majority of the female subordinate officers being only recently appointed, and previously unacquainted with prison routine, have had much to learn in their several occupations, and the others who were

transferred from Millbank Prison, which was always regarded more in the light of a depôt for convicts preparatory to embarcation than as a reformatory, had to conform to rules altered to meet new circumstances. Notwithstanding these impediments the main body of the matrons and assistant-matrons have performed their duties creditably, and, on the whole, order, cleanliness, and propriety have been maintained as well as could have been anticipated. Strict discipline, such as pervades the male convict establishments, has not yet been achieved, and from the essential difference between the mental and physical conditions of the sexes, more developed perhaps in the criminal than in other classes, it is not likely ever to be carried to the same extent in a prison altogether female. Still, a good deal has been done in this respect, and with more experience in the management of female convicts, which time alone can give, considerable improvement may be confidently expected.

With reference to the intelligence, personal conduct, and general respectability of the female officers we have been perfectly satisfied.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the prisoners.

Under this head the prisoners may be generally classed in two divisions, viz., the many who are good, and the few who are extremely bad. In one or other extreme these unfortunate females have been usually found. It also by no means uncommonly occurs that a woman who has conducted herself for several months outrageously, and been to all appearance insensible to shame, to kindness, to punishment, will suddenly alter and continue without reports to the end of her imprisonment; while, on the other hand, one who has behaved so well as to be put into the first class, and on whom apparently every dependence might be placed, suddenly breaks out, gives way to uncontrollable passion, and in utter desperation commits a succession of offences as if it were her object to revenge herself upon herself.

Among the worst prisoners were women who had been sentenced to transportation just previously to the passing of the Act which practically substituted imprisonment in this country for transportation. A few of these had, according to their own statement, even pleaded guilty for the purpose of being sent abroad. But when they became aware that they were to be eventually discharged in this country after a protracted penal detention, disappointment rendered them thoroughly reckless; hope had died within them; they actually courted punishment; and their delight and occupation consisted in doing as much

mischief as they could. They constantly destroyed their clothes, tore up their bedding, and smashed their windows. They frequently threatened the officers with violence, but it must be stated at the same time that they seldom proceeded to put their threats in force, and when they did so, some among them—and generally those who were most obnoxious to discipline—invariably took the officers' parts to protect them from personal injury. Of these a few are not at all improved, notwithstanding the forbearance they have met with, or the punishments they have undergone, or the moral and religious instruction they have received; and they will probably remain so until their sentences have expired. Some, however, are doing very well and give promise of real amendment.

A table of punishments appears in the Appendix, page 381. The offences are purposely omitted. They sprang for the most part from sudden impulses of passion, and were generally repented of as soon as committed, though committed again the moment the brief repentance was over. From what has been said, the result which took place will be readily anticipated. The Superintendent reports that "333 prisoners never incurred even a reprimand; 132 who, having been once reprimanded, have never again been reported." The punishments referred to in the Table were generally inflicted over and over again on the same individuals.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from BRIXTON PRISON, between 1st and 31st December 1854.

On the 1st January 1854 —			Disposed of during the Year by—		
The Number of Convicts in Brixton Prison		75	Discharged by Licence		
			Ditto, on Medical Grounds		
Received during the Year from Millbank Prison		178	Pardons	Free	
				Conditional	
From County and Borough Gaols		410	Removed to Lunatic Asylum		
			Died		
Lunatic Asylum	1		Number remaining 31st December 1854		643
		411			
Total		664	Total		664

Expenses of the Prison.

The total expenses of the prison for the year ending 31st of March 1855, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 15,709*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* as shown in the Appendix, page 384, which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 13,917*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Expenses of the prison.

Prisoners' Employment.

The convicts have been employed in the ordinary cleaning of the prison, in cooking and baking, in washing, knitting and needlework. Prisoners' employment.

The cooks and bakers are taken from the best conducted prisoners, and they have generally given satisfaction. The laundry women are also taken from the first and second classes. The work they do is considerable, consisting of washing and making up their own linen, and washing the linen, sheeting, and blankets of Millbank and Pentonville Prisons,—in all for about 2,400 prisoners,—besides the linen for persons connected with the establishment, for which a regulated price is charged. No fault whatever has been found with either the quantity or the quality of the washing. Some of the knitting is represented as very good; but so much worsted has been wasted in knitting stockings by the learners, that it is doubtful whether it should be continued. The needlework, on the whole, has been only tolerable, though coarse work has been sufficiently well done. It consists for the most part in making up the linen and flannels for the several convict establishments as well as for Brixton, and the shirts and handkerchiefs for the suits given to prisoners on discharge. But the better sort of work has not been so successfully managed, and orders which were freely given by wholesale houses for making up shirts of a superior quality have not been renewed. In fact the conduct of the women's employment requires to be put upon a new footing, under the superintendence of a head workwoman*, whose whole time shall be given up to this purpose. The cost of the appointment deterred us from recommending it when the prison staff was formed, but the want of such a person on the establishment has been clearly proved by the experience of the last year; and, when it is made, we have no doubt that a considerable increase will be found in the amount of the work performed, and its quality will be much improved.

Another drawback has been the influx of so many new prisoners, who necessarily take some time before they settle steadily to their various occupations, a circumstance that cannot occur again.

* An item appears in the current estimates for the payment of a head workwoman.

At page 382, in the Appendix the articles made in the prison during the past year are given in detail.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Health and mental condition of the prisoners.

Mr. Rendle, the Resident Surgeon, has reported upon the sanitary state of the prison, (see Appendix, page 391); and supplied the usual statistical tables.

The mortality consisted of 4 deaths, of which 2 were from pulmonary consumption, the disease having shown itself in both previously to their reception. A third was from bronchitis and phthisis. The fourth was a suicide. Full particulars will be found in Table No. 2 of the Appendix, page 397.

Attempts to commit suicide.

In the year two attempts to commit suicide were made. The real intention of one was very doubtful. That of the other was more determined, and nearly proved fatal—*vide* the Medical Officer's Report, page 392.

Insane prisoners.

Three cases of insanity are reported. Of these, two appear to have been insane when received from Millbank Prison, though at the time of their removal disease had not developed itself sufficiently to justify the Medical Superintendent of Millbank Prison in pronouncing a decided opinion upon their state. For the particulars see Table No. 3 in the Appendix, page 398. The third occurred so short a time before the close of the year. Mr. Rendle does not enter into any detail beyond that of attributing her insanity to drinking ardent spirits to excess for ten years previous to her imprisonment, although not more than twenty-five years of age. We may add, however, that she has since been removed to Bethlem Hospital.

The circumstances of four prisoners who were pardoned on medical grounds are set forth in Table No. 4 in the Appendix, page 398.

With respect to the minor cases of sickness, which are not treated in the Infirmary, but in the prison wards (see Table No. 5, page 399), Mr. Rendle remarks, page 394:—

> "The number of applications seems great, but the diseases were all very mild; and a reference to the prison reports of previous years will show a greater number of applications for trivial complaints from among the women than from an equal number of men; the reason, I believe, being the tendency of women of this class to seek relief for ailments which the men would not generally complain of."

Mr. Rendle's remarks upon the ventilation of the cells in the new wings, and his observations upon the water-closets are under consideration. We are glad to report, however, that the prison is healthy, and that no case of cholera occurred among the inmates during the last year.

Religious and General Instruction.

Religious and general instruction.

The religious and general instruction afforded to the prisoners is fully developed by the Chaplain, Mr. Moran, in his report (see Appendix, page 385), and we recommend it for consideration.

Under his superintendence this department of the prison is conducted with much care, kindness, and judgment. We cannot speak in too high terms of his devotion to his duties, and, so far as we have been able to ascertain the results have been satisfactory.

The Lady Visitors continue to visit the prison as in past years, and to afford their most valuable assistance in endeavouring to reform the unfortunate inmates it contains.

Periods of Imprisonment, and Assistance to Prisoners on Discharge.

Period of imprisonment and assistance to prisoners on discharge.

Having complied with the terms of the Act of Parliament, and reported upon the several matters relating to the discipline and management of the prison, we now beg to offer some remarks, first, on the periods of female convicts' imprisonment, and, secondly, the assistance which it might be desirable to give them on their discharge from prison.

The first must be considered with reference to the system of discipline which exists. In our last report, the rules and arrangements relating to classification, denoted by distinguishing badges and to gratuities for industry combined with good conduct, appeared; at present, therefore, it is unnecessary to do more than state, that on admission every woman undergoes, in the third class, a certain probation, which lasts about ten months; after which, if her conduct be exemplary, she is placed in the second class; and should she continue to deserve approbation for six months in the second class, she is removed to the first class, where she must remain until recommended for a discharge with a licence. The system of classification and promotion from one class to another is the same with all the female convicts, but as yet only those who were sentenced to *transportation* have received licences. With reference to those sentenced to *penal servitude*, no instructions with respect to licences have been issued, and it is to these prisoners that our observations will be directed.

From the very nature of the case, female convicts cannot be treated similarly to male convicts; their employments cannot be varied at all to the same extent, and they cannot conveniently have their locality changed. Their penal servitude will probably, therefore, commence and end in Brixton Prison. This of

itself is an enhancement of punishment when the punishment is spread over any lengthened period. Mr. Rendle, the Medical Officer, expresses himself strongly on this point, Appendix, page 393.

"I may, perhaps, be here allowed to state that my experience of the past year has convinced me that the female prisoners, *as a body*, do not bear imprisonment so well as the male prisoners; they get anxious, restless, more irritable in temper, and are more readily excited, and they look forward to the future with much less hope of regaining their former position in life. Neither can I refrain from saying that there are circumstances which help to reconcile the male prisoner to his sentence, but which are altogether wanting in the case of the female.

"The male prisoner not only gets a change from one prison to another—and though small as this change be, yet it is a something which for the time breaks the sameness inseparable from his imprisonment—but, what is of far greater moment, he looks forward to the time when he will be employed *in the open air* on public works.

"The length of the imprisonment of the woman, combined with the present uncertainty as to the duration of that portion of her sentence which is to be passed in prison, and her employment being such as allows the mind to be continually dwelling on 'her time,' all tend to make a sentence to be more severe to the woman than a sentence of the same duration is to the man.

"The desire with which the male prisoners long to be employed at out-door work, and the buoyancy which the hope of such employment gives to the spirits, is so marked that it cannot fail to be noticed; and especially so when contrasted with the generally depressing influence (and in some almost hopeless indifference as to the result), occasioned by, and almost inseparable from, a long sentence, the greater part of which is to be passed within the prison. And I am sure I need hardly also mention the advantage to the bodily health of the men, which the change from confinement to active exercise in the open air must produce.

"I have ventured to make these remarks from feeling that, in carrying out the sentences of the female prisoners, the differences which I have mentioned (and especially that of the necessarily longer imprisonment) not only ought not to be lost sight of, but that they are of sufficient moment to call for some extenuation in favour of the women. I also think that it would help the women to bear their imprisonment better and with more endurance, if some definite period of time (varying with the length of the sentence, and also it may be provided the conduct of the prisoner be good in prison) for confinement in prison could be decided on, and be made known to them at the time of or soon after their reception into a Government prison."

The Chaplain, also, whose experience with male convicts has been considerable, states in his report(see Appendix, page389):—

"Nor have they the same relief even in prison. The change of place and the out-door employment on public works are attended

with great advantages to the male prisoners. Females, moreover, are less able to bear a state of uncertainty than men; their employment is more sedentary and their resources much fewer; being, *as a body, entirely uneducated*, they become irritable, restless, and reckless; for 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick.'

"On all these grounds I earnestly hope that some *definite* and *shorter periods*, for actual imprisonment may be speedily fixed upon, of course proportioned to the sentence and conduct of the prisoner; that, after that period has expired, the prisoners may then be sent to a refuge, with the prospect of discharge on license at home, or the hope of emigrating to a distant land."

"In any arrangements which are made, I trust that those prisoners who are sentenced to penal servitude may be included as well as those under sentence of transportation; for I believe it will be utterly impossible to retain them for the whole period of their sentences unless the prison is turned into a large hospital or a lunatic assylum.

The difficulties, too, of managing the prison must be greatly increased if no prospects or advantages are held out to those whose conduct is satisfactory, over and above those which the disorderly and insubordinate can secure."

The Superintendent, too, in her report, expresses herself as follows (see Appendix, page 379):—

"I venture also to express an opinion on the subject of the unfitness of women to endure long imprisonment; the sore depression of spirit it induces in them, often indeed to the endangering of their reason, irritability of temper leading them often to do wrong when they would fain do right, the great dread which many suffer from the fear that they will not obtain their liberty until health, strength and energy have fled, and with them the means of supporting themselves and their families. Their habits being necessarily so much more sedentary and monotonous than those of male convicts, they are much more subject to these feelings. In every point of view, it seems necessary to lessen the duration of penal discipline and lead them to hope for some assistance on discharge."

The questions most frequently put by the prisoners to the Visiting Director at his weekly inspections are with reference to their "time," and when he has found himself unable to return a distinct answer, they have frequently gone back to their cells either depressed and desponding, or exasperated and reckless to an extent which, in either case, renders them, for some time at least, unfitted to undergo, with any advantage to themselves, the discipline of the prison, or the spiritual ministrations of the Chaplain. Several of them have argued, "What is the use of behaving well if we get no good by it? A woman who is ever so good may not be discharged before a woman who is ever so bad." And this impression grievously interrupts the *habit* of thinking right; whereas, if they could be informed that the duration of

imprisonment would, after a period sufficiently extended to satisfy the exigencies of the law, as applicable to particular crimes, depend upon themselves, habits of self-control and of industry would be engrafted in their nature and materially check outbursts of passion, or fits of sulkiness and idleness while in prison, and, it might reasonably be hoped, not altogether leave them after liberation.

All these considerations lead us to the conclusion that it is desirable to apply to females sentenced to penal servitude the principle upon which the system of classification has been based and licences given to females sentenced to transportation, thereby making good conduct and industry subservient to the diminution of imprisonment within fixed limits.

What the exact diminution of imprisonment should be is necessarily a question for superior authority to determine. We venture only to express our opinion that the principle should be acted upon. We think, also, that every female convict should be made acquainted with any rule that may be laid down in this respect when she enters the prison; and we feel strongly the conviction that the results would be beneficail

To liberate an unfortunate female who, whatever her early crimes may have been, has conducted herself for three or four years in an exemplary manner, would be no boon to her or advantage to society, unless some shelter were provided to which she might go upon discharge from the prison. On this subject Mrs. Martin observes:—

"That the question naturally arises of how far it can be ascertained that any of these women are really reformed in heart and life whilst they remain within the walls of a prison, so that we may be assured of the prudence of allowing them at once, on their liberation from it, to return to those scenes of former temptation which await so many on being restored to their family or friends; or, in the event of their steadfastly desiring to lead new lives, even to the giving up of all friends for this good end. Who will be found to take them as domestic servants or find them employment immediately on their release from prison? There have been such instances, it is true, but they are of rare occurrence. I feel, therefore, persuaded, that if we desire to give effect to our exertions to benefit the prisoners, and *to act justly to society*, it will be found expedient, if not a positive duty, to provide some intermediate stage of trial between their imprisonment and complete liberation; in a word, refuges where they may enjoy a greater degree of liberty, but where their sincerity of purpose in being followers of that which is good shall be fully tested; where they shall be still under Christian influence, still receive schooling, and be further trained to be thoroughly efficient, whether as domestic servants, laundresses, sempstresses, dressmakers, &c. In their training, I think it ought to be an object to make them excel in

one particular employment; then, should their conduct have been exemplary, they could, after the lapse of about six months, be recommended more confidently as trustworthy and efficient servants. There are many who, from a sense of the shame and dishonour their relatives would feel in knowing how they have fallen, have concealed their imprisonment from them, and are in consequence utterly friendless and destitute, though by no means hardened; we have several such cases, as also of others who have committed but one offence, and who now exhibit truly humble and contrite hearts. To such, the shortening of their imprisonment, and opening a door of hope to them, would be a blessing indeed."

Mr. Moran states (see Appendix, page 388):—

"I wish some extended plan for affording a refuge for discharged prisoners could be acted upon, and some way opened to help them to emigrate.

"The importance of such a plan can hardly be over estimated.

"Christian and benevolent efforts have been and will continue to be made for the reformation of the female convicts at Brixton. I feel persuaded that an immense amount of good has been effected. Still the question frequently intrudes itself, what is to become of them on their discharge from prison? Where can they find employment? Is it wise to send them among their old companions? Will any considerable number of families be willing to engage them as servants *direct from a Prison?* This can hardly be expected; hence the need of some intermediate stage between actual imprisonment and discharge on license. Some establishment, under Christian management, is needed, where the inmates can have more liberty than can be allowed in a prison, but where they may still be under restraint, and from which they may be sent back to prison in case of misconduct. Under such circumstances, women could be better trained for domestic service, their characters would undergo a further test, and their prospects of obtaining employment and of being engaged as servants would be materially improved.

"Many persons who would not like to receive servants *from a prison*, will, I feel persuaded, be induced to take them from a benevolent institution, of which there are several in the immediate neighbourhood of London. It appears to me, also, important to hold out the hope of emigration for those who conduct themselves well and for whom employment cannot be obtained at home. For females such plans seem even more important than for men. Females are not so likely to obtain employment; they have less prospect of regaining their characters and of settling respectably in life.

"I feel persuaded that very many are most anxious to conduct themselves with propriety when they are discharged. The great danger is the suspicion with which the public will regard them; and in addition to this, the wretched homes to which many of them will have to return will prove a great trial.

"The prisoners have been elevated by cleanliness, orderly habits, and above all, by sound moral and religious instruction, and by constant attendance upon the means of grace. But, alas! it is to be

feared, that their friends, in too many instances, still continue as they left them, indifferent to their best interests."

Concurring as we do in these sentiments, we beg to repeat what we stated in our report last year: "The means, however, at our command for improving, if not actually reforming female convicts in prison, though carefully designed and faithfully executed, will be insufficient, in many instances, unless some asylum be found to receive them on their discharge from prison. The difficulties in the way of a woman, such as the majority of these prisoners are, returning to respectability are too notorious to require description or enumeration; they beset her in every direction the moment she is discharged, and drive her back to her former evil ways and bad associates, if she be not rescued through the medium of a refuge from whence she may obtain service. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the importance of making some provision for assisting female convicts on their liberation."

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.
D. O'Brien,
(*Director of Convict Prisons.*)

APPENDIX.

I.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BRIXTON PRISON.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January 9th*, 1855.

Superintendent's Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a Report of the Prison for Female Convicts at Brixton, for the past year.

Conduct of Officers.—Under this head I would first make mention of those who have been some time in the service; and these, I am happy to say, have applied themselves to their duties with assiduity, intelligence, and apparent elevation of motive; this has had a happy influence on the numerous new and totally inexperienced matrons who have from time to time joined the establishment, and who have, generally speaking, been animated to proceed in the same spirit. 6 officers have resigned, from various causes, and their vacancies have been satisfactorily supplied.

Treatment of the Prisoners.—The great endeavour in this respect has been to refrain from punishment as much as possible; we have 333 who have never incurred even a reprimand; 132, who, having been once reprimanded, have never again been reported. Every effort has been directed to promote their reformation, whilst at the same time the discipline has been such as constantly to remind them that they are undergoing the penalty of their crimes. I trust I am not mistaken in imagining that I perceive among the prisoners a growing feeling of confidence, that their real welfare in their moral improvement is an object steadily kept in view, and which also influences the degree of punishment awarded. I regret to add that the frequent influx of new prisoners, and among them some exceedingly wicked and desperate characters, in addition to those of the same description from Millbank, has rendered some strong discipline indispensable; which, however, has been gradually relaxed, whenever the slightest indication of sincere repentance and a desire to amend have been manifested.

The Employment of the Prisoners.—I consider that their minds have been strengthened, and their health, under the blessing of God, greatly preserved, by occasional changes of employment; a very desirable thing, I cannot but think, for those convicted for long periods. As a body, they show a great desire to be industrious, and to acquit themselves well at their labour. The laundry work is good, and the repairing of it neat; the finer kind, in which some excel, will afford them a livelihood hereafter. Their needlework is generally well done. There are others who work beautifully

Superintendent's Report.

in ornamental work; and many are good knitters; this last occupation is found to be a most suitable employment for elderly prisoners and such as suffer from weak eyes. We have lately begun the manufacture of straw bonnets for the establishment, and with success. Many of the females are incited to industry by the gratuity accorded to such as have badges; of whom 389 have received a first-class badge, 129 a second-class badge; nor does the good effect of the badge system end here. The badges are powerful auxiliaries, and require to be employed with the greatest care. They act as an encouragement and remembrance to those who desire to amend in heart and life, and most earnestly do I impress on those in the classes, that I expect on all occasions consistent conduct, and that any deviation from it, is in them particularly serious; this is so well understood, that a prisoner has been known to cry bitterly and entreat that an offence, not of sufficient importance to be "reported," might not be *mentioned* to me, as if it were, she "could not look me in the face;" yet I fear that there are many instances in which they effect but a mere temporary and outward reformation, being gained merely by a desire to shorten the time of their imprisonment, but such motives soon develop themselves by instability of conduct, which occasions them to be degraded; 18 instances of which we have had from the 1st class, and 15 from the second class. From the classes the laundry women, and also the cooks and bakers of the establishment, are in turn selected, thus imparting to them valuable knowledge to serve them as a means of support when they leave the prison.

Conduct of the Prisoners.—I do not consider, generally speaking, that their conduct at present corresponds with the advantages they possess in having Divine Service twice a day; frequent instruction of a most suitable kind from the Chaplain, whose efforts are unremitting; the unwearied exertions of the lady Scripture reader; and the Christain labours of the lady visitors in their behalf; but as the excitement and interruption occasioned by the filling of the prison from other prisons in large numbers has at length subsided, the prisoners will not be so beset with such trial and temptation as they have lately undergone in meeting again, after an interval, their evil acquaintances, and often companions in crime, and will therefore, I hope, derive more benefit from their great privileges.

State and Condition of the Buildings.—Of this I am hardly prepared to speak; for though the prison appears to be nearly completed and is well adapted for its purpose, much still remains to be done before the approach, entrance court, airing yards, gates, and garden, will be in a good state, and give, as they should do, an air of order and neatness to the whole prison. An essential addition of two small rooms is now being made to the laundry.

Abuses.—I have neither detected nor heard of any abuse existing in any part of this establishment; and I am persuaded that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in cases which have invariably been brought under the notice of the Director.

Escapes.—There has been no instance of an attempt to escape.

Assistance to Prisoners on Discharge.—In conclusion I would observe, that the question naturally arises of how far it can be ascertained that any of these women are really reformed in heart and life whilst they remain within the walls of a prison, so that we may be assured of the prudence of allowing them at once, on their liberation from it, to return to those scenes of former temptation which await so many on being restored to their family or friends; or, in the event of their steadfastly desiring to lead new lives, even to the giving up of all friends for this good end. Who will be found to take them as domestic servants or find them employment immediately on their release from prison? There have been such instances, it is true, but they are of rare occurrence. I feel, therefore, persuaded, that if we desire to give effect to our exertions to benefit the prisoners and *to act justly to society*, it will be found expedient, if not a positive duty, to provide some intermediate stage of trial between their imprisonment and complete liberation; in a word, refuges where they may enjoy a greater degree of liberty, but where their sincerity of purpose in being followers of that which is good shall be fully tested; where they shall be still under Christian influence, still receive schooling, and be further trained to be thoroughly efficient, whether as domestic servants, laundresses, sempstresses, dressmakers, &c. In their training, I think it ought to be an object to make them excel in one particular employment; then, should their conduct have been exemplary, they could, after the lapse of about six months, be recommended more confidently as trustworthy and efficient servants. There are many who, from a sense of the shame and dishonour their relatives would feel in knowing how they have fallen, have concealed their imprisonment from them, and are in consequence utterly friendless and destitute, though by no means hardened; we have several such cases, as also of others who have committed but one offence, and who now exhibit truly humble and contrite hearts. To such, the shortening of their imprisonment, and opening a door of hope to them, would be a blessing indeed.

I venture also to express an opinion on the subject of the unfitness of women to endure long imprisonment; the sore depression of spirit it induces in them, often indeed to the endangering of their reason, irratibility of temper leading them often to do wrong when they would fain do right, the great dread which many suffer from the fear that they will not obtain their liberty until health, strength, and energy have fled, and with them the means of supporting themselves and their families. Their habits being necessarily so much more sedentary and monotonous than those of male convicts, they are much more subject to these feelings. In every point of view, it seems necessary to lessen the duration of penal discipline and lead them to hope for some assistance on discharge.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
EMMA M. MARTIN.

The Chairman and Directors of
Convict Prisons.

Superintendent's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from BRIXTON PRISON, between 1st and 31st December 1854.

On the 1st January 1854:—			Disposed of during the Year, by—		
The Number of Convicts in Brixton Prison		75	Discharged by Licence		9
			Ditto, on Medical Grounds		4
Received during the Year from Millbank Prison		178	Pardons — Free	1	
			Pardons — Conditional	1	
From County and Borough Gaols	410		Removed to Lunatic Asylum		2
			Died		4
Lunatic Asylum	1		Number remaining 31st December 1854		643
		411			
Total		664	Total		664

Return of Punishments of Female Convicts in Brixton Prison for the Year 1854.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults.												Juveniles.							Grand Total.
	Less than One Day.	Days.										Total.	Less than One Day.	Days.					Total.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	14	21			1	2	3	7	10		
In Handcuffs	–	28	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	31
Strait Waistcoat	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Refractory Cell { Full Rations	64	35	12	6	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	122	11	6	2	–	–	–	19	141
Refractory Cell { Bread and Water	–	41	42	27	1	2	–	4	7	4	4	132	–	5	4	4	1	1	15	147
On Bread and Water Diet	–	71	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	92
Deprived of One Meal or Part of a Meal	199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	47	–	–	–	–	–	47	246
Confined to Cell	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	34
Withdrawn from Association	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	70
Reprimanded	218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	218	39	–	–	–	–	–	39	257
Admonished	151	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	151	20	–	–	–	–	–	20	171
Not punished on Special Grounds	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Total	716	208	63	37	1	5	2	4	7	4	4	1,051	121	24	6	4	1	1	157	1,218

Superintendent's Report.

A RETURN of WORK done by the FEMALE CONVICTS at the above ESTABLISHMENT between 1st January and 31st December 1854.

Articles.	No. made.	Articles.	No. made.
Sheets	5,752	Collars	12
Shifts, Cotton	1,217	Towels	3,399
Shifts, Flannel	456	Tablecloths	20
Shirts	20,943	Teacloths	29
Flannel drawers	4,659	Pillow cases	286
Ditto vests	4,762	Window blinds	65
Petticoats	3,535	Straw bonnets	45
Jackets	1,203	Hammock straps	1,439
Shawls	234	Bags (store)	6
Caps	2,093	Crochet worked articles	113
Hose	576	Uniform dresses	55
Neckhandkerchiefs	2,301	Ditto mantles	22
Pockethandkerchiefs	3,790	Washing for Brixton - pieces	312,000
Aprons	2,866	Ditto ditto (private) „	36,620
Stays	184	Ditto ditto Milbank from 18th March to 31st Dec. „	203,560
Drabbet frocks	722	Washing for Pentonville from 11th Nov. to 31st Dec. „	27,443
Washing ditto	560		
Dresses	77		
Mantles	3		
Surplice	1		
Infants' frocks	50		
Ditto pinafores	59		

Daily Distribution of Time at Brixton.

Occupation.	A.M.		A.M.		H.	M.	Remarks.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	6.0	till	6.30	=	0	30	The prisoners commence their needlework at 6·30 a.m. in summer, and while the mornings are sufficiently light.
Labour, viz.: Needlework, &c., washing, ironing, mangling, and repairing prisoners' clothes, in the laundry, including mustering to go there.	6.30	„	7.30	=	1	0	A sufficient number of prisoners are detained (3 or 4 in a ward) to complete the cleaning.
Breakfast; officers and prisoners.	7.30	„	8.0	=	0	30	
Prisoners exercise - -	8.0	„	9.0	=	1	0	The laundry-women exercise half an hour only, their work being laborious.
Morning prayers, including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers.	9.0	„	9.40	=	0	40	
Prisoners to work as above -	9.40	„	1.0	=	3	20	
Dinner for officers and prisoners.	1.2	„	2.0	=	1	0	
Labour, including mustering and going to and from laundry, &c.	2.0	„	5.0	=	3	0	
Evening prayers and lecture, including time for unlocking, and moving to and from chapel.	5.9	„	5.45	=	0	45	Besides this each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week, and the more ignorant an extra half day as often as it can be managed.
Supper for prisoners, and tea for officers.	5.45	„	6.15	=	0	30	
Dabour as above - - -	6.15	„	8.0	=	1	45	
Prisoners read, &c., in cells -	8.0	„	8.45	=	0	45	
Making down hammocks -	8.45	„	9.0	=	0	15	
Total from 6 A.M. until 9 P.M. -					15	0	

Abstract of the foregoing Table.

	H.	M.
Meals - - - - - -	2	0
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and fro -	1	25
Exercise - - - - -	1	0
Labour, including needlework, laundry work, &c., and mustering to and fro - - -	9	5
Cleaning, reading in cells, &c. - -	1	30
Total -	15	0

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of BRIXTON PRISON for the year ended, 31 March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	1,707	4	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	1,596	18	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing, or labour department	102	15	0
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	417	13	3
Uniforms for officers and servants	69	17	4
Victualling prisoners	4,305	15	11
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	2,086	9	3
Bedding for prisoners	905	18	5
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	199	18	7
Medical comforts, (extras for the sick)	250	13	9½
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	45	11	9
Gratuities to convicts	28	0	10
Furniture and fittings	772	6	2
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	219	10	11
Fuel and light	1,202	5	5½
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	564	4	10
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	*455	3	6
Brushes, brooms, and mops	102	11	11
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	29	1	0
Various small disbursements	518	10	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	128	16	0
Total	15,709	7	6
Deduct amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour	1,791	10	10
Net expenditure	£13,917	16	8

* This includes the cost of soap, &c, for washing for Millbank and Pentonville prisons during a part of the year.

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Brixton Prison, Surrey,
January 6th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

Chaplain's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a report of such particulars respecting the moral and religious condition of the prisoners in this establishment as I am bound by my instructions to supply.

In judging of the condition of the prisoners, it is important to bear in mind the difficulties which must ever attend the commencement or a new prison, and that, too, upon a new plan; in addition to which, considerable numbers of the inmates of this prison were in a most disorderly state when they arrived here; some were regarded as incorrigible, and respecting others it was *officially* stated, that "punishment had been exhausted."

The lamentable state of ignorance, too, of the great body of female convicts, both in regard to *education** and religious knowledge, should not be forgotten in forming any opinion respecting their present condition. Considering all these points, then, I think it is not too much to say, that the system pursued here has been eminently successful, and that the result has been more than equal to what might have been anticipated.

Many of the prisoners have conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. With few exceptions, they have manifested a great desire for instruction, and of not a few it may be with safety affirmed that they are in a hopeful state, and that it is their full intention to earn their bread by honest industry whenever they may be restored to society again.

It is certainly something gained when persons, taken from *such scenes and such homes* (as the criminal population has been accustomed to) have been led to submit to habits of order, cleanliness, and industry. The influence of such habits may be great in after life, even where higher motives are wanting.

For school instruction there is a very great desire manifested by the convicts, and 282 have made fair progress, *among those who were most ignorant. In writing* many have also greatly improved.

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* Among 664 prisoners admitted into this prison, there is not one who has received even a tolerable amount of education.

Among the same number of male prisoners, judging by my past experience, I feel persuaded that there would be many who had received a fair amount of education. This confirms me in the opinion which I expressed last year "that the beneficial effects of "education are more apparent among females than among men."

Chaplain's Report.

It may not be out of place here to state, that of the 664 prisoners admitted into this prison from November 24th, 1853, to December 31st, 1854, 104 could not read at all, 53 could read a few syllables, 192 imperfectly, making - - - - - - 349

Number that could read tolerably, but most of whom had learned in prison or revived what they had learned in youth 315

Tolerably educated - - - - - None

Total - - 664

The efforts of the schoolmistresses have been most unwearied, and they have rendered me every assistance in their power.* An additional schoolmistress is much wanted for the instruction of prisoners undergoing their *probation in separate confinement*; they come in very ignorant, have more time then; and it is most important to have them well instructed *at first*. But it is impossible for one person to meet all the demands upon her time. No one could be more energetic and zealous than the present mistress, yet she cannot overtake the work; and the other schoolmistresses, who teach the associated prisoners, have quite as much as they can accomplish, and are most diligent in the discharge of their duties.

Anxiety for religious instruction is almost universal. The numbers who attended the catechetical lectures on the Lord's Supper have exceeded my expectations. I have had a Bible class once a week in each wing, and in this mode of instruction great interest is taken.

I have, also, a Sunday school class in the afternoon, which is numerously attended; and it is gratifying to hear how many repeat hymns and portions of Scripture which they have committed to memory.

I have received the most valuable assistance in my duties from Miss Bennet, the lady scripture reader. I feel thankful to God that, in his providence, he raised up so efficient and suitable a person for this important work; and I feel grateful to the authorities for establishing such an office in the prison.

The Lord's Supper has been administered five times during the year:—

On the 29th of January 1854 there were		31	communicants.
On the 6th of June	„	75	„
On the 7th of August†	„	33	„
On the 29th of October	„	129	„
On the 31st of December	„	201	„
Making a total during the year of	-	469	„

I confess I should have some misgivings respecting the increased numbers attending the Communion if I had been less definite in the

† An additional schoolmistress will appear in the estimates for 1855–6.

* This number was chiefly composed of those prisoners who either wished to defer, or who were advised by me to defer, their attendance the last time the Lord's Supper was administered.

instruction which I have given on the subject. I have rather *discouraged* than *encouraged*, and I trust I have faithfully warned the candidates for the Communion of the danger of coming improperly, as they could not *remember* a person they never *knew;* and I have pointed out to them that none are invited but those who "truly repent," &c. The candidates have been *seen individually*, and I have reason to believe, understand the nature of the ordinance before presenting themselves at the Lord's table. I have also impressed upon them, that no temporal advantage can in anyway arise from their making a profession of religion or from attendance upon the Lord's Supper, but that those who conduct themselves in a proper and orderly manner will be dealt with accordingly, without any reference to their religious profession.

I think it is of the greatest importance that all prisoners should undergo a period of separate confinement before they are admitted into association.

The time specified in our rules is four months. Of necessity this could not be carried out so fully as it was designed, owing to the sudden influx of prisoners and the consequent want of accommodation for them.

Ere long I hope this may be obviated and the rule acted upon in reference to *those recently convicted*; and I think it would be very *desirable*, if *attainable*, to have some method for gradually preparing prisoners for the privilege of CONSTANT ASSOCIATION, by an intermediate stage between *separate* confinement and *constant* association.

Let one wing, for instance, be appropriated to this, and let silence be enforced, except at certain *very limited periods*, and let other restrictions be enforced, so as gradually to prepare the prisoners for the last stage of their probation.

Constant supervision is absolutely necessary to prevent the evils which are likely to arise from the association of prisoners together. This leads me to say, that my experience *here* confirms the opinion I have *always entertained* and *constantly expressed*, that it is very injurious to the best interests of the prisoners to have them associated in rooms used also as dormitories.

The importance of having a separate sleeping place for each prisoner can hardly be over-rated.

The week-day morning and evening services in the chapel are most important means of grace, and I have reason to think that they are valued by the prisoners. A lecture is delivered at one of the services, and a portion of Scripture read at the other, and at each service a hymn is sung and a selection of prayers used. The Sunday services are the same as in other churches.

The chapel was first used for Divine service on Sunday, May 28th, 1854. It is very commodious, and appears to me in every way suited to the object for which it is appropriated.

Each prisoner attends school once a week; those who are very backward are permitted to attend oftener, if possible. On the Saturday mornings I catechise all the prisoners in chapel after the morning service, and I hope that much benefit has resulted from this plan; we also practise some of the hymns for the following Sunday on the

Chaplain's Report.

same morning. The weekly gratuity allowed to prisoners for their industry after they have been put into the second class is a great stimulus to them; and the badge system will work well, I trust. There is a great anxiety on the part of the prisoners to secure a good badge, and a great fear of losing it when attained.

The punishments are apparently numerous, but a careful inspection of the misconduct-book will prove that *most of the punishments* have been inflicted upon the *same* persons, and that the great body of the prisoners has not been subjected to any punishment. Violence of temper is one great evil among female prisoners: they are so easily excited, and so subject to sudden impulse, that it is very painful to consider what evil they bring upon themselves arising out of the influence of bad temper.

It can hardly be a matter of surprise that among such a body of prisoners there should be some who remain unmoved and uninfluenced by the means used for their improvement.

I have not heard anything to the prejudice of those prisoners who have already been discharged by licence from this prison, and from some I have received letters expressive of their gratitude.

M. B., who was kindly received into the Elizabeth Fry Refuge, and by the Ladies' Committee provided with a situation, has written to me several times, and she is, I believe, conducting herself in a satisfactory manner.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the lady visitors for their kindness, and I trust their efforts may be abundantly blessed.

I wish some extended plan for affording a refuge for discharged prisoners could be acted upon, and some way opened to help them to emigrate.

The importance of such a plan can hardly be over estimated.

Christian and benevolent efforts have been and will continue to be made for the reformation of the female convicts at Brixton. I feel persuaded that an immense amount of good has been effected. Still the question frequently intrudes itself, what is to become of them on their discharge from prison? Where can they find employment? Is it wise to send them among their old companions? Will any considerable number of families be willing to engage them as servants *direct from a Prison?* This can hardly be expected; hence the need of some intermediate stage between actual imprisonment and discharge on licence. Some establishment, under Christian management, is needed, where the inmates can have more liberty than can be allowed in a prison, but where they may still be under restraint, and from which they may be sent back to prison in case of misconduct. Under such circumstances, women could be better trained for domestic service, their characters would undergo a further test, and their prospects of obtaining employment and of being engaged as servants would be materially improved.

Many persons who would not like to receive servants *from a prison*, will, I feel persuaded, be induced to take them from a benevolent institution, of which there are several in the immediate neighbourhood of London. It appears to me, also, important to hold out the hope of

emigration for those who conduct themselves well and for whom employment cannot be obtained at home. For females such plans seem even more important than for men. Females are not so likely to obtain employment; they have less prospect of regaining their characters and of settling respectably in life; and they, I beg respectfully to state, cannot, with safety to mind or body, be subjected to such lengthened periods of imprisonment. Nor have they the same relief even in prison. The change of place and the out-door employment on public works are attended with great advantages to the male prisoners. Females, moreover, are less able to bear a state of uncertainty than men; their employment is more sedentary and their resources much fewer; being, *as a body, entirely uneducated*, they become irritable, restless, and reckless; for "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

On all these grounds I earnestly hope that some *definite* and *shorter periods* for actual imprisonment may be speedily fixed upon, of course proportioned to the sentence and conduct of the prisoner; that, after that period has expired, the prisoners may then be sent to a refuge, with the prospect of discharge on licence at home, or the hope of emigrating to a distant land.

In any arrangements which are made, I trust that those prisoners who are sentenced to penal servitude may be included as well as those under sentence of transportation; for I believe it will be utterly impossible to retain them for the whole period of their sentences unless the prison is turned into a large hospital or a lunatic asylum.

The difficulties, too, of managing the prison must be greatly increased if no prospects or advantages are held out to those whose conduct is satisfactory, over and above those which the disorderly and insubordinate can secure.

I feel persuaded that very many are most anxious to conduct themselves with propriety when they are discharged. The great danger is the suspicion with which the public will regard them; and in addition to this, the wretched homes to which many of them will have to return will prove a great trial.

The prisoners have been elevated by cleanliness, orderly habits, and above all, by sound moral and religious instruction, and by constant attendance upon the means of grace. But, alas! it is to be feared that their friends, in too many instances, still continue as they left them, indifferent to their best interests.

The attention which the sick patients in the infirmary pay to religious instruction is very hopeful; and I feel extremely thankful that they are so well cared for in temporal and spiritual things by the medical officer and by the matron placed over the infirmary.

Ere long, I trust some definite period may be fixed upon, proportioned to the different sentences, at which well-conducted prisoners may expect to be released. Nothing is more distressing to convicts, especially *female convicts*, than uncertainty on this point.

It may not be out of place to give the following particulars respecting the previous history of the inmates of this prison.

Accompanied by a matron or a schoolmistress, I visit each prisoner

Chaplains Report.

on her admission, and from a few *general* questions I have elicited what follows.

Of the 664 prisoners received into this establishment,—

473 neglected public worship entirely.
115 occasionally attended.
76 rather more regularly.

664

Of the 76 who did attend, very few seemed to have derived much benefit from it, for they were very ignorant.

Of the same 664 prisoners, about 453 trace their ruin to drunkenness or bad company, or both united.

97 ran away from home, or from service.
84 assigned various causes of their fall.
6 appear to have been suddenly tempted into crime.
8 state that they were in want.
16 say they are innocent.

664

Thanking the Superintendent, and, indeed, all the officers, for the kind and valuable assistance rendered to me in the discharge of my duties, trusting that they may be strengthened in their arduous and anxious charge, and expressing my conviction that there is every encouragement to persevere in this important work, I must now draw to a close with one remark.

Each succeeding year strengthens me in the conviction that the Gospel of Christ is the only effectual means for the reformation of prisoners, as it is the only remedy for the recovery of fallen man, and that by the influence of the Holy Spirit it is effectual to the pulling down of the strong holds of Sin and Satan.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN HENRY MORAN,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

THE instruction given in the School is necessarily of the most elementary character.

The following is a list of the books used:—

The Holy Bible.
The Class Reading Book.
The Adult Lesson Book.—First and second parts.
The first part of National Society's Arithmetic.
The number of books in the library is 594.

NOTE.—A book is kept in the School to enter the names of those prisoners who wish to see me. Upwards of 1,000 names are entered and have been seen by me in the School, which is held in the Chapel.

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, February* 1855.

Medical Officer's Report.

I BEG leave to forward the following report on the health of this prison for the year 1854.

The number of prisoners received during the first three months of the year was small, and the prisoners selected for admission were nearly all in good health. The first addition to the original number of seventy-five was made in February, when eighty-eight were received from Millbank prison; and in March, forty-one were received from different county prisions.

The infirmary of the prison was ready for permanent occupation by the end of May; and in June the whole of the hospital sick, invalids, and convalescents were transferred to this establishment from Millbank prison. The number of sick and permanent invalids received from Millbank was thirty-two, and two insane prisoners.

The total number of prisoners received during the year was 589. Four prisoners were rejected as unfit for reception on account of permanent ill health.

The health of the prisoners throughout the year has been good; and I am thankful in being able to state that no case of Cholera occurred during the prevalence of the late epidemic in the metropolis. Diarrhœa was, however, very prevalent towards the end of the summer; and in the months of August and September, 283 cases of this disease (diarrhœa) were treated; but nearly the whole were mild in character, and readily yielded to treatment; and the more severe cases admitted to the infirmary all ended in recovery.

I may, perhaps, be allowed to add, that Cholera prevailed in the immediate vicinity of the prison; and I have been informed by a medical gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, that he attended six or eight fatal cases of Cholera in the cottages on the Lambeth side of the Lyam Road, situated at the back of the prison. In the Clapham district the disease was also very severe, and in many instances terminated fatally with its usual rapidity.

In Table No. 1. I have given a list of the various diseases treated in the infirmary during the year. Four deaths occurred. Two of the four deaths were from pulmonary consumption, and both prisoners were suffering from the disease in its early stage on reception;

Medical Officer's Report.

the third death was a case of suicide, and the fourth was from bronchitis and phthisis. The deaths are given in Table No. 2.

The suicide I have mentioned was the only case of the kind during the year. The prisoner had been nearly six months in the prison, her health had been good, and she had never been known to suffer from depression of spirits; she was in association, and employed in the laundry. At a quarter to nine o'clock in the evening of September 11th, she threw herself from the highest gallery of the west wing (the gallery in which she was located). She died ten hours after from injuries to the skull and brain consequent on the fall. This woman was in her usual health and spirits, and had been at her daily employment in the laundry on the very day of the fatal occurrence; her conduct in prison had been uniformly good. The only supposed cause of this fatal act must be that of a sudden attack of insanity.

Two suicidal attempts were made in the year. The first was by a prisoner of weak mind, who tried to hang herself, but it was doubtful whether it was anything more than a feigned attempt. The second attempt was that of a prisoner, when about to be removed to a refractory cell, jumping over the balustrade of the upper gallery of the east wing. The prisoner on this occasion nearly lost her life; for had not a male officer been close to her, she must have fallen to the ground floor, and have been killed.

I have no remarks to make in reference to any injurious effects on the bodily or mental health of the prisoners located in the separate cells of the old prison, during the early months of confinement in this prison. The unfinished state of the prison buildings, and the constant influx of prisoners who had been long waiting for removal from the county prisons, generally precluded the possibility of prisoners remaining in separation for more than a few weeks; the cells being vacated to make room for the more recently received prisoners.

One prisoner only was, by my request, removed from the separate cells of the old prison, and placed in association; she was observed by the matron of the ward to be strange in her behaviour, restless, and constantly talking and singing to herself. The oddness in her manner was first noticed on the third day after her reception, and she was placed in association about a week after.

I cannot suppose that the system of modified separate confinement, which all healthy prisoners are to be subjected to when first admitted to this prison, will, in itself, prove injurious to the health of the mind or of the body. The rule being that "All prisoners on reception will be placed in the probation class. They will be confined in the cells of the old prison, in ordinary cases, for a period of four months." The prisoners in "the probation class" have every day frequent opportunities of conversing with the matron of the ward; they exercise in association for an hour daily, and assemble twice every day in association for Divine Service in the chapel; and they have also opportunities of conversing with each other when employed in the various kinds of work required to be done in the wards of the prison. Confinement in separate cells, limited to the

period I have mentioned, and enforced in the way I have stated, cannot, I believe, prove in any way more injurious to the prisoners than any other system of discipline within the walls of a prison.

I may, perhaps, be here allowed to state that my experience of the past year has convinced me that the female prisoners, *as a body*, do not bear imprisonment so well as the male prisoners; they get anxious, restless, more irritable in temper, and are more readily excited, and they look forward to the future with much less hope of regaining their former position in life. Neither can I refrain from saying that there are circumstances which help to reconcile the male prisoner to his sentence, but which are altogether wanting in the case of the female.

The male prisoner not only gets a change from one Government to another—and though small as this change be, yet it is a something which for the time breaks the sameness inseparable from his imprisonment—but, what is of far greater moment, he looks forward to the time when he will be employed *in the open air* on public works.

The length of the imprisonment of the woman, combined with the present uncertainty as to the duration of that portion of her sentence which is to be passed in prison, and her employment being such as allows the mind to be continually dwelling on "her time," all tend to make a sentence to be more severe to the woman than a sentence of the same duration is to the man.

The desire with which the male prisoners long to be employed at out-door work, and the buoyancy which the hope of such employment gives to the spirits, is so marked that it cannot fail to be noticed; and especially so when contrasted with the generally depressing influence (and in some almost hopeless indifference as to the result), occasioned by, and almost inseparable from, a long sentence, the greater part of which is to be passed within the prison. And I am sure I need hardly also mention the advantage to the bodily health of the men, which the change from confinement to active exercise in the open air must produce.

I have ventured to make these remarks from feeling that, in carrying out the sentences of the female prisoners, the differences which I have mentioned (and especially that of the necessarily longer imprisonment) not only ought not to be lost sight of, but that they are of sufficient moment to call for some extenuation in favour of the women. I also think that it would help the women to bear their imprisonment better and with more endurance, if some definite period of time (varying with the length of the sentence, and also it may be provided the conduct of the prisoner be good in prison) for confinement in prison could be decided on, and be made known to them at the time of or soon after their reception into a Government prison.

Two insane prisoners have been removed to Bethlehem hospital; both prisoners were insane when received from Millbank prison. I have mentioned the particulars of each case in Table No. 3.

A third case of insanity (Register No. 482) was admitted to the infirmary in December; the prisoner had been in association in the east wing. I have not entered this case in the Table of insane cases, as her insanity began so short a time only before the close of the year;

Medical Officer's Report.

and I am therefore unable in this report to say anything of the progress of her case. She is a young woman, age 25, and who, for ten years previous to her imprisonment, drank to excess of ardent spirits.

Four prisoners were pardoned during the year on medical grounds; they were all in bad health when received into the prison. I have, in Table No. 4., stated the diseases for which they were pardoned, and the health of each prisoner on reception.

In Table No. 5. I have given the principal complaints, constituting the cases of complaining sick, treated in the wards of the prison during the year. The number of applications seems great, but the diseases were all very mild; and a reference to the prison reports of previous years will show a greater number of applications for trivial complaints from among the women than from an equal number of men; the reason, I believe, being the tendency of women of this class to seek relief for ailments which the men would not generally complain of.

The only alteration made in the dietary of the prison has been the use of tea three evenings in each week instead of gruel; and to those women employed in the laundry, a small additional allowance of meat and bread with soup daily, in lieu of the beer formerly given to the laundrywomen in Millbank.

The ventilation in the different portion of the old prison and in the wings is good, considerable benefit having resulted in the ventilation of the body of each new wing since the formation of the louvers in the roofs. The cells in the wings are frequently very disagreeable and close, and especially so during the warmer months of the year, when the heat of the cells was very oppressive, and severely felt by the prisoners. Cases of vomiting, beginning within half an hour after the prisoners were locked in their cells for the night, and occasioned by the close and oppressive state of the atmosphere of the cells, were of almost daily occurrence in the summer months. I think it will be found that some more direct mode of ventilating the cells, such as by opening the windows, will ultimately be necessary; for it must be remembered that the whole of the women located in the wings are confined there 22 hours out of each 24, the hour for exercise and during the attendance of the prisoners twice daily for service in the chapel being the only time when these buildings are entirely vacated.

The drainage of the prison is good, but I beg leave to call attention to the water-closets. The closets, as they are at present constructed, do not admit of being readily and properly cleansed, and the unpleasant effluvia consequently arising from them is often sufficient to render it very disagreeable to pass near them; and this is especially the case in both new wings, where the closets are not so completely shut out from those buildings as they are from the corridors of the old prison. Considerable benefit has been derived from the building of additional closets in the airing yards, but the use of these must be, to a great extent, limited; and I do think that some alteration is still required in the construction of the closets in the wings, for I must beg permission to state, that in buildings constructed as the wings are, and

which are set apart for the reception of so large a number of women, the habits peculiar to the female will not always permit of regulations being carried out which may be, and are enforced in buildings similarly constructed for the use of the same number of men.

In Table No. 6. I have made a return, showing in each month of the past year the daily average number of prisoners confined in the prison, the number of sick admitted to the hospital, and the daily average number of sick treated in the wards of the prison. The number of prisoners confined in the prison in each month of the year varied so much, that a correct daily average for the whole year could hardly be made.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. RENDLE, *Surgeon.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Table No. 1.

Diseases treated in the Infirmary.

Abscess	6	Heart, disease of valves of, with hypertrophy	1
Asthma	1	Hysteria	2
Apoplexy	1	Hœmorrhage from tongue	1
Albuminuria	1	Hœmoptysis	1
Amaurosis	1	Inflamed glands	2
Bronchitis, acute	2	Jaundice	1
Bronchitis and phthisis	1	Laryngitis, acute	1
Bruise on perineum	1	Leucorrhœa	1
Child-birth	1	Leg, ulcerated	1
Colic	4	Menorrhagia	2
Cough (phthisis suspected)	2	Nymphœ, enlargement of, with ulceration	1
Constipation	3	Pleurisy	5
Chorea	1	Pleurisy, tubercular	2
Catarrh	1	Pleusodyne	3
Dysentery	1	Phthisis	5
Diarrhœa	10	Pericarditis	1
Diarrhœa, chronic	2	Peritonitis	1
Diarrhœa, choleroid	11	Peritonitis, tubercular	1
Debility	16	Periostitis	1
Diseased ankle	1	Rheumatism, acute	1
Dysmenorrhœa	1	Rheumatism, chronic	2
Dyspepsia	2	Skull, compound fracture of	1
Epilepsy	2	Scald	1
Eye, inflammation of	1	Scurvy	2
Eyelids, diseased	3	Sciatica	1
Erysipelas	6	Scrofula	1
Earache	2	Tonsillitis	6
Fever, continued	3	Tape-worm	1
Fever, mild	16		
Fever and general debility	1		
Hemiplegia	2		

TABLE No. 2.—DEATHS during the Year 1854.

Register No.	Name.	Age.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When received into the Prison.	Whence received.	State of Health on Reception.
128	J. S. - - -	19	Pulmonary consumption -	16 May 1854 -	14 Feb. 1854 -	Millbank - -	Affected with incipient consumption.
171	M. A. L. - -	26	Pulmonary consumption -	5 Sept. 1854 -	3 March 1854 -	Bath - -	Feeble, and suffering from consumption in its early stage.
188	M. J. - - -	20	Suicide by throwing herself from the upper floor of the west wing. Compound comminuted fracture of the skull, with laceration of the brain.	12 Sept. 1854 -	15 March 1854 -	Hereford - -	Good.
193	M. A. L. - -	24	Bronchitis and phthisis -	30 Oct. 1854 -	21 March 1854 -	Stafford - -	Good.

Table No. 3.—Insane Prisoners in the Year 1854.

Register No.	Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Whether previously Insane.	Character of present Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Whence received.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
138	M. J. -	34	14 Feb. 1854	Not known -	Insane delusions, frequently very violent and dangerous.	On reception -	Millbank	19 June 1854	To Bethlehem Hospital.
243	B. C. -	31	18 Apr. 1854	Not known -	Intractable in conduct, constantly refused to work, and subject to sudden and most violent fits of temper, when she was dangerous to the officers and prisoners; but without any apparent delusions.	On reception -	Millbank	19 June 1854	To Bethlehem Hospital.

Table No. 4.—Pardons on Medical Grounds in the Year 1854.

Register No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Discharge by Pardon.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health when received.
353	M. B. -	65	Debility from age, nearly blind, and subject to fits.	10 July 1854 -	26 May 1854 -	Millbank -	Feeble, sight bad, and subject to fits.
87	M. A. W. -	28	Epilepsy - - - -	19 July 1854 -	10 Feb. 1854 -	Millbank -	Suffering from epilepsy.
319	A. W. -	30	Pulmonary consumption and chronic diarrhœa.	8 Sept. 1854 -	19 May 1854 -	Newcastle on Tyne.	Very thin and feeble, suffering from chronic diarrhœa, and in the early stage of consumption.
357	M. B. -	40	Asthma - - - - -	8 Sept. 1854 -	26 May 1854 -	Millbank -	Asthmatic.

TABLE No. 5.—PRINCIPAL COMPLAINTS, constituting the Cases of "Casual Sick," treated in the Wards of the Prison in the Year 1854.

——	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Coughs; Colds; Rheumatism.	Constipation.	Surgical complaints.	Other cases.	Total.	Daily Average No. of all Cases.
New cases - - -	527	23	274	371	372	756	2,323	6·36
Renewed applications -	443	109	962	601	754	4,280	7,149	19·58

TABLE No. 6.—RETURN of the NUMBER of INFIRMARY SICK, and of those treated in the Wards of the Prison during each Month of the Year 1854.

——	Daily Average No. of Prisoners in the Prison.	No. of Sick admitted to the Infirmary.	Daily Average No. of Infirmary Sick.	No. of Sick in the Infirmary on the last day of each Month.	"Casual Sick" during each Month.				Number of Cases of Diarrhœa.
					Aggregate Number of Cases.		Daily Average No. of Cases.		
					New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	
January - - -	75· 0	3	—	4	68	184	2·1	5·6	13
February - -	129·14	4	—	10	133	142	4·7	5·0	20
March - - -	190·09	12	—	13	168	236	5·4	7·6	22
April - - -	229· 3	7	—	13	160	273	5·3	9·1	25
May - - -	313·12	16	—	17	144	485	3·6	15·6	17
June - - -	388·06	11	—	20	118	744	3·9	24·8	20
July - - -	455·77	21	24·5	25	289	690	9·3	22·2	44
August - - -	555·19	19	22·7	23	323	593	10·4	19·1	176
September - -	594·03	22	22·8	24	258	740	8·6	24·7	107
October - - -	606·48	21	23·3	24	210	1,268	6·7	40·9	18
November - -	628·86	17	25·6	26	248	886	8·2	29·5	42
December - -	643· 9	22	27·5	29	204	908	6·5	29·2	23

LONDON:
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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE, PARKHURST, AND MILLBANK PRISONS,

AND OF

PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, AND BRIXTON PRISONS, AND THE HULKS,

For the Year 1854.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

		Page
Report on Pentonville Prison (Twelfth)	- - -	5
2	Parkhurst Prison - - - -	47
3	Millbank Prison - - - -	85
4	Portland Prison (Fifth) - - - -	123
5	Dartmoor Prison - - - -	183
6	Portsmouth Prison - - -	253
7	Hulk Establishment - - - -	305
8	Brixton - - - - -	363

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - -	5
APPENDIX :—	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	10
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	19
III. Medical Officer's Report - - -	31

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Pentonville Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Vict. cap. 29. sec. 13;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to submit the following Report, in compliance with the above-recited Act.

State of the Buildings.

State of the buildings.

The buildings throughout are in substantial repair.

Conduct of Officers.

Conduct of Officers.

The superior officers, in their several departments, have given general satisfaction.

The Reverend J. T. Burt, having been appointed Chaplain of the New Prison at Birmingham, has quitted the establishment, and the Reverend A. Sherwin has been appointed Assistant Chaplain in his place.

The subordinate officers have performed their duties very satisfactorily.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners.

The number of offences committed by the prisoners are in excess of former years, and the number of prisoners who have escaped punishment altogether show a decrease, as will be seen in the following table:—

Year.	Population in Prison.	Number of Prisoners not Punished.
1850	1·222	996
1851	1·202	997
1852	1·278	993
1853	981	742
1854	925	662

As usual, a great number of punishments have fallen upon a few individuals, one of whom was punished no less than 24 times; one was punished 23 times, one, 17 times, one, 16 times, and one, 14 times.

The details of offences and punishments appear in the Governor's Report, in the Appendix, page 13.

The severity of the punishments awarded by the Governor for minor offences, involving no moral wrong and having no deterring influence on others in the way of example, has been diminished, but as yet we have not had time to form any opinion whether the offences increase or otherwise under the operation of this change.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining 31st December 1853 - -	489	
Admitted during the year 1854 - -	436	
		925
These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—		
Transferred to Portland Prison - -	193	
„ Portsmouth „ - -	120	
„ Dartmoor „ - -	20	
„ "Stirling Castle" Hulk -	2	
„ Bethlehem Hospital (insane)	1	
Pardoned free - - - - -	1	
„ conditional - - - -	3	
„ on medical grounds - -	1	
„ on licence - - - -	37	
Died - - - - - - - -	8	
Suicide - - - - - - - -	1	
	387	
Remaining 31st December 1854 - -	538	
		925

Ages—

3	were under the age of	17	years.			
243	were between	„	17	and	25	years.
79	„	„	25	„	30	„
51	„	„	30	„	35	„
28	„	„	35	„	40	„
11	„	„	40	„	45	„
13	„	„	45	„	50	„
6	„	„	50	„	55	„
2	„	„	55	„	60	„
436						

Expenses of the Prison, and Convicts' productive Labour.

Expenses of the Prison, and convicts' productive labour.

A statement of the expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1855, appears in the Appendix, page 17, by which it is shown that the total cost, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 16,973*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 15,775*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

A statement of the articles made and repaired by the prisoners in the manufacturing department is given in the Appendix, page 16, also, at page 17, the average number of prisoners employed in each trade, and the estimated amount of earnings per prisoner.

No change has been made in the employment of the prisoners, except as regards washing, which, instead of being done at Pentonville, is now performed by the female convicts at Brixton Prison.

With a view to showing the general daily employment of the prisoners, a return is given in the Appendix, page 17, for Saturday, the 28th of October, 1854, when the prison contained 553 prisoners.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Health and mental condition of the prisoners.

The Medical Officer's Report in the Appendix contains, as usual, full particulars of the sanitary condition of the prison.

The following Table of the average daily per centage of sick shows that the last year was not so healthy as either of the two preceding years, though healthier than the average of the eight years previous to 1852 :—

Average daily sick.	Per cent.
For 8 years to 1851 included - - -	3·34
1852 - - - -	2·27
1853 - - - -	2·18
1854 - - - -	3·13

The mean of ten years, to 1853 included, was 3·46 per cent.

Deaths.

Deaths.

Six deaths occurred in the prison, the particulars of which are given in the Appendix, page 32, and tabulated at page 41; none of them are traceable to the local circumstances or to the discipline of the prison.

Medical Pardons and Removals.

Medical pardons and removals.

Five prisoners were discharged with licences on medical grounds, and one was removed to the invalid hulk at Portsmouth. The particulars appear in the Medical Officer's Report, Appendix, page 32, and in the Tables Nos. 5, page 42, and 6, page 43.

Suicide and Attempts at Suicide.

Suicide and attempts at suicide.

One prisoner committed suicide; he had been a long time in the prison, but for four months previous to his death he had not been subjected to separate confinement. Having been aware that he was just on the point of being removed from the prison to the public works, it is, as the Medical Officer observes, "difficult to assign a probable motive for the act."

Two prisoners attempted to hang themselves, but it is questioned whether the attempts were real or feigned.

Another prisoner was found with a stocking tied tightly round his neck, and was accordingly reported for attempting suicide; but all the circumstances showed he had no intention of doing himself injury. The particulars of the foregoing cases are given in the Appendix, page 33.

Insanity.

Insanity.

One prisoner afflicted with mania was removed to Bethlehem Hospital; he was apparently sane when received at Pentonville, but had shown symptoms of insanity at intervals for 12 years, and had even been discharged from another prison as a lunatic.

One prisoner was removed to the invalid hulk a month after admission on account of weakness of mind which he had exhibited in the prison from whence he was received, having been previously in a lunatic asylum.

Twenty-three prisoners were associated on mental grounds by the Medical Officer, in conformity with the rule, that when he believed a prisoner was likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline he was to be removed from separation. A few of these were cases of imposture. The whole, however, left the prison in good health.

Happily no case of cholera occurred, though diarrhœa was more prevalent than in the preceding year.

No alteration has been made in the dietary.

The ventilation and drainage are good.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

Religious and moral instruction.

The Chaplain's Report, in the Appendix, page 19, gives a satisfactory view of the educational and moral progress of the prisoners during the past year. He has also enlarged upon general arrangements relating to convict prisons and prisoners, which, though not coming strictly within his province to notice as Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, are nevertheless worthy of attentive consideration.

Prisoners in Association.

Prisoners in association.

The instructions from Lord Palmerston, dated 10th of December, 1853, that the period of a convict's separate confinement should be reduced to nine months, were carried into effect early in 1854, by permitting the prisoners who were entitled to this relaxation in the discipline to be so far associated in the corridors, during the working hours, as to sit at their cell doors and pursue their trades there instead of being locked up. Such prisoners are also allowed three hours a week additional exercise, making in all two hours' exercise a day; and they are permitted to wear the cap peaks turned up. When out-door employment presents itself, they are engaged in it. Any offence, however, renders them liable to be sent back into separate confinement, and to be again subjected to the strict discipline which is enforced upon the prisoners who are passing their nine months in separation.

In other respects the discipline, management, and general arrangements remain the same as they were at the termination of last year.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.

D. O'Brien,
I. S. Whitty,
} *Directors of Convict Prisons.*

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 1, 1855.

Governor's Report.

IN compliance with the Prison rule requiring the same, I submit my report for the past year.

Subordinate Officers.—The conduct of the subordinate officers and servants, with very few exceptions, has been satisfactory.

State of the Buildings.—The following alterations and additions have been made:

The steam-engine and machinery at the well have been thoroughly repaired. The upper portion of the central building, the tower, and the Governor's and Chaplain's houses have been repaired; but it is feared the tower may still sustain injury from high winds. The entire prison, within the gates, has been painted externally, and the skylights have been stopped and painted internally. Several of the cell floors in D 4 ward have been paved with York stone, a process which will be extended to the other cell floors in that ward as they become defective. The tank over the wash-house for supplying water to the new baths, having become defective, has been enlarged and lined with lead. The iron pipes passing through a portion of the cells, for supplying water to the different cisterns in the roofs, have been cased with deal to prevent accidents. A portion of D 1 airing yard has been paved with 2-inch slate. Extra fittings have been put up in the schoolmaster's room, affording greater accommodation. The cottages, gates, lamps, fences, &c., beyond the prison walls have all been repaired and externally painted. At the gas works one of the purifiers, at a trifling expense, has been altered, whereby an improvement has been effected so that screenings may be used. The cost of gas has been reduced, and better coke is made.

With few exceptions, the present condition of the buildings is satisfactory.

The iron pipes for conveying water to the different parts of the prison are much corroded, so that the water does not freely reach the cisterns; this inconvenience will be remedied, as opportunities offer, by putting in new pipes. The engine-house boilers are in good order. One of the kitchen boilers is much worn and will have to be replaced

Governor's Report.

or repaired in the course of this year. The cell locks, bells &c., are generally in good order, but the basins and many of the taps, from long wear and tear, are being constantly replaced. The drains are in good condition. The front court yard, the front of the chapel, and the terrace walls require general repair.

A public roadway having recently been made at the south end of the prison, it appears desirable that a separation dwarf wall, or iron railing, showing the prison boundary, should be erected at that point.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining 31st December 1853 - -	489	
Admitted during the year 1854 -	436	
		925
These prisoners were disposed of as follows :		
Transferred to Portland Prison - -	193	
„ Portsmouth „ - -	120	
„ Dartmoor „ - -	20	
„ "Stirling Castle" Hulk -	2	
„ Bethlem Hospital (insane) -	1	
Pardoned free - - - - -	1	
„ conditional - - - -	3	
„ on medical grounds - - -	1	
„ on licence - - - -	37	
Died - - - - - - -	8	
Suicide - - - - - -	1	
	387	
Remaining 31st December 1854 - -	538	
		925

Ages—

3	were under the age of	17	years.		
243	were between	„ 17	and	25	years.
79	„	„ 25	„	30	„
51	„	„ 30	„	35	„
28	„	„ 35	„	40	„
11	„	„ 40	„	45	„
13	„	„ 45	„	50	„
6	„	„ 50	„	55	„
2	„	„ 55	„	60	„
436					

TABLE showing the number of MONTHS' SEPARATE CONFINEMENT undergone in PENTONVILLE and other Prisons previously.

Sentence.	Number of Months.																				Total Number of Prisoners.	Average Period of Separate Confinement per head.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Life	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	3	2	2	2	14	13 Months 27⅔ days.
21 Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
20 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
15 „	–	–	9	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	3	6	1	2	1	–	33	
14 „	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	15	
12 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
10 „	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	3	13	14	38	7	3	3	1	94	
7 „	–	–	3	1	1	3	2	1	–	1	2	13	10	39	52	65	13	3	–	1	210	
Penal servitude 5 Years	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	
„ „ 4 „	–	–	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	15	
Totals	–	–	23	3	5	5	4	3	2	4	3	17	20	64	74	112	27	11	6	4	387	

N.B. A large portion of these prisoners, at the termination of the first nine months of their separate confinement, were worked together in bodies during the day, in the corridors of the prison.

Governor's Report.

Second Probation or Penal Class Prisoners.—Of the above 387 prisoners, 30 having forfeited their past service through misconduct, were received from the various Government prisons and hulks, to undergo a second probation in separate confinement.

The number received from each prison or hulk, and their disposal, are shown in the following table:—

Whence received.		Prisons or Hulks to which removed.	
Prison or Hulk.	No.	Place.	No.
"Defence" Hulk	10	Portland Prison	17
"Warrior" "	8	Portsmouth "	9
Portsmouth Prison	6	Dartmoor " on medical grounds	2
Parkhurst "	3	Died	2
Portland "	1		
Dartmoor "	2		
	30	Total	30

Prison Offences, Punishments, &c.

Number of Reports, Admonitions, and Punishments.

Reports		1,040
Punishments	601	
(These punishments embraced more than the like number of reported offences by)	194	
Total reported offences punished	795	
Not punished on special and medical grounds	32	
Admonitions	119	
Reports dismissed	94	
	1,040	

Offences—

Disobedience, refusing to work or attend school or exercise, idleness, and disrespectful conduct to officers	149
Disturbing the prison by shouting, whistling, or singing obscene or other songs, ringing bells, and violent conduct in refractory or other cells	83
Wilfully destroying materials for work, cell furniture, clothing, library books, &c.	64
Assaulting officers	9
Threatening officers, using oaths, obscene or violent language, &c.	29
Attempting to escape by breaking cell	9
Boring holes in cell window, ventilators, &c.	25
Fighting or assaulting fellow prisoners in association, oaths, &c.	22
Feigning suicide	4
Threatening to commit suicide	3
Carried forward	397

Governor's Report.

Brought forward	397
Communicating by writing	37
„ by talking at exercise, and in corridors	95
„ through water taps, and by knocking, &c. on cell walls	39
Talking, whistling, shouting, and other misconduct in school, &c.	73
Obscene communications, obscene figures and drawings on books and chapel stalls, &c. &c.	32
Misconduct in chapel during divine service, talking aloud, laughing, and mimicing Chaplain, &c.	33
Misconduct in school, mimicing schoolmaster, &c.	29
Preferring false charges against officers	5
Having cell and furniture in a dirty condition, and refusing to clean them	4
Purloining and exchanging bread, meat, &c. while employed in association	22
Having tobacco and other prohibited articles in possession	14
Wrangling in association, &c.	8
Attempting impositions on medical officer	2
Attempting clandestinely to send letters out of the prison	2
Making proposals in writing to other prisoners to escape	3
Reported offences punished	795

Prisoners punished—	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	158	158
Twice	43	86
Thrice	24	72
4 times	13	52
5 „	7	35
6 „	4	24
7 „	4	28
8 „	1	8
9 „	1	9
11 „	1	11
12 „	2	24
14 „	1	14
16 „	1	16
17 „	1	17
23 „	1	23
24 „	1	24
	263	601
Not punished	662	
Total population	925	

The offences and punishments show an increase with reference to former years. But there has also been a larger number of ill-conducted prisoners, in whose particular cases the punishments have been *repeated* to an unusual extent, as the last preceding table shows.

TABLE showing the NATURE and DURATION of the PUNISHMENTS.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENTS.	Number of Days.									Weeks.	Months.	Other Cases.	Total Punishments.
	1.	2.	3.	5.	7.	10.	14.	21.	28.	1.	1.		
Close confinement, own cell, ordinary diet - - -	6	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
,, ,, ,, ,, and secular books withdrawn	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
,, ,, light cell, and punishment diet - -	1	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
,, ,, ,, ,, ordinary diet - -	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, ,, dark cell ,, punishment diet - -	28	140	115	2	1	1	2	2	–	1	–	–	292
,, ,, ,, ,, loose stripes - -	–	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
,, ,, ,, ,, ordinary diet - -	12	90	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	214
,, ,, ,, ,, loose stripe - -	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Withdrawn from association - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18
,, ,, school - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	7
Corporal punishment (36 lashes) - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Removed from working party in A Division - -	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
	54	244	264	2	1	1	6	2	—	1	3	23	601

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of ARTICLES made and repaired by the Prisoners confined in Pentonville Prison, during the year 1854.

SHOEMAKERS:			
Shoes, men's	made	4,096	pairs.
Ditto, women's	„	660	„
Boots	„	1,278	„
Hammock-straps	„	2,023	„
Knee caps	„	804	„
Slippers	„	73	„
Hammock-heads	fitted	231	„
Shoe-laces	made	1,300	„
Shoes	repaired	3,091	„
Hammock-straps	„	240	„
Knee caps	„	59	„
TAILORS:			
Jackets, prisoners'	made	6,897	
Waistcoats	„	6,258	
Trowsers	„	10,024	
Jackets, Liberty	„	250	
Waistcoats	„	236	
Trowsers	„	228	
Shirts, drawers, bags, &c.	„	419	
Handkerchiefs	„	663	
Sheets, towels, aprons, &c.	„	480	
Braces	„	76	pairs.
Hammocks	„	173	
Beds and pillows	„	302	
Hammock heads	„	159	
Coatees, rifle	„	66	
Pillow-cases	„	100	
Prisoner's caps and stocks	„	300	
Coats, Infirmary	„	158	
Shoes	bound	587	pairs.
Jackets, vests and trowsers	repaired	4,172	
Shirts, stockings, sheets, &c.	„	13,904	
Beds and pillows	„	383	
WEAVERS:			
Prison-cloth	made	68,149	yards.
Shirting	„	6,622	„
Towelling	„	2,904	„
Handkerchiefs	„	187	dozen.
MAT-MAKERS:			
Bordered mats	made	3,608	
Improved double thrumb	„	1,905	
Sennot mats	„	88	
Plain cocoa and brush ditto	„	487	
Cocoa-fibre matting	„	144	yards.
Rug and fancy mats	„	352	

STATEMENT of the average NUMBER of PRISONERS employed in each Trade, and the estimated Amount of Earnings per Prisoner. Governor's Report.

Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
181	Tailors	708 5 3½	3 18 2¾
107	Weavers	1,096 13 2	10 4 11¾
108	Shoemakers	567 13 2	5 5 1¼
81	Matmakers	365 5 6¼	4 10 2½
30	Bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths	116 1 5	3 14 0½
16	Sick	Nil.	Nil.
523		£2,853 18 6¾	

RETURN of PRISONERS on Saturday, the 28th day of October 1854.

PRISONERS.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Cloth Weavers.	Cotton and Linen Weavers.	Mat Makers.	Winders.	Carpenters.	Smiths and Tinmen.	Other Trades.	Cooks.	Bakers.	Sick in Infirmary.	Sick in Cells.	Other Prisoners.	Total.
In Separation	188	111	83	33	63	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	482
In Association	4	4	7	–	5	–	4	3	16	5	4	8	–	11	71
Total	192	115	90	33	68	4	4	3	16	5	4	8	–	11	553

REMARKS:—11 Prisoners in association in the cleaning department; 13 ditto on Medical Grounds.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of PENTONVILLE PRISON for the Year ended 31st March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,542	6	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	1,648	4	11
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,699	15	7
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	523	6	2½
Uniforms for officers and servants	146	15	7
Victualling prisoners	5,431	12	1
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,377	2	3
Bedding for prisoners	81	10	1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	87	1	10
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	118	18	5½
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	36	6	2½
Gratuities to convicts	56	2	10
Furniture and fittings	132	15	8
Carried forward	13,881	18	4½

Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	13,881	18	4½
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - - -	51	12	0
Fuel and light - - - - -	869	14	2
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs - - -	1,550	4	9
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles - -	284	10	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - -	22	1	10
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - - -	59	2	2
Various small disbursements - - - -	162	10	0½
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - -	91	12	0
Total - - - -	16,973	5	9
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour - - - -	1,198	2	10
Net expenditure - - -	£15,775	2	11

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. Hosking.

To the Directors and Chairman of Convict Prisons.

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, February* 1855.

Chaplain's Report.

HAVING been excused from reporting at length last year, it may reasonably be expected that I should now enter somewhat more fully upon the subjects of my annual statements.

The first thing which naturally calls for remark is the educational condition and progress of the convicts during the year.

I. *Educational Condition and Progress of the Convicts.*

In the early part of the year, I called the attention of the visiting Director to certain matters affecting the education of the prisoners, and pointed out how, in my opinion, the amount of education might be increased.

The expectations which I then expressed have been fully realized, and the zeal and ability of the schoolmasters in the discharge of their duties have been very satisfactory. Notwithstanding their exertions, however, a few men remain, I find, in as great ignorance almost as when they entered this prison, but this is owing plainly to the prisoners' deplorable incapacity or want of proper exertion.

The classes in reference to education are three : the first includes those prisoners who have attained to a sufficient degree of instruction for men in their condition of life ; these receive no further aid from the schoolmasters. This class consists of 63 out of 537 at the present time.

The second class receives collective instruction two hours on two days each week, and consists of 139.

The third or lowest is subdivided into three; the highest portion receives collective instruction six hours in all during each week, and consists of 142 ; the second portion receives collective instruction six hours also in each week, and consists of 146 ; the lowest receives collective instruction eight hours weekly, and consists of 47, of whom 32 can now read a few chapters in the New Testament.

When it is considered that the masters have to do now with a worse description of men, and many more in proportion to their number than formerly, and that these men will have abundant opportunity in the next stage of convict discipline to advance in knowledge, if so disposed, this is not a discouraging result of the masters' labours.

Such as it is, however, it could not have been attained, were it not for withdrawing the tolerably educated from the care of the masters, and directing the energies of the teacher to the most ignorant.

Chaplain's Report.

With respect to the tolerably educated, means of self-improvement, by books and otherwise, are abundantly afforded, and in general diligently used, from seven till nine in the evening.

In carrying on the instruction of prisoners in separation, when the numbers to be taught are so great in proportion, no small amount of zeal and tact is required on the part of the teachers to accomplish their work. Every facility and indulgence should be extended to them in such an essential part of the reformatory means used in the prison by those who carry out the discipline, the teachers reciprocating the feeling by the utmost care on their part to preserve the discipline intact and to support authority; and this, I am happy to say, they have always done.

The general results, then, of education in the past year have been satisfactory. There are exceptions, some cases, as already intimated, are failures. Others might be specified as instances of more than ordinary mental advancement. I will only refer to one man, whose case exhibits the great value of education in itself as auxiliary to religion. This prisoner was sentenced for highway robbery and the most desperate assaults upon his victims. He was nominally a Roman Catholic, but he was entirely destitute of all religion; his oaths and threats on entering this prison were of so awful a character, that the Governor kindly put me on my guard against his violence. I saw the man alone, however, that same evening, and after conversation with him, began myself his education, and resumed it on the following morning. The consequence of this was, that the man was treated just as I could have wished, *i. e.*, as an ordinary man, and by degrees became calm and docile. His improvement in reading went on until he could really enjoy the New Testament. His comrade was here also a prisoner, but from the first he conducted himself well, and I had the satisfaction of communicating to him the improvement of the other.

II. *Moral and Religious Improvement.*

With respect to moral and religious improvement, viewed beyond the limits of mere education, I have been, on the whole, encouraged during the past year, notwithstanding the multiplied violation of prison rules by some men, and the aggravated offences of others, which at times gave rather a sad complexion to the moral aspect of the place. It is not difficult to account for such exceptional misconduct. The amelioration of prison discipline, although so happy a circumstance in itself, produces in some men necessarily a greater disregard of consequences; it has removed from convicts certain well-known terrors, and substituted for mere prison offences a species of punishment which, although really very severe to most men, loses its worst features after a while to men of this sort. There is now no Norfolk Island nor chain gang to assign the refractory to, and it is well known amongst the inmates of a prison that corporal punishment is now only inflicted for assaults upon officers and a few very grave offences; hence when a man of this kind has once lost his prison character, he generally abandons hope, gives up the tiresome effort to do well, and it becomes a matter of calculation to him whether he will submit to

the tediousness of industry and the wearisomeness of solitude with his full rations, or forego the latter for a while and enjoy a thorough row, break his windows and furniture, roar, sing and whistle popular airs in the very face of officers, and be carried to the refractory ward, to bellow or scream afresh there till absolutely hoarse.

There is a real fascination to spirits of this kind in this seeming liberty, and ordinary punishment seems only to add strength to their disease. No class of criminals perplexes one more. Many are capable of better things, but full of folly and frolic, and unbroken to any yoke, they go on transgressing, repenting and relapsing, and at last take punishment in the refractory ward as their settled portion. My own conviction is, that although these characters are men in years, they should be treated more as grown-up children, and by admonition when they perpetrate *some act of folly*, and encouragement when they attempt to do well, rather than by perpetual punishment. At the same time what may be termed the humanity of judicious severity is not to be lightly esteemed. In the past year there were about a dozen convicts, for instance, who were perpetually violating the rules and disturbing the prison, and as constantly punished by the ordinary infliction of "three days dark cell on bread and water." At last one of them committed an assault of a savage kind upon an officer without any reasonable provocation. It became a question whether he should not be sent for trial. I unhesitatingly gave the opinion, that his case should not be submitted to an ordeal from which the ingenuity of lawyers might bring him out unscathed, and in which at the best the punishment would be in distant prospective. I recommended that he should receive at once the punishment of flogging, and I undertook to set those prisoners, who were giving infinite trouble at the time, right as to their notions of the abolition of this species of punishment in this prison. The man was flogged and, notwithstanding that the men referred to professed not to care about flogging, the effect was marvellously salutary, and preventive of evil for awhile. Some men of this description during the year revelled in the perpetration of all sorts of immoral writing in the chapel, during school hours, &c., and elsewhere; and the means used to obliterate the marks being simply washing the boards with water, left the worst of the new inscriptions as they were; and by rubbing off previous coats of paint brought to light all the former scratchings, &c., from the first. This also tended to give the impression that things were in an unsatisfactory state; but the offenders were in reality very few, and the conduct of the great majority was wholly irreproachable and encouraging, never more so in my experience with the same class of convicts. Comparing the present state of moral and religious improvement with the past, I shall here, however, say little, begging to refer you rather to a paper on the subject in the Appendix, which I had the honour to present to the visiting Director at his request some time back. Since that paper was written I have read the report of our medical officer for 1853. A more able and impartial document has in no year proceeded from this prison. It is in every respect worthy of Mr. Bradley's high professional standing, as well as his unwearied attention to his trying duties in this prison. You will observe that his professional acquaintance with the physical and

Chaplain's Report.

mental condition of the convict, perfectly coincides with the result of my general observation; and, though it is not my province to comment upon the duties or practice of the Medical Officer, I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the value of this paper.

I may now be permitted to pass from noticing the progress and state of things in this prison, to say a little on the present system of convict discipline in general, and to offer a few brief suggestions.

III. *On the present System of Convict Discipline.*

It is an easy task to discover or magnify defects in any existing system. To remedy the evil, to suggest a perfect substitute, or to name even one which shall be found to have really fewer faults when subjected to trial, is a different thing altogether.

If this be so in things of a general nature, how much more in so difficult a subject as the treatment of criminals, whom the State, whilst in the act of punishing, is attempting to reform, and who are therefore to be made to feel, at the same moment, the necessary correction of painful justice and the tenderness of Christian compassion, who are to be guarded by bolts and bars, and yet to be animated with thoughts of liberty, and rendered capable of living by honest industry when released, instead of by plunder. To combine thus the demands of justice and the claims of reasonable humanity, is the problem to be solved in the treatment of criminals in prison; and I am free to say, from acquaintance with the subject in all its parts, that the present system of convict discipline in its main features is a solution of the question. Separate confinement alone could never have met these requirements in the case of criminals condemned to long servitude. It would have, indeed, terribly punished the convict with some semblance of humanity. It would have prevented, too, the possibility in many cases of prisoners unreformed returning to a profitable trade in thieving, but it would have as effectually weakened the energies of the man for good purposes, and have simply converted a criminal into a pauper or miserable vagrant. But if separate confinement had proved itself far more desirable, its absolute costliness and the unremunerating nature of the employment of the convict subjected to it, would render its general application impracticable on the ground of public economy. Useful associated labour, as carried on at Portland, becomes then a necessary adjunct to separate confinement, nor is it destructive of real reformation, but the reverse. The system in that prison may be regarded as a model of what is aimed at by Government in the second stage of discipline. It combines strict discipline and profitable labour. It sends out the convict capable of exertion in the field of humble industry, and furnishes the best means of reformation under the zealous and effectionate ministry of the Gospel.

The weak points in this part of the present convict arrangements are notoriously the hulk prisons, which yet remain at Woolwich. To give wholesome effect to the arrangements in favour of the convict in the last stage, and as he approaches his restoration to liberty, and to lessen the evils which must attend any system of partial freedom,

it is of the utmost importance that all the hulks now in use, whether at home or abroad, be abolished as places of confinement.

It is obvious that whatever change may take place in the other stages of convict discipline, this one of associated bonâ fide labour will remain in its integrity, and therefore no expense should be spared to put it upon the best basis.

Whilst upon this part of the subject, I beg to suggest, that the prisoners who commit acts of gross misconduct upon the public works should be dealt with somewhat differently. The present plan of sending them to Pentonville, or some other prison on the separate system, to begin afresh that probation upon which depends any abatement of their original sentence, is no doubt sound in principle, but then this and like prisons not having been constructed for men of this class, they are enabled to do much injury to the moral discipline of the prisoners in general, and to give infinite annoyance to the officers, as may be gathered from remarks already made. A specially built prison, of formidable appearance, within the precincts of the general penal establishment on the public works, in which the convict, though still treated with the utmost consideration for his welfare, should not have the power of communication by voice or otherwise with any one in like circumstances, and be doomed whilst there immured to a harder bed and coarser food, would prevent much evil on the public works, allow more good to be done in the separate prisons, and cost less to the Government.

Happily, those exceptional cases in the aggregate are few, and indeed such as to present quite a contrast between the convict establishments now in England and those on the old system in Tasmania and Norfolk Island. The unfrequency of assaults upon officers and like grave offences in the former, is one of their most remarkable features, exhibiting the most complete triumph of humanity and religion over brute force in the treatment of criminals in prison, and holding out infinitely better hope of their ultimate good conduct, when released, in society.

Release on Licence.

The third stage in the condition of the convict brings him into contact with the world by a partial and revocable freedom. This is very naturally regarded by the country with alarm or distrust.

I am not about to advocate the home ticket-of-leave system, which at no time commended itself to my own mind in any other light than as an experiment in a matter beset with difficulties. It may be observed, however, that for many years, without much concern for the result on the part of those now alarmed, a very much worse description of convicts was continually, year after year, let loose at home, and, also, upon our fellow citizens in Australia, and with very much less power, moreover, on their part to capture and re-punish the convict who abused the trust reposed in him.

Let it also be borne in mind that all these very men now released by royal licence at home, must be ultimately received back into the community, with the very few exceptions of long sentences, and that the question is really, whether society will insist upon the law being

Chaplain's Report.

carried out to the utmost, in every case, when the convict will most likely walk out of his prison a determined rebel to its laws, or by a little indulgence towards the close, and by the stimulus of hope all through his incarceration, make an effort to reform him and turn him into a good subject.

It should also be taken into consideration, that the greatest care is taken upon the present plan, that no convict shall receive permission to leave his prison who cannot show a reasonable prospect of obtaining honest employment, on the testimony of persons to whose repectability a clergyman's or magistrate's certificate is generally obtained.

I may add, that with some experience now of the working of the plan, it has answered better than I at least expected. Cases of failure there have been, and will be. But the depravity of a few (not ten, I venture to say, in a hundred, at the most) should surely not be sufficient to shut the door of mercy and of hope against the rest.

To prevent relapse in men who are so unhappily circumstanced as not to be able to find constant employment, means should be taken by which they may be temporarily sheltered. This might easily be done, and best by the Government agreeing to pay to existing institutions of established character for usefulness, a moderate sum for the accommodation occasionally afforded.

It may also deserve consideration whether convicts sentenced by court-martial for military offences should not be allowed in time of war, on free pardon from the Crown, to rejoin the army and navy. To volunteer for war service might surely be considered, combined with the punishment which these men have already suffered, sufficient satisfaction for their past misconduct, and I cannot see that the return of such men to their duty could be conceived a stigma upon either of these honourable services.

Amongst our convicts now, I suppose, are some two hundred well-trained men who would rejoice at the offer, and I am sure prove themselves good soldiers and good subjects for the future.

With respect to the particular time, and other circumstances, under which convicts shall leave prison prior to the legal expiration of their sentence, it seems to me far better that as little as possible of specific promise should be held out to them, seeing that every arrangement must be ever subject to so many fluctuations from ministerial changes and other causes. It is to be hoped, however, that sentences for four, five, or six years' penal servitude will ultimately take the place of our nominally very long ones of transportation, which, by usage, are reduced in fact to half, and that the sentence will then be carried out without the necessity of commutation into a period of imprisonment, humanity simply stepping in to relax the rigour of the confinement, according to industry, &c., and otherwise reward deserving men.

The demands of justice are ill met by sentences which are notoriously never carried into execution. The certainty of punishment, for example's sake, is a more important point to secure than its severity. But the extreme length of judicial sentences of transportation renders the present system a necessity.

Chaplain's Report.

Gentlemen, I cannot flatter myself that I shall have your unqualified assent to all the views which I have now ventured to express; but I feel happy in the conviction, from long experience, that whatever we who are in direct contact with the difficulties of the service—as governors, medical officers, or chaplains—may think it our duty to state will be duly considered, and if your judgment approve, as promptly carried out.

It appears to me especially important that we, who fill the office of chaplains, should place before you our views without reserve; feeling at the same time that whatever opinions we may entertain as regards the discipline and management of the institutions to which we are attached, we are bound to leave the responsibility of judging in your hands, and to give effect in every way to your decisions. There can be only one exception to this as a rule, namely, when the direction is such as to violate conscience, or prevent us from the exercise of our ministry in its great and essential features. This has happily never yet been the case, to my knowledge, in the whole service in a single instance. Indeed, I am bound to say that I know not an institution of any kind, or a parochial cure, where the minister of Christ's Gospel is really more at liberty in the discharge of his proper functions than in the prisons placed under your direction.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KINGSMILL,
Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

Appendix.

Special Report to Visiting Director on the Subject of Separate Confinement.

Chaplain's Report.

Sir, *Pentonville Prison, August* 3, 1853.

In compliance with your request that "as Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, I should forward to you, in connexion with the Governor's returns on the subject, such general observations as I may have to make as to the effect produced by separate confinement on bodily and mental health, and on moral condition of the prisoners," I proceed summarily to state my views on the several particulars.

I. *Effect of Separate Confinement on the Bodily Health.*

There is a great waste of animal spirits during separate confinement.

In healthy subjects nature makes an effort to compensate for this loss by an increased appetite. If this be not met by sufficient diet, bodily or mental health suffers.

Generous living used to be much relied on in the first years of this prison, and not without reason, to counteract depression of spirits or the breaking down of the mental powers.

The pressure of perpetual thought seems to exhaust the strength as much as labour.

The absence of excitement in separate confinement, however, combined with the regularity of prison arrangements, proves beneficial to some.

Hard drinkers go through a fearful struggle; many droop and die; some recover the tone of their stomach, and digest, at length, solid food.

Toward the end of the long imprisonment of eighteen months, the appetite of the prisoner in general began to flag, the countenance exhibited a state of delicacy, and the whole frame became nervous. The sudden opening of the cell door, caused in many evident agitation and hesitancy. This I often observed, and it was often complained of to me by prisoners.

That separate confinement acts injuriously in some way peculiar to itself, and perhaps inexplicable, upon the bodily frame, at least when long under its influence, was very plainly exhibited in the convulsive fits (epileptic or hysterical) with which the prisoners first removed from this prison were seized on board ship. Fully one-eighth of the prisoners were so affected on board the *Sir George Seymour* and the *Stratheden.*

In the last-named ship there were convicts from other prisons not conducted on the separate system. They were not in the slightest degree similarly affected. I reported this circumstance at the time.

That the length of the separation had something to do with this result, became more evident to me, when I observed that there occurred no instance of the kind amongst our prisoners after an average confinement of twelve months, removed on board the *Ascendant* convict ship direct from Pentonville, although these convicts were physically and otherwise inferior to the first draft.

The relaxation of the discipline of separation by the attendance of kind men as nurses, in the infirmary, in the earlier years, and subsequently by the sick being placed together in one room, seemed to revive, at least, for a time, in almost all cases, the sinking frames.

The association of invalids in the garden class, during the same period, was followed by the like result.

The experience so far of the change last year in the mode of giving

exercise to the prisoner in an open space, separated from his fellows only by distance, instead of as before, singly in a little high walled yard, leads to the same conclusion. Chaplain's Report.

The whole appearance of the men is changed for the better.

Cases of nervousness now are rare in comparison with the first period.

II. *The Effect of Separate Confinement on the Mind.*

Separate confinement is a punishment of great severity. Its severity consists in its opposition to the laws and impulses of our social nature.

Its operation is on the mind and conscience. Hence its highest recommendations and its greatest dangers. Mental suffering cannot be measured nor adjusted.

The worse a man's crimes and character are, the greater the necessity for the infliction in order to bring him to reflection, and to protect others from contamination, but the greater certainly is the risk also.

The mind naturally loses strength as it succumbs to the domination of lust, covetousness, or any of the darker passions of our fallen nature.

Under the influence of separate confinement the torpor of conscience is roused in most cases, although in very different degrees, and few escape the corrodings of remorse.

Persons of more than ordinary buoyancy of spirits continue to dream on in thoughtless recklessness, and others "sorrowing after a godly sort," find peace of mind and conscience in the promises of the Gospel. Those are exceptional classes. The mass are continually suffering, whether they look upon the past or future.

Hope is a grand element of support to the isolated prisoner. Therefore the more cheerless or distant the expectation of deliverance the greater the danger. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." This is most emphatic as regards the prisoner in solitude.

Thus, a difference either in the moral character of the subject of separate confinement—the length of his sentence—the nature of the prospects held out to him on liberation—the time of his natural life, and the degree of his physical strength, may be expected to produce, when viewed in large numbers, a corresponding difference in effects upon the mind.

When these considerations are taken into account, there is no room for surprise, that the latter years of the experiment of this prison should exhibit somewhat worse mental results, if indeed this be so, than the earlier. The subjects of the discipline in the latter, being more depraved in their habits, farther advanced in age, condemned to a longer sentence, and having held out to them much worse prospects upon liberation.

To me it appears a palpable absurdity to suppose that it was not this original difference in the prisoners' condition in those several particulars which constituted the unfavourable difference in the results of the later years, but the actual modifications which have taken place in the length and severity of the punishment.

Those who lost their reason during a twelvemonth's confinement would assuredly not have retained it from the contemplation of the prospect before them of six months more isolation from the world and from hope.

Beyond the abridgment in time, there has been no material alteration in the discipline up to the last twelve or fifteen months, since which period the new mode of exercise already referred to has been adopted. But this humane relaxation of the rigour of separation, this slight approximation towards a return to the social state, has been, as one might naturally suppose, so far demonstrative of what appears to me to be a self-evident truth, that the less violence done to nature in the imprisonment the less the risk of mental injury.

There is, then, an obvious fallacy in any comparison between the two

Chaplain's Report.

periods, instituted in order to show the unfavourable results of abridging the length and modifying the severity of separation in this prison. The main circumstances of difference are left out of the comparison.

Another point has become the subject of revived discussion, namely, the period of danger in a lengthened imprisonment in separation.

If the number of cases be sufficient to justify a general conclusion, it would appear that a greater amount of actual insanity in a given number of prisoners in separation may be expected to occur in the earlier part of the punishment than in the later.

Longer experience may, indeed, establish as an indisputable fact, that active disease is to be apprehended in the earlier part of a long imprisonment; I think it will; and yet irreparable and much more extensive mischief on the mind, not amounting to actual derangement, may be as certainly the consequence of a protracted continuance of the separation. This was the fact with regard to many prisoners subjected to eighteen months imprisonment, and the mental health of the generality was so far affected as to require a process of gradual adaptation again to the activities of life, to fit them for ordinary labour.

This sort of effect I am persuaded would have increased in proportion as the separation became protracted. I think it important to state the influence of religion in preserving the mental health of the prisoners in separation. Decidedly fewer mental casualties in proportion have occurred amongst that portion of the prisoners which may be termed religious.

With respect to the cases of mental disease, it may also be observed, that the character of the malady seems to indicate the peculiarity of their isolated condition as among the probable causes of derangement, the delusions beginning most commonly in suspicion of poison—the apprehension of some one or something in or outside the cell—and such like impressions. I do not, however, lay much stress upon this remark, but I throw out the idea for the investigation of others more competent to form a right judgment upon the matter, and who may be led to look into it as a question of much interest and importance.

III. *Effect of Separate Confinement on the Moral Condition of the Prisoner.*

The effect upon the whole is satisfactory. The isolation of his circumstances brings the prisoner to reflection. It awakens the dormant power of conscience, and gives opportunity of access to his mind on the part of the minister of religion and schoolmaster.

It procures for the prisoner a kindlier treatment from the officers of discipline, than seems possible under any other system. An individual only is to be dealt with, harshness of voice and manner so galling to the mind being thus in a great degree removed, the antagonism of the prisoner to his punishment is sensibly diminished, and he is led the more easily to acknowledge its necessity.

Separate confinement is more favourable to the cultivation of habits of truth. A bad man feels it to be more difficult to tell a lie in the presence of a person of character than in kindred society.

It subdues the spirits of the man like sickness, or some natural calamity, and this, as an affliction, disposes him to look for comfort, at least, beyond himself. All communication with evil companions being removed, there is then hope that he may be led to seek true peace where alone it can be found.

The merits of separate confinement, however, in its effects upon the moral condition of the prisoner, have been unduly and extravagantly extolled. It is merely subsidiary to the direct and positive means which God has appointed for restoration of the sinner; and it is not without its drawbacks even in this respect, for the ordinary temptations of life being

out of the way, a profession of religion is exhibited without the best evidence of its reality, and the individual is in consequence too often deceived as well as his minister.

Under wise teachers, I think, there is much less hypocrisy, but much more self-deception in matters of religion, than is generally thought. Remorse for the consequences of transgression too frequently is taken for contrition; knowledge in the head, for grace in the heart; and mere impression on the feelings, for conversion.

When religion even is real, its growth may be too long cherished by artificial means, to promise permanence; and in separation there is no exercise of the active duties which religion enjoins.

The religion which does not fit a man for the active duties of life, nor enable him to resist its temptations, and take up his cross and follow Christ, is valueless, and is disowned by its Divine Author.

When I make these remarks, I am very well aware of the temptations to which men are exposed who pass from separate confinement to the public works, but in those establishments which have been instituted or reconstructed in connexion with separate confinement as a part of convict discipline, I am satisfied that the temptations to vice are much less, and the helps to virtue and godliness greater, than would ordinarily fall to their lot in the world.

Indeed, I do not hesitate to affirm this even of the congregated system pursued still in the hulks at Woolwich, although I long to see all those makeshift prisons utterly abolished at home and abroad.

It has been supposed that a falling off in moral improvement has taken place in this prison, when compared with the earlier years. The impression is a very natural one for superficial observers to entertain, but the incorrectness of the comparison will appear from the following considerations:—

1st. Instead of a quiet, orderly, and hopeful set of men, such as were selected at the first by most experienced persons, who had every opportunity of observing their personal conduct, we have had of late years the ordinary sort of convicts sent to us.

2nd. During the first period, such criminals as proved to be incorrigible were promptly removed from Pentonville; during the latter, men of this very description have been, in considerable numbers, sent to us from the public works for further probation every year.

3rd. Moreover, amongst the first convicts, with a great amount of profession, there was, for a considerable time, scarcely the possibility of detecting the failures. With our increased experience, religious profession, I suppose, is more cautiously received, and since the establishment of the public works at home the cases of failure soon come to light.

I do not think there has been any falling off in reformation in Pentonville Prison, if these things be considered.

If I felt satisfied that such was the fact, I should fear that the cause was to be looked for more in the degree of efficiency of our own ministrations (for I am sure the ministry committed to us must be the chief cause of all real change of men's character) than in such disciplinary arrangements as have of late years taken place. Those who entertain the opinion of a decline in success in this respect attribute it chiefly to the shortening the period of imprisonment, by which the most hopeful period was, as they think, cut off.

This is wholly contrary to my experience. I knew intimately all the eighteen months' men, and not long after their removal I remarked in one of my reports that I remembered only one case of real change taking place after twelve months. I grieve now to say, that subsequent knowledge convinces me that the case was unreal altogether.

Chaplain's Report.

If the value of separate confinement, in its effect upon the moral condition of prisoners, has been over-rated, I think its use as a penal agency has been as unduly undervalued.

No species of imprisonment so thoroughly punishes the bad, and at the same time so effectually protects the less criminal from contamination and instruction in villany. My objections, on the ground of severe pressure on the bodily and mental functions, I should add, apply only to its excess of extension and indiscriminate application, especially in the case of men under such a heavy sentence as transportation.

In countries which would adopt the system but not the enlightened humanity of our institutions, separate confinement would become an engine of fearful torture.

I have now given you, on the several points to which your letter referred me, my views as summarily as I well could consistently with the importance of the subject. I have no system to support. I have always felt it my duty to state, without reserve, my opinions to those under whom I had the honour to act, whether those opinions might be agreeable to them or otherwise.

My experience now ought to be worth more than, I fear, it really is. I have now, during the last ten years, paid more than one hundred thousand visits for conversation with prisoners in separation. I have also observed the characters and condition of all prisoners on board almost every convict ship which sailed from England during that period, and for nearly five years have had the same opportunity of observation on all the public works of England.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Kingsmill.

To Captain O'Brien,
Visiting Director of Pentonville Prison.

III.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer for the year 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with the rules of the prison, I beg to submit the Medical Report for the year 1854. Medical Officer's Report.

The number of prisoners imprisoned in Pentonville during the past year, exclusive of convicts received from Bermuda, who will be separately noticed, amounted to 890; and their average daily number was 519.

A list of the diseases requiring treatment among them will be found in the Tables appended to the Report (No. 3. page 40). Of the total number of cases, 18 only were of "grave" character. Diseases of "zymotic" origin were few. There were two cases of erysipelas; one, idiopathic; the other supervened upon an operation on the scalp. One case of dysentery occurred in the spring in a man predisposed to the disease by a previous attack; and about the same time four cases of diarrhœa assumed a slightly dysenteric character, but the latter readily yielded to treatment. Similar cases occurred also in the vicinity of the prison, and showed that some general atmospheric cause was in operation for their production. Diseases.

Happily I am able to state that during the recent visitation no case of cholera occurred among the prisoners; but during the months of August, September, and October, an increase was observed in the number of cases of diarrhœa. This, doubtless, was due to "zymotic" influence, and under less favourable hygienic conditions many cases probably would have lapsed into true cholera. In four cases only, recorded in the Table as "choleraic diarrhœa," was vomiting present; in no case were there cramps, rice water evacuations, or collapse. Every case recovered; about half the number in one day, four-fifths within three days, and all by the ninth day.*

* As the subject of the treatment of diarrhœa has a public interest at the present time, I have tabulated the results of the cases occurring during the five months July to November.

Number of Cases.	Treatment.	Recovery in			
		1 day.	Under 3 Days.	Under 6 Days.	Under 9 Days.
63	Dilute sulphuric acid - - -	37	24	2	—
10	Sulphuric acid and ether - -	4	4	1	1
10	Sulphuric acid and opium - -	4	3	3	—
2	Acid, ether, and opium - -	—	1	1	—
2	Kino and opium - - -	2	—	—	—
8	Sulphuric acid given and failing, afterwards chalk, opium, and astringents, stimulants, &c. -	—	1	4	3
95		47	33	11	4

Medical Officer's Report.

If the past medical history of the prison be examined, it will be found that although diarrhœa was more frequent than in 1853, it did not exceed the average of former years; the monthly mean being 15 for 1854, 12 for 1853, and 16 for the ten years preceding.

Diseases of the brain have been unfrequent. Two cases of mental affection are noticed in the tables; one, a case of "weakness of intellect," which existed on admission; the other a case of mania, which occurred in a man who had been previously insane for some years, and confined as a lunatic. The case of epilepsy also existed before admission; and that of "cerebral disease" occurred a few days after admission, and was found to be connected with old disease of the kidneys. Of the affections of the respiratory organs a great proportion consisted of slight catarrhal complaints, coughs and colds, such as are met in ordinary life. Among the affections of the organs of digestion a very large number are classed as "constipation," which comprises every case in which a simple purgative dose has been administered. Slight dyspeptic complaints, inseparable from the sedentary and in-door occupations of prison life here, are also somewhat numerous.

Heart affections have been both few and slight. The other diseases to be found in the tables do not require especial remark, except those of a tubercular character. Of the latter there were three cases of inflammation of the lung supervening upon old tubercular deposit, and terminating in acute pulmonary phthisis; one case of tubercular peritonitis, and one of general tuberculosis.

Deaths.

There were six deaths (*vide* Tables.) The first from dysentery, occurring in the eleventh month of confinement in Pentonville, and the fourth year of imprisonment in various prisons. The post-mortem examination showed that the prisoner had suffered from the disease of which he died previously to his reception here. The second was from tubercular disease in the abdomen, occurring in the seventeenth month of confinement in Pentonville, and the third year of imprisonment. In this instance the prisoner had been a private soldier, and was discharged from the army on account of disease. The third and fourth from inflammation of the lungs, occurring from six weeks to two months after admission, supervening upon latent tubercle, and speedily terminating fatally. In the fourth case the prisoner had been imprisoned nearly six years previous to his death.

The fifth was from suppurative disease of the liver. In this case symptoms appeared about seven weeks after admission, terminated fatally at the end of the third month of imprisonment, and was probably dependent on disease contracted previously.

The last was from disease of the brain, occurring a few days after admission, and connected with old disease of the kidneys.

Pardons and licences on medical grounds.

There have been no free pardons granted, but five prisoners have been discharged with a royal licence on medical recommendation (*Vide* Table No. 5.)

One on account of symptoms of general tubercular disease developed in the sixteenth month of imprisonment here. The second from pulmonary phthisis, in which symptoms were developed within

the third month of confinement, after an attack of bronchitis. The third on account of ulceration of the intestines, in which case symptoms appeared shortly after admission, in a man who had undergone a year's imprisonment in Winchester gaol. The fourth as paralytic. The fifth as the subject of obscure pulmonary disease. In the last four cases disease doubtless existed before the reception of the prisoners into the prison. Medical Officer's Report.

One prisoner was removed to the Invalid Hulk on account of ill-health. (*Vide* Table No. 6.) Removals on Medical grounds.

Nineteen prisoners admitted, affected with various diseased conditions, served their term of separate confinement, and were then transferred to Dartmoor as fit for light labour only. The particulars relating to these will be found in Table No. 7. Removals to Dartmoor.

The daily per-centage of sick for the past year was 3·13; in 1853 it was 2·18, and the mean of the previous ten years was 3·46. Daily per-centage of sick.

The mortality for 1854 was 11·5 per mille; in 1853 it was 6·04, and the mean mortality of the previous ten years was 7·02. This is exclusive of deaths by suicide. Rate of mortality.

In former reports I noticed how the *pardons on medical grounds* interfere with the normal rate of mortality in the prison, and calculated them as *deaths* when comparing the mortality of different years. The grounds upon which *licences* have been granted differ from those of *pardons*, in admitting of wider application. In recommending for pardon, it was necessary that the medical officer should certify that life was absolutely endangered by further imprisonment; but in the case of a licence, permanent injury to health has been humanely added as a medical ground of recommendation. The deaths and pardons of 1853 were in the proportion of 12·09 per mille, and the annual mean of the ten preceding years was 15·55. If three fifths of the licences, which will be found to be a fair proportion, be added to the deaths, the rate of mortality for 1854 will be raised to 17·33.

The rise in the per-centage of sick and mortality is, I believe, ascribable to the reception of many weakly and unhealthy subjects, and the unusually long period for which the prisoners have been detained in the prison. It will be seen by referring to the Tables that of those who died or were discharged by licence, several were affected either on admission or shortly afterwards, and others not until after a long imprisonment, both here and in various prisons.

The following are the particulars of the cases of mental disease recorded in the Table:— Insanity.

Convict J. Q., 5,254, showed symptoms of insanity about six months after admission. On the 12th of April he was observed to be strange in his manner and conversation; he was removed from under the discipline of the prison and allowed to work in association, but on the 8th of May experienced a maniacal seizure. According to his wife's statement, he had been insane at intervals during the last twelve years. He was removed to Bethlehem Hospital on the 20th of June.

Convict E. F., 5,690, was admitted on the 5th of September last. He was dull and depressed from the first, and appeared upon

Medical Officer's Report.

close observation to be affected with mental disease. It was found also upon inquiry that the prisoner had been previously confined as a lunatic for a period of nearly two years, and was considered in the prison whence he came to be of weak mind. He was removed to the "Invalid Hulk" on the 15th of November.

Suicides, suicidal attempts, and feigned attempts.

One suicide has occurred during the past year.

Convict H. T., 5,045, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell when he had been about fifteen months in the prison. On the day of his death, and for nearly four months previously, he had worked in association. He was also aware that he was almost immediately about to be removed to the public works, having passed the medical officer's examination for that purpose. It is difficult to assign a probable motive for the act.

Convict J. G., 5,367, was reported on the 28th of June as having attempted to hang himself. He sustained no injury in the alleged attempt, and it is very doubtful whether suicide was intended. He was not then under separate confinement, having been for some time previously allowed to work out of doors in association on account of a scrofulous affection.

Convict J. B., 5,425, was reported on the 6th of December as having attempted suicide. As the prisoner hanged himself at a time when he knew he would be visited by his warder in the ordinary routine of duty, it is not likely that a suicidal act was contemplated; nevertheless, an accidental delay on the part of the officer would probably have been attended by fatal consequences to the prisoner.

Convict J. G., 5,345, was found, while under punishment in the refractory ward, with a stocking tied tightly round his neck, with the intention of strangling himself, as was supposed. From a consideration of the circumstances of the case at the time of their occurrence I concluded that the prisoner's object was to create anxiety and alarm rather than to injure himself. That opinion remains unaltered.

Suspensions of the discipline on medical grounds.

Whenever there was reason to believe that a prisoner was likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline, he was, in conformity with the instructions received by the medical officer from the Directors, removed from strict separate confinement, and put to work in association with other prisoners. The total number thus withdrawn from separation was 66. Forty-three on account of disorders of the general health requiring out-door occupation or special affections, in which confinement in a separate cell retarded recovery. Twelve of these had also been upwards of a year under the discipline. The remainder, namely 23, were associated on mental grounds, and consisted of cases in which men of low intellect began under separate confinement to exhibit mental excitement, depression or irritability; of some who from their entrance into the prison were noticed as weak-minded and superstitious or eccentric; and of a few affected with morbid suspicions as regards the food supplied to them, or the motives and actions of the officers. In some cases imposture was detected, but with much difficulty, and only by close observation. A list of all the cases in which the discipline was suspended will be found in Table No. 10. The prisoners removed on mental

Medical Officer's Report.

grounds before the expiration of their term of separate confinement, were in good health when discharged from the prison. Eight had been previously associated either in 1853 or during the past year, and are noticed among the suspensions of discipline; the remaining four appeared likely to suffer from prolonged separation. When an opportunity occurred of sending prisoners to the public works, these were included.

Diet.

No alteration has been made in the dietary. When the supply of potatoes failed, rice and haricots were used as in former years, and for a short time parsnips as supplied from the prison garden.

Extra diet.

To about 17 per cent. of the prisoners extra diet was allowed by the medical officer's direction; this consisted generally of an additional allowance of potatoes when the ordinary diet failed to maintain the health.

Bermuda convicts.

On the first of February, 35 convicts were received into the prison, brought home by the "James" convict ship from Bermuda. Two were able-bodied, the rest were invalids, and in a deplorably weak condition. Two died of phthisis shortly after reception; the others under a mild discipline and generous diet recovered, and with the exception of a man nearly blind, who was sent to Dartmoor, were liberated by royal licence.

Ventilation and Warming.

The ventilation and warming of the cells have been accomplished satisfactorily by the apparatus constructed for the purpose, and described in the Surveyor General's 2nd report for the year 1847. To which has since been added a means of admitting the external atmosphere directly into each cell by a window-ventilator; a modified form of the one figured in plate 7 of Colonel Jebb's report for the year 1844, on the "Construction of Pentonville Prison."

In the annexed table will be seen the quantity of fresh air admitted into the cells every minute, as determined by an ingeniously constructed anemometer. This instrument, affixed to the *extraction plate*, measures the amount of air withdrawn from the cell into the extraction shaft. The first observation in the table shows ordinary summer ventilation without the aid of artificial heat. Here 45 cubic feet of air passed through the cell per minute; in the 3rd and 6th observations the current was, by a strong wind, increased to 56 and 58 cubic feet; under adverse circumstances, as in the 2nd observation, it was diminishsd to 28 cubic feet; but, if required, could be again increased by lighting the fires in the extraction shafts, or by opening the window-ventilator. In summer the ventilation is effected almost entirely without cost, a fire in the extraction shaft being very seldom required; the difference of atmospheric pressure on the openings of the two shafts, aided by the wind and the difference of temperature between the cells and the external air being commonly sufficient to maintain a constant current.

In winter the current of air passing through the cells, though amply sufficient for health, was not so rapid as in summer. In the table it is seen to vary from 33 cubic feet in the 10th to 52 cubic feet in the 11th observation; but as a mean of 20 observations, I found it not to exceed 30 cubic feet per minute. This is obtained

Medical Officer's Report.

without the aid of any other artificial heat than that of the chimneys of the furnaces of the warming apparatus, which open into the extraction shafts; but if at any time it should be necessary to increase the velocity of the current, it could be done by lighting the fires in the extraction shafts.

The advantages derived from the window-ventilators depend upon their enabling the prisoner to admit directly into his cell the external atmosphere at its natural temperature, freshness, and velocity; so that when increased muscular exertion has been required, or dust liberated from the materials employed in the process of manufacture, he can at once obtain a lower temperature and free the air he breathes from noxious matter.

For the purpose of warming the cells the winter furnaces have been lighted, and kept burning for 66 days during the past year; the quantity of coal consumed was $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. a-day by each furnace. At 30*s.* per ton, the price paid for coals, each cell will have been warmed and ventilated for a whole year for about 2*s.* 5*d.*; or during the winter, when fires were actually burning, for $1\frac{7}{10}$ farthing a-day.

The temperature maintained in the cells as compared with that of the external atmosphere during the month of December is given in the 2nd table, by which it will be seen that while the latter varied from 28° the lowest to 54° the highest, the temperature of the cells ranged from 40° to 60°; and that while the *mean* temperature outside was from 37° the minimum to 47° the maximum, that of the cells ranged from $51\frac{1}{2}$° to $55\frac{1}{2}$°. A reference to the table will also show the remarkable power possessed by the apparatus of equalizing the temperature of the cells, and maintaining a range independent of all sudden fluctuations of the external atmosphere.

The drainage of the prison continues to be good.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. L. BRADLEY,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and
Directors of the Convict Prisons.

Annexed are two Tables explanatory of the several points connected with the ventilation and warming of the cells.

Ventilation of the Cells.

No.	Date.	Duration of observation.	No. of revolutions of Anemometer per minute.	No. of cubic feet of air per minute.	Cell windows open or closed.	Fires lighted in shaft.	Fires lighted in winter furnaces.	Thermometers.				Barometer.	Wind.		Remarks.
								In Cell.		Outside.			Direction.	Force.	
								Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.				
1	Sept. 2	3′	226	45	Closed.	No fire.	No fire.	67	67	67	50	30·19	E.	Light breeze.	Mean of three observations.
2	Oct. 6	30′	140	28	„	„	„	62	61	68	55	29·36	W.	Light wind; rain.	
3	„ 8	30′	281	56	„	„	„	59	59	57	48	29·88	S. E.	Strong breeze.	
4	„ 11	30′	279	55	„	Fire.	„	63	61	64	55	29·85	N. W.	Strong breeze.	
5	„ 15	30′	121	24	„	„	„	59	55	55	50	29·96	W.	Rain; fog.	
6	„ 17	30′	290	58	„	No fire.	„	56	53	52	36	29·22	E. N. E.	Fresh breeze.	
7	„ 31	5′	150	30	„	„	„	57	55	58	47	29·85	S.	Cloudy; not much wind.	
8	„ 31	5′	210	42	Open.	„	„	57	55	58	47	29·85	S.		
9	Dec. 4	5′	204	40	„	„	Fire.	55	52	50	39	30·01	W.	Cloudy.	
10	„ 4	5′	168	33	Closed.	„	„	55	52	50	39	30·01	W.	Cloudy.	
11	„ 6	10′	260	52	„	„	„	56	53	50	36	29·26	W.	Fine.	
12	„ 29	10′	185	37	„	„	„	56	53	37	30	30·26	S.	Cloudy.	

Medical Officer's Report.

No. 2.—Warming of the Cells.

Date.	Thermometers Outside.		Thermometers in the Cells.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	°	°	°	°
December 1	49	37	53	49
„ 2	45	41	51	48
„ 3	46	39	57	48
„ 4	49	44	53	49
„ 5	49	43	55	52
„ 6	50	36	56	53
„ 7	44	36	56	52
„ 8	42	33	56	52
„ 9	49	41	56	53
„ 10	43	33	56	50
„ 11	38	28	53	50
„ 12	44	28	54	50
„ 13	44	36	54	51
„ 14	51	40	56	52
„ 15	54	50	59	55
„ 16	53	49	58	56
„ 17	49	34	56	50
„ 18	44	37	52	50
„ 19	44	32	52	49
„ 20	43	33	54	50
„ 21	43	33	54	52
„ 22	51	35	52	40
„ 23	53	41	59	55
„ 24	46	37	60	56
„ 25	52	38	58	56
„ 26	53	39	59	56
„ 27	44	35	59	55
„ 28	38	31	58	53
„ 29	37	30	56	53
„ 30	43	33	57	53
„ 31	46	38	57	54

The MEDICAL STATISTICS for the Year 1854 will be found in the following Tables :— Medical Officer's Report.

No. 1.

Number of convicts in the prison 1st January 1854 - -		489
Number admitted during the year 1854 :—		
Ordinary convicts - - - -	400	
Convicts from Bermuda - - - -	35	436
Received from Bethlehem Hospital - -	1	
		925

Number discharged during the year :—

Ordinary convicts—		
Discharged on other than medical grounds -	305	
Deaths - - - - - -	6	
Suicides - - - - - -	1	
Pardons and licences on medical grounds - -	5	
Removed on account of ill health - - -	1	
Removed as of weak mind - - - -	1	351
Removed as insane to Bethlehem Hospital - -	1	
Removed to public works before the end of their term of imprisonment - - - -	12	
Transferred to Dartmoor at the end of their term of imprisonment as unfit for labour on the public works	19	
Convicts from Bermuda :—		
Discharged by royal licence - - -	32	
Removed to Dartmoor - - - -	1	35
Deaths - - - - - -	2	
Received from Bethlehem and discharged by royal licence		1
		387
Total number of prisoners left in prison, December 31 - -		538

No. 2.

Average daily number of prisoners* - - -	519·16
„ per-centage of sick* - - -	3·13
„ „ on extra diet* -	17·08

DAILY PER-CENTAGE of SICK.

Month.	1843 to 1852.	1853.	1854.
January - - - -	4·03	2·07	3·64
February - - - -	3·85	2·35	3·38
March - - - -	4·09	2·11	3·65
April - - - - -	3·68	1·32	3·86
May - - - - -	3·14	1·76	3·40
June - - - - -	3·45	2·19	3·16
July - - - - -	3·66	1·84	3·73
August - - - -	3·40	2·01	2·75
September - - - -	3·13	2·60	3·04
October - - - -	3·06	2·98	2·64
November - - - -	2·96	2·69	1·94
December - - - -	3·09	2·30	2·39
Annual mean -	3·46	2·18	3·13

* Exclusive of the invalids received from Bermuda.

Medical Officer's Report.

No. 3.

A List of all Cases* that have required Medical Treatment during the Year 1854.

	Slighter Cases.	Grave Cases.
I. Zymotic diseases:		
1. Measles	2	—
2. Erysipelas	—	2
3. Syphilis	3	—
4. Cholera	—	—
4. Choleraic diarrhœa	4	—
5. Dysentery	—	1
5. Dysenteric diarrhœa	4	—
II. Sporadic diseases:		
1. Affections of the brain and nervous system—		
Mania	—	1
Weakness of intellect	—	1
Epilepsy	1	—
Cerebral disease	—	1
2. Affections of the organs of respiration—		
Catarrhal affections	359	—
Bronchitis	6	—
Hæmoptysis	—	2
Chronic pleuritic disease	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1
Acute phthisis	—	3
3. Affections of the organs of digestion—		
Constipation	622	—
Diarrhœa †	174	—
Dyspepsia	287	—
Ulceration of the bowels	—	1
Abcess in the liver	—	1
Jaundice	1	—
Hæmorrhoidal affections	15	—
Tubercular peritonitis	—	1
Quinsy	—	1
4. Affections of the organs of circulation:		
Palpitation of the heart	5	—
Anœmia with heart affection	1	—
5. Affections of the urinary and generative organs, stricture, &c.	5	—
6. Affections of the organs of locomotion:		
Chronic rheumatism	37	—
Subacute rheumatism	1	—
Chronic synovitis	1	—
Bad knee	4	—
Periostitis	1	—
7 Affections of the integumentary system:		
Carbuncle	1	—
Boils	11	—
Ulcers, onychia, &c.	9	—
Sebaceous tumours	2	—
Cutaneous eruptions	16	—
8. Affections of the eye and ear:		
Ophthalmic affections	11	—
Aural affections	3	—
9. Other diseases:		
Anœmia	5	—
Scrofula	5	—
Tuberculosis	—	1
10. Various trivial and anomalous cases, including slight injuries	129	—
	1,724	18
Total	1,732	

* Exclusive of cases occurring among the invalids from Bermuda.

† Some of these cases were doubtless due to "zymotic" influence, but as it was difficult to separate them from common "sporadic" diarrhœa, they are included under this head.

No. 4.—Deaths. 1854.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Fatal Disease.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Length of Imprisonment in Pentonville before Death.	Total Length of Imprisonment in various Prisons before Death.	Health on Admission.	Whence received.	Previous Occupation.	Occupation in the Prison.
			1853.	1854.	1854.							
J. B. - -	5,042	24	April 5	March 2 -	April 11	Dysentery -	1 year 6 days	4 years 3 weeks.	Apparently good.	Portsmouth	Brick-maker.	Matmaker
A. S. - -	5,015	22	Feb. 7	April 16 -	June 21	Tubercular disease of abdomen.	1 year 4 mths. 12 days.	2 years 3 months 14 days.	Apparently good: had been discharged from Marines as an invalid.	Millbank	Private marine.	Weaver and tailor.
			1854.									
C. H. - -	5,591	20	June 9	June 13 -	June 26	Cerebral disease.	17 days -	7 months -	Apparently good.	Millbank	Labourer	Weaver.
T. H. - -	5,555	33	June 9	July 29 -	Sept. 8	Abscess of liver.	3 months -	6 months 12 days.	Apparently good.	Millbank	Labourer	Matmaker
G. N. - -	5,465	16	Feb. 1	March 15 -	April 17	Bronchitis supervening on tubercle.	2½ months -	5 months 24 days.	Thin: health apparently good.	Millbank	Labourer	Tailor.
E. G. - -	5,719	24		Nov. 22 -	Dec. 1	Pneumonic phthisis.	2 months 9 days.	Nearly 6 yrs.	Ditto - -	Portsmouth	Labourer	Tailor.
E. S. - -	5,482	58	Feb. 1	On admission.	Feb. 11	Phthisis - -	10 days -	—	Apparently moribund.	"James"	Labourer	None.
I. M'C. -	5,503	50	Feb. 1	On admission.	Feb. 26	Phthisis, &c. -	25 days -	—	Diseased -	"James"	Grocer -	None.
			1853.									
H. T. - -	5,045	24	May 5	Health good during confinement.	Aug. 7	Suicide by hanging.	About 15 months.	About 16 months.	Good - -	Millbank	Blacksmith	Shoe-maker.

No. 5.—Licences on Medical Grounds. 1854.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Decease.	Date of Discharge by Licence.	Disease for which Licence was granted.	Length of Imprisonment in Pentonville before Disease appeared.	Total Length of Imprisonment previous to Decease.	Health on Admission.	Whence received.	Previous Occupation.	Occupation in the Prison.
C. T. - -	4,913	26	1852. 23 Dec.	1854. April 7 -	1854. Aug. 12	Tuberculosis -	15 months 15 days.	20 months 7 days.	Apparently good.	Millbank	Farm labourer.	Shoemaker.
H. I. S. -	5,556	20	1854. June 9	June 18 -	Aug. 18	Ulceration of the bowels.	9 days - -	1 year and upwards.	Admitted affected.	Millbank	Linen draper's assistant.	Weaver.
S. T. - -	5,316	44	1853. Dec. 1	Before admission.	Aug. 21	Hemiplegic paralysis.	On admission.	—	Admitted affected.	Springfield	Conveyancer.	None.
A. T. - -	5,350	32	Dec. 2	Jan. 10 -	Oct. 9 -	Chronic pulmonary disease.	5 weeks -	11 weeks -	Impaired; had been invalided and discharged from the army.	Maidstone	Private soldier.	Tailor.
J. M'G. -	5,638	19	1854. June 10	Sept. 1 - -	Oct. 21	Pulmonary phthisis.	2 months 3 weeks.	6 months 3 weeks.	Thin and delicate.	Millbank	Plasterer	Tailor.

No. 6.

REMOVED on account of Ill Health.

Medical Officer's Report.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Date of Admission.	Date of Removal.	Health on Admission.	Cause of Removal.	Where removed to.
		1853.	1854.			
M. R.	5,096	July 7 -	Aug. 12 -	Impaired -	Anœmia, with heart affection.	Invalid Hulk.

No. 7.

REMOVED to DARTMOOR at the End of Term of Imprisonment as unfit for Labour on the Public Works.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Morbid Conditions on Admission.	Morbid Conditions when discharged.
J. S. -	5,007	Of phthisical aspect -	Delicate.
W. B. S.	4,774	Heart affection - -	Delicate.
W. G.	4,810	Disease of ear - -	Disease of internal ear.
W. M.	4,766	Fractured knee-pan -	Lame.
R. B. -	4,917	Strumous - -	Strumous testicle.
J. C. -	4,850	Of strumous diathesis -	Strumous glands.
H. C. -	4,992	Heart affection - -	Heart affection.
T. J. -	4,773	Delicate - - -	Unfit for hard labour.
W. J. -	4,986	Varicose veins - -	Varicose veins.
J. S. -	4,856	Strumous - -	Unfit for hard labour.
J. B. -	4,857	Weakly - - -	Weakly.
W. R.	4,878	Left arm atrophied -	Unfit for hard labour.
C. S. -	5,059	Delicate - - -	Delicate.
G. R. -	5,330	Strumous glands - -	Strumous glands.
E. L. -	5,167	Weakly - - -	Weakly.
J. P. -	5,075	Delicate - - -	Pale and delicate.
R. J. -	5,290	Bad eyes—subject to cough	Subject to cough.
J. L. -	5,390	Amaurosis, nearly blind -	Nearly blind.
R. P. -	5,353	None - - -	Suppurating bursa.

No. 8.—Removal on account of Mental Disease. 1854.

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Mental condition on Admission.	Whether any known tendency to Insanity before Admission.	Form of Insanity.	Date of Appearance of Mental symptoms.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
J. Q. - - -	5,254	- -	12 Oct. 1853 -	Apparently sane	Had shown symptoms of insanity at intervals for 12 years. Was discharged from Shepton-Mallet prison as a lunatic.	Mania -	12 April 1854	20 June 1854	Bethlehem Hospital.
E. F. - - -	5,690	40	5 Sept. 1854 -	Admitted affected.	Exhibited weakness of mind in the prison whence he came. Had been previously confined for two years as a lunatic in Thorpe Asylum.	Weakness of mind.	On admission	15 Nov. 1854	Invalid Hulk.

No. 9.—Suspensions of the Discipline by the Medical Officer.

1. On account of health.

Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.
5,096	Declining health	5,091	Declining health and upwards of a year in separate confinement.	5,453	As convalescing from illness.
5,418	„	4,913		5,200	
5,001	„	5,073		5,220	
5,516	„	5,144		5,210	
5,059	„	5,098		5,543	Phthisical.
5,443	„	4,878		5,638	„
5,091	„	5,087		5,353	Disease of tendons.
5,290	„	4,884		5,223	Dyspeptic.
5,211	„	4,851		5,315	„
5,451	„	4,895		5,163	Headache.
5,341	„	4,856		5,330	Struma.
5,583	„	5,196		5,367	„
5,266	„	5,694	Epilepsy.	5,117	„
5,448	Amaurotic.	5,547	Hypochondriacal.	5,267	Bad leg.
				5,204	Pain in the chest.

2. On Mental Grounds.

Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. No.	Cause of Suspension.
5,372	Malays; ignorant of the English language.	5,184	Morbidly suspicious.	5,805	Odd and excitable.
5,373		5,392	„ „	5,217	Motiveless misconduct.
5,815	Of low intellect.	5,209	Annoyed by blasphemous thoughts and spiritual doubts.	5,714	Delusion; doubtful.
5,345					
5,507				5,703	Depression.
4,786	Terror at night.	5,254	Flighty; subsequently insane.	5,294	Morbidly suspicious; fancied his food was "drugged."
5,170	Weak-minded and superstitious.	5,238	Nervous and excitable.		
5,062					
5,169	Stupidity.	5,075	Mental irritability.	5,044	Stated that "poison" was mixed with his food.
5,145	Motiveless misconduct.	5,178	Unusually excitable.		

Medical Officer's Report.

No. 10.

REMOVED before the Expiration of their Term of Separate Confinement to Public Works.

Reg. No.	Why removed.	Health when removed.
5,373	Likely to be injuriously affected by the discipline of the Prison - - -	Good.
5,373		
5,274		
5,184		
5,071		
5,251		
5,245		
5,221		
5,209		
5,145		
5,169		
5,328	Had an attack of insanity in 1853; noticed in last year's report - - -	

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PARKHURST PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - -	49
APPENDIX :—	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	56
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	60
III. Junior Ward Chaplain's Report - - -	66
IV. Medical Officer's Report - - -	71
V. Steward's Report - - -	77

PARKHURST PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons made, as regards Parkhurst Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 82, and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45 *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to submit the following Report for the year 1854, in compliance with the above-recited Acts of Parliament.

State of the Buildings.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings which were not constructed for prison purposes, and which were erected before Parkhurst was used as a prison, are not in a satisfactory state, though they are still serviceable, and with constant attention may continue to be so for some years to come.

All the buildings of a more recent date are in excellent order.

The junior ward dormitories which were divided by wooden partitions, and in many respects objectionable, have been entirely altered. The floors were removed, the roof raised, and a wing constructed to contain 132 small sleeping cells, separate

from each other by partitions of corrugated iron. At the close of the year a similar wing was in course of construction.

Abuses.

Abuses. We are not aware of any abuses existing in the management of the prison.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers. The conduct of both the superior and subordinate officers has given general satisfaction.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners. The conduct of the prisoners in their wards and when at work, as well as when in school, was quite as satisfactory as could have been expected.

Escapes.

Escapes. During the year attempts to escape made by five prisoners were so far successful, that they reached points some miles from the prison, but were unable to leave the island before they were retaken and brought back. The particulars appear in the Governor's Report in the Appendix.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The daily average number for the year was -	541	
At the commencement of the year 1854 the number of prisoners remaining at Parkhurst was - - - - -		616
Received during the year:		
From Millbank Prison - - -	49	
„ Dorchester Barracks - -	70	
Re-committed, their Licences having been revoked - - - - -	2	121
		737
Discharged at the expiration of their respective sentences - - - -	2	
Liberated on Licence - - -	157	
Transferred to Portland Prison - -	22	
„ Pentonville - - -	1	
„ Dartmoor - - -	7	
„ Portsmouth - - -	10	
Died - - - - - -	2	
		201
Remaining at Parkhurst 31st December 1854		536
		737

Expenses of the Prison.

Expenses. A detailed statement of the prison expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1855, is given in the Appendix. The

total cost of the prison, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 16,623*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*, which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 14,277*l.* 19*s.*

Employment of Prisoners.

Employment of prisoners.

No change has taken place in the general employment of the prisoners since our last report. They have worked steadily and satisfactorily. Full details are given in the report made by Mr. Strickland, Steward and Industrial Superintendent. See Appendix.

Mental and Moral Training of the Prisoners.

Mental and moral training of the prisoners.

The reports made by the Chaplains are in the Appendix, that of the senior Chaplain, Mr. Smith, at page 60, and that of Mr. Spear, Chaplain of the junior wards, of which he has, under the Governor, the immediate management, at page 66. No alteration has been made in the school arrangements, nor are any contemplated at present. The routine of teaching having been fully explained in previous reports it is unnecessary to repeat the details. The object is not to educate the prisoners highly, but to impart as much secular knowledge as may be useful to them in their respective stations when discharged from prison.

Their progress has equalled that of the preceding year, and is quite as great as could be reasonably expected.

Health of the Prisoners.

Health of the prisoners.

The Medical Officer's report appears in the Appendix, p. 71.

The health of the prisoners during the past year was very good. The greatest number in the infirmary at any one time was 36, and the least number 3; and although small-pox and scarlatina, the latter to a very great extent, prevailed in the neighbourhood, the prisoners entirely escaped.

Two prisoners died; one of phthisis, the other probably of renal disease, but who, for the reason given by the Medical Officer, was not subjected to a post mortem examination. Both prisoners are supposed to have had the seeds of their diseases in their constitutions when admitted into the prison.

Scrofula always prevails to a greater or less degree among this class of prisoners, but during the year 1854 it was more extensive than usual. The situation of the prison, the regular diet, and the warm clothing which the prisoners receive, and the attention which is paid to incipient disorder, go far, however, to mitigate the intensity of the disease, which most frequently

is traceable to hereditary causes, and to the neglected, miserable, and vicious lives led by the patients in early youth. It is a remarkable fact connected with this subject, that the majority of the boys most afflicted with scrofula are among the worst disposed of the prisoners.

With respect to the sanitary condition of the establishment, we must attribute its generally satisfactory state to the care and skill of the Medical Officer, as much as to what he himself ascribes it in the following extract from his report.

"I attribute the favourable state of health we have so long enjoyed to the attention that is paid to all the conditions on which its preservation depends—sufficient diet and clothing, attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and, above all, to the care that is taken to bring all ailments immediately under medical supervision: for in these establishments, where prisoners are so entirely under control, much disease may be prevented by timely attention."

*Prisoners discharged with Licences.**

Prisoners discharged with licences.

As this is a subject of considerable importance we deem it expedient to enter into some details, showing the conditions upon which prisoners receive their licences, and, so far as a limited period of trial permits us to form an opinion, how the system operates.

According to the prison rules, the prisoners are classified according to their conduct and to the length of time they have been in the establishment. At first they are placed in the probationary ward, where they remain for a period generally of four months. From thence they pass into the third class, from which, after four months, they are eligible for removal to the second class, where they remain for at least six months before they are transferred to the first class, which is sub-divided into two divisions, and no prisoner is placed in the first division until he has passed at least six months in the second division of that class. Hence it will be seen that the most exemplary character cannot attain the first division of the first class under twenty months from his entrance, and any offence of magnitude will throw him back into an inferior class, where he is obliged to remain a stipulated time before he regains his former position, however good his conduct may be during the intermediate period.

It is from the first division of the first class that prisoners are recommended for liberation with licences: to them it is accorded

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* The prisoners referred to are those who have been sentenced to transportation. No instructions have been issued respecting prisoners sentenced to penal servitude.

only after having passed nine months in that division, and on the following scale :—

Prisoners in the general wards, *i.e.* who were above 14 years old on admission; sentenced to 7 years' transportation after a detention of - -	3 years.
Sentenced to 10 years and upwards, after a detention of - - - -	4 „
In the junior wards; *i. e.* who were less than 14 years old on admission; sentenced to 7 years transportation, after a detention of - -	3½ years.
Sentenced to 10 years and upwards, after a detention of - - - - - -	4 „

When it is decided that a prisoner shall be recommended for his discharge, inquiries are made as to the likelihood of his obtaining employment either among his own friends and relatives, or among such persons as the superior officers of the prison may have induced to befriend him. If the result appear satisfactory, his name is confidently submitted to the Secretary of State; but when doubtful or unsatisfactory, the whole of the circumstances are brought under the Secretary of State for his decision.

In the meantime they are not removed from the other prisoners, but they cease to be so rigorously watched as heretofore; they are given the ordinary garments of a working man, and though they attend all prison duties, they make one step towards the freedom which they are again about to experience.

Under the foregoing conditions 157 prisoners were set free. The Governor's observations with respect to them are as follows:—(See Appendix, page 57).

"By far the greater number of these returned to their homes, satisfactory promises having been given by their parents or other near relatives that they should be maintained, and arrangements made for enabling them to obtain honest and respectable employment. Four were apprenticed on board collier brigs, and three of them appear likely to become able and efficient seamen; twenty-five who either were orphans or had no friends able to assist them, were taken into private employment by benevolent gentlemen, who kindly expressed willingness to afford them an opportunity of earning an honest livelihood. Very satisfactory reports have been received of several of these boys.

"Two lads, who were disappointed at the small amount of the wages which they received in their first place and left their situations in the hope of 'bettering themselves,' fell into loose company and forfeited their licences. In many cases the friends did not realise the promises which they had made, and were not able to provide employment for their sons, so that the lads were thrown into poverty and trouble when they had expended the little sum which they took with them as the amount of their earnings in prison.

"Several of the licensed boys have been exposed to much annoyance in consequence of the fact that they are liberated convicts having become known in their neighbourhood. One, who was and still is working hard early and late at his trade as a sawyer and supporting himself creditably on the wages of his labour, writes that he is looked upon with distrust, and if anything is lost in the village the policeman comes to his father's cottage to inquire if *he* has got it. Another stated that on his arriving at home his former associates in theft beset him continually, and would have compelled him, in spite of his utmost refusals, to join them in stealing, if he had not broken away from them, run to a recruiting party, and enlisted as a soldier. One, respecting whom I have most gratifying testimony that he is conducting himself well in all respects, writes to me, and in the sincerity of his heart acknowledges that now he is in possession of liberty it seems to have lost its sweets and charms, and he feels dismayed and almost despondent at the trials by which he finds himself surrounded. Another, who had been licenced and afterwards recommitted, said to me 'I had my licence, Sir, but to tell you the truth, I could not see that it was of any value to me, no one would employ me, the money I had taken with me when I was released was all spent, I was miserable and wretched, and I thought I might as well be in prison as be starving outside.'

"A young man who was in domestic service, behaving well, and having the good-will and confidence of his master and others, was made so miserable by being told that he was known to have been a convict, that he could not remain in the locality; he gave up a comfortable place and good wages in the service of an excellent master because his neighbours were so uncharitable and unfeeling as to cast in his teeth the reproach of what they heard he had been.

"I mention these facts to show some of the difficulties to which those who are anxious to do well are exposed, in order that all who have their licences revoked may not be condemned without inquiry, as having wilfully relapsed into crime."

The Chaplain also remarks, Appendix, page 60 :—

"Though I get a good many letters in the aggregate, yet but few of these boys have written to me. Some, before they left, have begged me not to expect to hear from them, for that they were afraid it might lead to the discovery that they had been here as prisoners, a thing they were anxious to hide if possible. I know too that this feeling was shared in by many others who did not express it to me. Nor am I surprised that young lads should not wish to hold intercourse with a prison, a place that is associated in their minds with punishment and disgrace. On the contrary, I consider this feeling wholesome, and wherever I have seen its manifestations I have respected it. I am persuaded that this, in a great measure, accounts for the silence of numbers of them. Others who have promised they would write have not done so; but many of these begged me, when I answered them, not to address the letter from this place, but from the post town next to us, lest any one should see the letter and suspect them.

"Still, as I said, I have heard from a good many, and my correspondence with them has shown me the great difficulties with which they have to struggle.

"In some cases the friends of our boys who have left us have inveigled the good-conduct money which they had earned, spent it in drink, and then once more turned them adrift upon the world, to support themselves as best they could. Several have written to me in deep poverty and distress and begging for help. I have afforded it in every deserving case, generally through the clergyman of the parish or district.

"In some other cases, where they have been sent to a distance from their old haunts to situations provided for them, their friends have induced them to return, and there they are surrounded by the very associations and influences which before criminalised them. Who cannot see what must be the result in such instances?

"But there are others, I am thankful to say, who fully exhibit the good principles imbibed in this place, and who are earning their bread honestly and honourably, and giving satisfaction to their employers."

We can, after all, as yet, come to no positive conclusion as to how the experiment of liberating these prisoners in this country rather than elsewhere will succeed, though we must acknowledge we are not very sanguine as to the result. In our report made in 1853 for the year 1852 we stated, "So far as we are able to judge, we confidently expect that by far the greater proportion of those who have been trained at Parkhurst, *provided on their discharge they are not of necessity thrown back on their old haunts and habits*, will make a vigorous effort to regain the position they have lost." Unfortunately, under the present system of discharge, we have reason to believe that however well they may have been placed on quitting the prison, the majority, before very long, do find their way back to their old haunts, and consequently are not unlikely to resort to their old habits, undoing in a few weeks all the good done during the years they passed at Parkhurst.

It is not our province to enter into any question which has reference to general policy; but we cannot but regret that any circumstances should have arisen to prevent these young men from entering upon creditable careers in a distant colony.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.

D. O'Brien,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 10, 1855.

Governor's Report.

I BEG to transmit to you the following Report of this Prison for the year 1854, as directed by the Parkhurst Rules.

Number of Prisoners.

At the commencement of the year 1854 the number of prisoners remaining at Parkhurst was - -			616
Received during the year:			
From Millbank Prison - - - -		49	
„ Dorchester Barracks - - -		70	
Re-committed, their licences having been revoked -		2	
		——	121
			737
Discharged at the expiration of their respective sentences - - - - -	2		
Liberated on licence - - - -	157		
Transferred to Portland Prison - -	22		
„ „ Pentonville - - -	1		
„ „ Dartmoor - - -	7		
„ „ Portsmouth - - -	10		
Died - - - - - -	2		
	——	201	
Remaining at Parkhurst 31st December 1854 -		536	
		——	737
The daily average number for the year was -	541		

Conduct of the Officers.—The general behaviour of the officers has been creditable and satisfactory, and, taken collectively, they are a decidedly respectable and useful body of men. One officer died, one was superannuated, and one discharged with a gratuity on account of ill-health; three were discharged, and one was transferred at his own request to Millbank Prison.

The health of some of the officers suffered a good deal from their continual exposure to weather while on duty and at work with prisoners on the farm, and the occasional absence from duty of two or three sick officers at a time has caused considerable embarrassment in an establishment so strictly limited in numbers, that the daily routine requires the presence and efficiency of every individual.

Governor's Report

Industrial Employments.—The prisoners have steadily pursued the same occupations as have been reported on in former years.

A good deal of draining has been well executed in fields on both sides of the Newport Road, and within the prison; a party of tailors have been employed in making knapsacks and fatigue jackets for the army, in addition to the manufacture of clothing of all descriptions required for use in the prison.

Treatment and Condition.—The same routine and the same system of discipline and treatment in all respects was observed as in previous years.

Conduct of Prisoners.—Their general conduct was good. The great majority of the offences punished were the acts of a very limited number of individuals, and if arrangements could be made to keep such characters in a ward by themselves, and to employ them at labour of an irksome and uninteresting description, so that, having once undergone it, they would feel desirous to avoid, by better conduct, all risk of being again subjected to such discipline, I am persuaded that the result would be very salutary, and the entries in the Misconduct Book would be reduced to a very small number.

Buildings.—A considerable alteration has been made in the Junior Wards Prison. The wooden cell partitions in the dormitories, which were in various respects very objectionable, have been removed, and replaced by corrugated iron; the floors between the upper and lower dormitories were also taken away, and the roof raised, so that in each wing 132 cells were constructed. Slate was substituted for wood in the galleries, cell floors, and stairs. Windows with arrangements for opening to admit fresh air were so placed that each would light and ventilate two cells, and six skylights were fixed in the roof of each wing. These alterations are likely to promote the health and comfort of the prisoners.

The other buildings remain much in the same condition as they were when reported on last year.

Release of Prisoners on Licence.—I have stated above that 157 prisoners were liberated in the course of the year on licence. By far the greater number of these returned to their homes, satisfactory promises having been given by their parents or other near relatives that they should be maintained, and arrangements made for enabling them to obtain honest and respectable employment. Four were apprenticed on board collier brigs, and three of them appear likely to become able and efficient seamen; 25 who either were orphans or had no friends able to assist them were taken into private employment by benevolent gentlemen who kindly expressed willingness to afford them an opportunity of earning an honest livelihood. Very satisfactory reports have been received of several of these boys.

Two lads who were disappointed at the small amount of the wages which they received in their first place, and left their situations in the hope of "bettering themselves," fell into loose company

Governor's Report.

and forfeited their licences. In many cases the friends did not realize the promises which they had made, and were not able to provide employment for their sons, so that the lads were thrown into poverty and trouble when they had expended the little sum which they took for them as the amount of their earnings in prison.

Several of the licensed boys have been exposed to much inconvenience in consequence of the fact that they are liberated convicts having become known in their neighbourhood. One who was, and still is, working hard early and late at his trade as a sawyer, and supporting himself creditably on the wages of his labour, writes that he is looked upon with distrust, and if anything is lost in the village the policemen come to his father's cottage to inquire if he has got it. Another stated that, on his arriving at home, his former associates in theft beset him continually, and would have compelled him, in spite of his utmost refusals, to join them in stealing if he had not broken away from them, run to a recruiting party and enlisted as a soldier. One, respecting whom I have most gratifying testimony that he is conducting himself well in all respects, writes to me, and in the sincerity of his heart acknowledges that now he is in possession of liberty it seems to have lost its sweets and charms, and he feels dismayed, and almost despondent at the trials by which he finds himself surrounded. Another who has been licensed and afterwards recommitted, said to me, "I had my licence, Sir, but to tell you the truth, I could not see that it was of any value to me; no one would employ me; the money I had taken with me when I was released was all spent; I was miserable and wretched, and I thought I might as well be in prison as be starving outside.

A young man who was in domestic service, behaving well, and having the good will and confidence of his master and others, was made so miserable by being told that he was known to have been a convict, that he could not remain in the locality; he gave up a comfortable place and good wages in the service of an excellent master, because his neighbours were so uncharitable and unfeeling as to cast in his teeth the reproach of what they heard he had been.

I mention these facts to show some of the difficulties to which those who are anxious to do well are exposed, in order that all who have their licences revoked may not be condemned without inquiry as having wilfully relapsed into crime.

Escapes.—During the alterations of the Junior Wards Prison two prisoners contrived, on the 24th of April, to escape from that building; they were apprehended near Cowes the same day and brought back to the prison. One of these boys, whose friends live near Portsmouth, again escaped with two others on the night of the 21st June, by taking advantage of some of the scaffolding fixed by the contractors' workmen. They were retaken near the coast of the island, and brought back to Parkhurst.

Deaths.—Only two deaths occurred during the year, one from consumption, the other from disease of the liver and of the pericardium.

Governor's Report.

I believe the medical officer will be able to give a very satisfactory report of the general health of the establishment during last year. The absence of any epidemic disease among the prisoners year after year, affords strong testimony in favour of the sanitary condition of Parkhurst. A large number of the cases treated in the infirmary will be found, I believe, to have been only colds, chilblains, slight disorders of the bowels, or trifling cuts. Among boys of this class there is a strong disposition to report themselves sick with the view of escaping out-of-door labour in cold and wet weather, or of relieving the sameness of their rations by obtaining hospital diet and extras.

General Rules.—The Rules have been carefully observed, and no abuses have occurred within my knowledge.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE HALL, *Governor.*

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of PARKHURST PRISON for the Year ended 31st March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,553	2	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,223	7	4
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	706	7	5
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	518	12	7
Uniforms for officers and servants	161	14	10
Victualling prisoners	5,053	5	7
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,585	16	4½
Bedding for prisoners	161	2	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	76	0	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	99	14	3
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	698	1	10½
Gratuities to convicts	281	14	6
Furniture and fittings	62	9	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	17	8	8
Fuel and light	759	14	3¼
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,084	7	6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	91	14	0
Brushes, brooms, and mops	27	14	2¼
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	1	13	6
Various small disbursements	282	0	8
Rent, rates, and taxes	177	11	3
Total	16,623	12	11½
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,345	13	11½
Net expenditure	£14,277	19	0

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 10, 1855.

Chaplain's Report.

I BEG to submit to you the following as my report for the year ending December 31, 1854.

The general routine, the working of that routine, and the results of it, are so like those of the former year, that I need not occupy your attention by going into the details of them.

The following are the statistics of the past year:—

Probationary Ward and Schools.—121 new boys were received into this ward from Millbank during the year, and, after having passed their probationary course, were transferred by the Governor to the general and junior wards. The routine and discipline of this ward and school continue to work satisfactorily.

General Schools.—The progress of the boys in these schools was equal to that of the year 1853, and on this point I need do no more than refer to the accompanying Tables. They show that the boys in general have been anxious to learn, and that the masters have been diligent in teaching them.

The general conduct of the boys was not quite so good as in the former year. Such variations must be expected, and we are prepared for them. It will be seen, however, that there was not much the matter when I say, that only 7 per cent. were complained of in school for petty offences, and only 9 per cent. reported to the Governor for more serious offences. The Tables give full information under this head.

136 were set at liberty on licence during the year. Though I get a good many letters in the aggregate, yet but few of these boys have written to me. Some, before they left, have begged me not to expect to hear from them; for that they were afraid it might lead to the discovery that they had been here as prisoners, a thing they were anxious to hide if possible. I know, too, that this feeling was shared in by many others who did not express it to me. Nor am I surprised that young lads should not wish to hold intercourse with a prison—a place that is associated in their minds with punishment and disgrace. On the contrary, I consider this feeling wholesome, and whenever I have seen its manifestations I have respected it. I am persuaded that this in a great measure accounts for the silence of numbers of them. Others who have promised they would write have not done so; but many of these begged me, when I answered them,

not to address the letter from this place, but from the post town next to us, lest any one should see the letter and suspect them.

Still as I said, I have heard from a good many, and my correspondence with them has shown me the great difficulties with which they have to struggle. Convicts in this country will, I think, ever be treated with suspicion, and in some cases with unkindness, and even cruelty; and though with indignation I denounce this latter treatment, yet in my opinion, it is not altogether desirable to get rid of the feeling which causes the former treatment; for it is one great safeguard of public honesty. But then this must necessarily act injuriously upon the liberated convict himself, and perhaps it is in exact proportion as he is conscious that he is desirous and determined to do right, that he will be disheartened when he is treated as if he were sure to do wrong.

In some cases the friends of our boys who have left us have inveigled the good conduct money which they had earned, spent it in drink, and then once more turned them adrift upon the world, to support themselves as best they could. Several have written to me in deep poverty and distress, and begging for help. I have afforded it in every deserving case, generally through the clergyman of the parish or district.

In some other cases, where they have been sent to a distance from their old haunts, to situations provided for them, their friends have induced them to return, and there they are surrounded by the very associations and influences which before criminalized them. Who cannot see what must be the result in such instances?

But there are others, I am thankful to say, who fully exhibit the good principles imbibed in this place, and who are earning their bread honestly and honourably, and giving satisfaction to their employers; and these cases encourage us to proceed in our work, arduous and depressing as it is, and at the same time enkindle our gratitude to Him who is the Author of all good.

The rules laid down for the guidance of the Chaplain's department have been fully observed during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY SMITH, *Chaplain.*

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

Chaplain's Report.

RETURN of the AMOUNT of PETTY and SERIOUS MISCONDUCT in the PROBATIONARY and SENIOR WARD SCHOOLS during the Year.

Total number of boys under instruction in the schools during the year	636
Number of boys entered in the school misconduct book for petty offences in school	45
Number of boys reported to the Governor for punishment on account of continued petty misconduct, or for serious offences	56
Number of boys who have not been complained of for petty offences in school throughout the year	591
Number of boys who have not been reported to the Governor for punishment throughout the year	580

	Number per cent.
1. Of boys complained of for petty offences	7
2. Of boys not complained of for petty offences	93
3. Of boys reported to the Governor	9
4 Of boys not reported to the Governor	91
Of the 45 boys entered in the school misconduct book for petty offences there were complained of once	32
Twice	9
Three times	3
Four times	1
Of the 56 boys reported to the Governor for punishment on account of continued petty misconduct or for serious offences, there were reported once	45
Twice	8
Three times	1
Four times	1
Six times	1

TABLE I.—Showing the AMOUNT of PROGRESS in SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENTS of 178 PRISONERS removed or liberated by LICENCE during the Year, and of 421 being in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS, on the 31st December 1854.

	No. of Boys.	Attainments.	Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.					Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any or none.
Removed to other Prisons	40	At Reception	2	10	19	4	5	–	3	23	8	6	–	3	23	9	5	–	5	4	17	14	–	–	1	22	17
		At Removal	26	12	2	–	–	18	10	11	1	–	19	16	5	–	–	29	4	5	2	–	4	13	13	9	1
Pardoned or liberated by licence	138	At Reception	2	21	75	25	15	1	8	62	43	24	1	4	63	37	33	4	2	17	69	46	–	–	4	64	70
		At Removal	86	44	8	–	–	54	54	30	–	–	76	60	2	–	–	107	21	10	–	–	6	49	69	14	–
Senior School	340	At Reception	6	40	182	67	45	3	16	149	96	76	3	11	158	98	70	6	9	49	129	147	–	–	12	122	206
		On Dec. 31, 1854	198	73	63	6	–	131	111	88	10	–	181	109	47	3	–	195	66	66	13	–	15	76	142	80	27
Probationary School	81	At Reception	2	14	49	9	7	2	5	50	8	16	2	1	45	15	18	3	1	14	22	41	–	2	1	41	37
		On Dec. 31, 1854	10	31	33	7	–	7	32	33	9	–	5	33	36	7	–	30	21	26	4	–	–	7	37	34	3

TABLE II.—Showing the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT of 599 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS, in the Year 1854.

			Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
40 removed to other prisons	Average time in Parkhurst, 38 months	When received	5	25	47½	10	12½	—	7½	57½	20	15	—	7½	57½	22½	12½
		At removal	65	30	5	—	—	45	25	27½	2½	—	47½	40	12½	—	—
138 pardoned or liberated by licence	Average time in Parkhurst, 45 months	When received	1½	15	54½	18	11	¾	5¾	45	31	17½	2⅔	3	45⅔	26⅔	24
		At removal	62¼	32	5¾	—	—	39	39	22	—	—	55	43½	1½	—	—
340 remaining in Senior School	Average time in Parkhurst, 33 months	When received	1¾	11¾	53½	19¾	13¼	1	4¾	43¾	28¼	22¼	1	3¼	46½	28¾	20½
		On 31st December 1854	58¼	21½	18½	1¾	—	38½	32½	26	3	—	53¼	32	13¾	1	—
81 remaining in Probationary Ward	Average time in Parkhurst, 2½ months	When received	2½	17¼	60½	11	8¾	2½	6	61¾	10	19¾	2½	1¼	55½	18⅓	22¼
		On 31st December 1854	12¼	38¼	40¾	8¾	—	8¾	39½	40¾	11	—	6	40¾	44½	8⅓	—

			Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any or none.
40 removed to other prisons	Average time in Parkhurst, 38 months	When received	—	12½	10	42⅓	35	—	—	2½	55	42½
		At removal	72½	10	12½	5	—	10	32½	32½	22½	2¹
138 pardoned or liberated by licence	Average time in Parkhurst, 45 months	When received	3	1½	12¼	50	33¼	—	—	3	46⅔	50⅔
		At removal	77½	50½	7¼	—	—	4¼	35½	50	10¼	—
340 remaining in Senior School	Average time in Parkhurst, 33 months	When received	1¾	2¾	14½	38	43	—	—	3½	36	60½
		On 31st December 1854	57¼	19⅓	19⅓	4	—	4½	22¼	41¾	23½	8
81 remaining in Probationary Ward	Average time in Parkhurst, 2½ months	When received	3¾	1¼	17¼	27¼	50½	—	2½	1¼	50½	45¾
		On 31st December 1854	37	26	32	5	—	—	8¾	45½	42	3¾

TABLE III.—Showing the SUMMARY of the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT in 599 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the SENIOR and PROBATIONARY WARDS SCHOOLS in the Year 1854.

—			Able to Read Well, or Tolerably.	Able to Spell Well, or Tolerably.	Able to Write Well, or Tolerably.	In Arithmetic, could perform correctly Operations in Higher, Compound, or Simple Rules.	Possessed Much, Considerable, or Some, Scriptural and General Information.
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
40 removed to other Prisons -	Average time in Parkhurst, 38 months -	When received -	30	7½	7½	22½	2½
		At Removal -	95	70	87½	95	75
		Improvement -	65	63½	80	72½	72½
138 pardoned or liberated by licence - - - - -	Average time in Parkhurst, 45 months -	When received -	17	6½	3½	17	21
		At Removal -	94	78	98½	100	90
		Improvement -	77	71½	95	83	69
340 remaining in Senior School -	Average time in Parkhurst, 33 months -	When received -	30½	5½	4	19	3½
		31st Dec. 1854 -	82½	71	85	96	68½
		Improvement -	69	65½	81	77	65
81 remaining in Probationary Ward - - - - -	Average time in Parkhurst, 2½ months -	When received -	20	9	4	22	4
		31st Dec 1854 -	50	48	47	95	54
		Improvement -	30	39	43	73	50

III.

JUNIOR WARDS CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Junior Wards, Parkhurst Prison,
Jan. 10, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

I HAVE the honour of submitting to you my report of the junior wards, for the past year, which I consider to be as satisfactory as we can expect.

The number of prisoners under my spiritual care and superintendence during the year has been 240. At the end of each quarter it was as follows:—

31st of March - - - - -	103
30th of June - - - - -	100
30th of September - - - -	106
31st of December - - - -	115

Their ages varied from 14 to 16.

The number of prisoners removed was thus,—

Discharged on licence - - - -	20
Died - - - - - -	2
Discharged, having completed the term of his sentence - - - - -	1
Transferred to the senior wards - -	102

Conduct of the Prisoners.—In the month of March, in consequence of extensive alterations and improvements then commenced in the dormitories, one half of the prisoners were transferred to the senior wards; 80 of them had good-conduct badges; of those remaining in the junior wards the majority were bad or indifferent characters, who had not been very long in the prison; having lost the balance of good, we had a concentration of the evil, which caused our offences to exceed very much those of the preceding months, when we had twice the number of prisoners; but after a short time the salutary discipline of the institution gained the ascendency; order was again restored, and all went on most satisfactorily to the close of the year. Indeed, cheerfulness seemed to have pervaded the whole prison; many who began the year very badly ended it very well, and were n the privilege class.

The usual routine of the last few years has been adhered to without any deviation, the results of which have been most satisfactory. I therefore need not repeat what I have stated in my former reports on that subject.

The school has in every respect given me the greatest satisfaction; we have very little trouble with the prisoners in this department; with few exceptions, learning is to them a pleasure. I visit the

school almost every day, and feel much gratified by the great interest which the boys seem to take in acquiring knowledge. There are a few whose intellectual powers are so feeble that they make little or no progress. Since the transfer of the prisoners to the senior wards in March, we have had but one schoolmaster, the second was transferred with them till our wards shall be again complete.

The accompanying Tables will show the state of our school morally and intellectually during the year.

Table No. 1 shows the acquirements and general state of 115 boys on the school roll, December 31st, 1854, together with similar information respecting 125 who have been removed from the junior wards during the year; likewise the total acquirements and general behaviour of these 240 boys, as follows:—

Reading.—From the columns under this head may be seen, that of these 240 boys 72 could read well or tolerably, on admission; and 178, on their discharge or at the end of the year; 93 also of this number could not read at all, or scarcely on admission; but at the end of the year only 14 were in this low state.

Spelling.—Under this head, also, it will be perceived that 33 could spell tolerably on admission, and 143 well, and tolerably, at the close of the year; 126 could not spell at all, or scarcely, when admitted, 36 of whom still stand in these columns; the rest are advanced.

Writing.—Out of 240, 47 could write well or tolerably on admission. At the close of the year 162 could do so; 102 could not write at all or scarcely, of which numbers there are now remaining 20 in this low state.

Arithmetic.—35 of the 240 could do compound and higher rules, when first examined; at the close of the year 142 were found able to do so; and 122 who could only do simple addition are now reduced to 24.

Scriptural and General Knowledge.—181 came to the prison ignorant or knowing scarcely anything of the religious and secular subjects generally taught in schools; of this number 6 are still ignorant from imbecility, and 38 have but little Scriptural and general knowledge; the remaining 196 out of 240 boys have greatly increased their general school knowledge.

Conduct and Disposition, and general Improvement.—The other columns of Table No. 1, and the whole of Table No. 2, more particularly refer to the conduct, disposition, capacity, and moral and intellectual improvement of the 240 boys who have been in the junior prison during the year, and complete a most favourable aspect of the school at the end of 1854.

Evening School.—The anxiety of the prisoners to obtain their good-conduct badges, and enjoy the privilege of this class, has very much increased; to be degraded from it is regarded by them as a very severe punishment; for slight offences they have a pudding stopped;

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

for those of a more serious nature they are expelled, and not restored till their conduct fully justifies their readmission.

Bible Class.—The Bible classes, which are confined to the boys of the evening school, are still continued, and I hope with favourable results. There are 15 prisoners in each class; they attend successively on Sunday evenings, when I instruct them in the Scriptures and the Church catechism.

Infirmary.—The duties of the Infirmary I have regularly performed; the average number in that ward has been 18; during the year there were but two deaths.

All the other duties in my department have been performed.

I have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the zeal and diligence with which the schoolmasters and officers have discharged their duties during the year.

Principal Warder Marsh having retired, Principal Warder Bell was transferred from the probationary to these wards; the appointment has given me much satisfaction. I am happy in being able to report that a good feeling and cordial co-operation exist between the schoolmasters and warders, and assistant warders, each endeavouring to support the other in promoting the welfare of the prison, a feeling most desirable in such an institution as this.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN J. SPEAR,

Chaplain and Superintendent of the Junior Wards.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—Giving the Total ACQUIREMENTS of 115 PRISONERS on the Junior Wards School Register at the end of the Year 1854, together with 125 who were removed during that Year, compared with their Acquirements on admission. It likewise gives Information respecting their Attention and Conduct.

		Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
		Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
Acquirements of 115 Boys - - - State of the School of 115 Boys - -	At Admission - - -	3	33	33	44	2	1	16	37	48	13	1	25	38	48	3
	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	44	41	22	8	—	26	44	28	15	2	25	55	27	8	—
Acquirements of 125 Boys who have been removed during the Year - - -	At Admission - - -	3	33	43	39	7	—	16	44	49	16	—	21	53	42	9
	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	50	43	26	6	—	30	43	33	19	—	34	48	31	12	—
Total Acquirements of 240 Boys who have been on the School Roll during the Year -	At Admission - - -	6	66	76	83	9	1	32	81	97	29	1	46	91	90	12
	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	94	84	48	14	—	56	87	61	34	2	59	103	58	20	—

		Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Geography.					Attention.			Conduct.		
		Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Addition.	Figures.	Much.	Consider-able.	Some.	Little.	Very ignorant.	Great.	Moderate.	Little.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
Acquirements of 115 Boys - - - State of the School of 115 Boys - -	At Admission - - -	2	17	38	45	13	—	4	26	42	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	27	29	41	18	—	12	26	51	24	2	49	47	19	72	33	10
Acquirements of 125 Boys who have been removed during the Year - - -	At Admission - - -	—	16	45	49	15	—	—	29	50	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	35	51	33	6	—	25	23	59	14	4	60	54	11	102	20	3
Total Acquirements of 240 Boys who have been on the School Roll during the Year -	At Admission - - -	2	33	83	94	28	—	4	55	92	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
	On Dec. 31, 1854 - -	62	80	74	24	—	37	49	110	38	6	109	101	30	174	53	13

Report of the Chaplain, &c. of the Junior Wards.

TABLE II.—Showing more particularly the DISPOSITIONS and CAPACITIES, and the MORAL and INTELLECTUAL STATE, of the 240 Boys referred to in Table I., as exhibited by them since their Admission to the Junior Prison.

	Apparent intellectual capacity.			Intellectual Improvement.					Moral Improvement.						Boys whose disposition seems to have led to		
	Good.	Moderate.	Little.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Doubtful.	None.	Order.	Disorder.	Doubtful.
State of 115 Boys in the Junior Prison, 31st Dec. 1854 -	70	32	13	19	34	46	13	3	21	32	44	12	1	5	81	22	12
State of 21 Junior Boys discharged, 2 died, and 102 transferred to the Senior Wards during the year -	52	38	35	51	42	28	4	–	85	15	10	7	3	5	107	14	4
Total state of 240 Boys who have been on the School Roll during the year -	122	70	48	70	76	74	17	3	106	47	54	19	4	10	188	36	16

IV.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight,
January 10, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual Report for the year 1854. Medical Officer's Report.

Average number of prisoners for the year - -	541½
Greatest number in infirmary at one time - -	36
Least „ „ „ - -	3

The greater number of the prisoners received have been robust and healthy.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been very favourable. Small pox and scarlatina have prevailed in the vicinity of the prison, but we have been exempt from these diseases.

Table No. 1 will show the state of the infirmary during the period this Report comprises. The diseases generally have been mild and tractable; the number rather exceeds those of the former year, and has principally been occasioned by the necessity of taking all doubtful cases of diarrhœa into the infirmary. Scrofulous cases have been more than usually prevalent, and in one case several of the submaxilliary and cervical glands suppurated and were followed by tedious and extensive ulceration.

None of the disorders call for any particular remarks.

Table 2 contains the enumeration of all cases treated in the cells; the number is less than in 1853. Some of the cutaneous affections have been protracted and troublesome.

Table 3 contains the list of deaths for the year, amounting to two only, or about 0·37 per cent. In an establishment of this description, where only young lives are admitted, the casualties ought not to be great; but many of the prisoners, from hereditary predisposition, and from early neglect and destitution, have their constitutions so impaired as to call for the exercise of much vigilance and attention to their health. Of the two deaths we have had this year, the first fell a victim to phthisis; he was apparently healthy when he arrived, but had been subject to cough, and reported one of his brothers to have died of decline. He was subject to catarrhal affections, and a severe attack of hæmoptysis was followed by confirmed phthisis. His pardon, which had been granted on medical recommendation, had arrived when a severe return of pulmonary hœmorrhage prematurely carried him off. The second case was a Jew, who was well on joining, but looked bloated and had a very unhealthy aspect; he became ill with pericarditis, a not unusual form of disease am boys here; the disorder terminated in effusion. I have reason believe that renal and hepatic disease existed, but his father, who was

Medical Officer's Report.

with him during the latter part of his illness, objected to a post mortem examination.

Table 4 contains the list of prisoners removed to Dartmoor; these lads were constantly in the list; their complaints were not likely to be of a fatal character, but they recurred from slight causes, and interfered materially with their industrial training. As we have not the facilities for in-door labour that is to be found at an invalid establishment, and as evil always results from example from boys being much in the infirmary, their removal was recommended.

Table 5.—The prisoner mentioned in No. 5 was remarked when received to have a remarkable prominent left eye, and he complained of the incipient symptoms of amaurosis. By attention the complaint was long kept stationary; at length, however, it began to increase, the vision became utterly and hopelessly lost, and as the disease depended on constitutional causes and the remaining eye became in some degree affected, he was recommended for pardon.

Considerable improvements have been effected in the junior ward. The dormitories originally consisted of two rows of cells in the centre of two large apartments on the east and west wing of the Junior Prison; they were too confined in extent, dark, and being constructed of wood, became latterly so infested with bugs as to materially interfere with the rest of the prisoners. The cells were removed, the two wards in each wing were formed into one large apartment, and four rows of cells, communicating by galleries and placed against the walls, were constructed, corrugated iron forming the partitions. The cells are well lighted, are sufficiently large, and, as far as supervision and health are concerned, are infinitely superior to the arrangement they have replaced. The east wing has been occupied for three months, and the west wing is nearly completed.

I regret to have to report the death of Mr. Snelling, one of the warders, which took place in the spring from a protracted attack of continued fever, his health having previously been much impaired.

We have nearly always officers on the sick list; their occupations expose them to the changes of weather even more than the prisoners, and they occasionally suffer from colds and other illnesses as well as from accidents they encounter in their course of duty. They do not lay by without necessity, and are always anxious to resume their employments.

I attribute the favourable state of health we have so long enjoyed to the attention that is paid to all the conditions on which its preservation depends—sufficient diet and clothing, attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and, above all, to the care that is taken to bring all ailments immediately under medical supervision, for in these establishments, where prisoners are so entirely under control, much disease may be prevented by timely attention.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
G. H. Dabbs, *Surgeon R.N.*,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—CASES of SICKNESS treated in the INFIRMARY.

Medical Officer's Report.

	Wards.				Total.
	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Refractory.	
(1.) ZYMOTIC DISEASE.					
Diarrhœa	40	4	-	-	44
Erysipelas	1	-	2	-	3
Paraphimosis	1	-	-	-	1
(2.) SPORADIC DISEASE.					
Hæmoptysis	5	-	-	-	5
Incip. Phthisis	5	-	2	-	7
Scrofula	5	6	1	-	12
Ulcer	11	-	-	-	11
Pernio	15	-	-	-	15
Hæmaturia	1	-	-	-	1
Polypus Nasi	1	-	-	-	1
(3.) SPORADIC DISEASE OF SPECIAL SYSTEM.					
Hysteria	-	-	-	1	1
Incip. Amaurosis	1	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia	17	8	-	-	25
Mania	1	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy	1	1	-	-	2
Cephalalgia	1	-	-	-	1
ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					
Palpitatio Cordis	5	-	-	-	5
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.					
Pleuritis	1	-	-	-	1
Cynanche	4	1	-	-	5
Bronchitis	1	1	-	-	2
Catarrh	91	24	1	4	120
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.					
Colic	2	-	-	-	2
Dyspepsia	5	7	1	-	13
Obstipatio	7	1	-	-	8
Hernia	3	-	-	-	3
Hepatitis	-	1	-	-	1
URINARY ORGANS.					
Albuminuria	4	-	-	-	4
ORGANS OF GENERATION.					
Orchitis	2	-	-	-	2
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.					
Spinal Curvature	1	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism	15	4	1	-	20
Tinea Capitis	7	1	2	-	10
Carried forward	254	59	10	5	328

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE I.—*continued.*

	Wards.				Total.
	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Refractory.	
Brought forward - -	254	59	10	5	328
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.					
Phlogosis - - - -	23	3	- -	- -	26
Lepra - - - -	- -	- -	1	- -	1
Eruption - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
EXTERNAL CAUSES.					
Contusion - - - -	6	1	- -	- -	7
Concussion of brain - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Amputated finger - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Onychia - - - -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
Vulnus - - - -	31	3	- -	- -	34
Fracture - - - -	1	1	2	- -	4
Sprain - - - -	3	- -	1	- -	4
Total - - -	322	67	14	5	408

TABLE II.—CASES of CASUAL SICK treated in the WARDS.

	Wards.				Total.
	General.	Junior.	Probationary.	Refractory.	
Catarrhal affections - - -	176	119	19	6	320
Diarrhœa - - - -	86	73	11	9	179
Scrofula - - - -	1	4	6	- -	11
Dyspepsia - - - -	9	2	- -	- -	11
Rheumatism - - - -	6	15	1	- -	22
Phlogosis - - - -	27	20	4	1	52
Ophthalmia - - - -	4	11	4	- -	19
Otitis - - - -	- -	- -	2	- -	2
Ulcer - - - -	10	8	1	- -	19
Pernio - - - -	7	4	- -	- -	11
Minor accidents - { Wounds -	2	3	- -	- -	5
Minor accidents - { Sprain -	9	4	3	- -	16
Cutaneous affections (Porrigo) -	- -	- -	7	- -	7
Total - - -	337	263	58	16	674

TABLE III.—NUMBER of DEATHS in the Year 1854.

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Date of Reception.	First Appearance of Disease.	Died.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease.
J. D.	Junor	$18\frac{2}{12}$	31 Dec. 1849.	3 Nov. 1851.	1854: 28 Feb.	4 years and 2 months.	Phthisis.
E. M.	„	$15\frac{3}{12}$	11 Dec. 1852.	26 Dec. 1853.	17 March	1 year 3 months and 7 days.	Pericarditis.

N.B.—The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of Natural Death in both instances.

TABLE IV.—PRISONERS removed to the CONVICT INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Date of Removal.	Where removed to.	Diseases disposed to or suffering from.
G. H. - -	General	$21\frac{5}{12}$	21 Nov. 1848.	1854: 4 May.	Dartmoor.	Catarrhal Affections.
T. K. - -	„	$18\frac{4}{12}$	31 Dec. 1849.	„	„	Ditto.
M. R. - -	„	$18\frac{2}{12}$	26 Mar. 1851.	„	„	Nephritis.
T. L. - -	„	19	5 May 1851.	„	„	Ditto.
H. S. - -	„	19	5 May 1851.	„	„	Catarrhal Affections.
A. H. - -	„	$19\frac{2}{12}$	17 Mar. 1851.	„	„	Curvature of the Spine.
H. C. - -	„	$18\frac{5}{12}$	11 Dec. 1852.	„	„	Lameness.

TABLE V.—PRISONER pardoned on Medical Grounds.

Name.	Ward.	Age.	Date of Reception.	First Appearance of Disease.	Date of Removal.	Where removed to.	Disease.
J. S.	General.	$18\frac{3}{12}$	1850: 26 Mar.	1851: 26 June	1854: 22 June.	His friends.	Amaurosis.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE VI.—DAILY NUMBER of PRISONERS, Per-centage of Sick, &c.

	Wards.				Total.	In-firmary.
	General.	Junior.	Pro-bationary.	Re-fractory.		
Average daily Number of Prisoners - - -	381·917	124·818	34·863	—	541·597	—
Average daily Number of Sick - - -	0·923	0·720	0·158	0·043	1·846	—
Average daily Number of Sick under Treatment	14·304	11·079	1·287	0·002	26·673	17·769
Number admitted in the Infirmary - -	322	67	14	5	408	—

V.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison*, 1855.

Steward's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following Report upon the industrial departments of this prison for the past year.

The prisoners were employed upon the same character of work as heretofore, which consisted principally in carrying on the ordinary work connected with the cultivation of the prison farm and gardens entirely by spade husbandry; the care of the cattle and the duties of the farmyard generally; in the preparation and dressing of the flax crop; the manufacture of all articles of clothing worn by the prisoners, and the outfits of those who were liberated during the year; and the necessary repair of all the prisoners' bedding and clothing, &c.

The usual number of prisoners were employed as artificers in executing the principal part of the ordinary repairs of the buildings, &c., and such new works as were ordered by the Surveyor General, and in making and repairing carts, wheel, and hand barrows, and other implements and tools used upon the farm.

As in former years, a large class of prisoners were employed in brick and tile making, and lime burning; and the usual number in the domestic work of the prison,—washing, cooking, baking, cleaning, &c.

Manufacturing Department.

Tailoring.—The work done by the prisoners engaged in this department fully met the requirements of the prison, and consisted principally in making the following articles, viz.

For use in the Prison:

636 Jackets,
659 Waistcoats,
745 Pairs of Trowsers,
517 Shirts,
200 Flannel Waistcoats,
40 Pairs of Drawers,
239 Pairs of Socks,

besides canvas frocks and trowsers, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, braces, the prison linen, &c., and the repair of all the prisoners'

Steward's Report.

bedding and clothing, which amounted on an average to about 820 articles weekly.

For Outfits on Liberation :

37 Jackets,
32 Waistcoats,
85 Pairs of Trowsers,
308 Shirts (cotton),
27 Shirts (flannel),
327 Pairs of Stockings,

and the kit-bags, towels, &c. &c., required to complete the outfit.

The prisoners also executed the necessary alterations and repairs of the officers' uniform clothing, and made 48 knapsacks and 30 soldiers' jackets for an army clothier in the neighbourhood.

Shoemaking.—The class employed as shoemakers manufactured and repaired the whole of the boots and shoes required for the use of the prison, and also did a considerable amount of work for the officers of the establishment and their families, which was paid for by them according to an authorized scale of charges.

This arrangement, which received the sanction of the Directors, has proved to be of the greatest possible advantage to the prisoners, as by this means they had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with a superior class of work to the ordinary prison work, and thus better qualifying themselves to follow the trade when they leave the prison.

I have much pleasure in stating that the prisoners of this class continue to give satisfactory proof of the interest they take in their work by a marked improvement which has been noticeable, especially since they have been permitted to do the work to which I refer on officers' private account.

The work done in this department during the year on the prison account consisted principally in manufacturing the following articles, viz.—

New boots for ordinary prison use - -	270 pairs.
Strong boots for use on the farm - - -	56 „
Shoes for prison use and outfits on liberation -	68 „
Soft shoes for use in the infirmary - - -	11 „
Leather caps for prisoners - - - -	131 „
Hammocks for Junior Wards - - -	264 „
Straps for do. - - - - -	1,092 „

besides leather aprons for shoemakers, leather cases for prisoners' licences, the repair of the prisoners' boots and shoes, which amounted on an average to 142 pairs weekly, and a great variety of other work, including the repair of hammock straps, soft shoes, caps, &c. &c.

Steward's Report.

Brickyard.—The work of the brickyard, including the care of the lime and brick kilns was satisfactorily carried on by the prisoners of the brickmakers' class. The quantities of goods manufactured were as follows, viz.—

250,000 Bricks,
4,450 Drain Tiles (large 9 in.),
118,800 Drain Tiles (large and small, for field draining),
190 Lime burnt (yards),

besides fire lumps for gasworks, pan and ridge tiles, arch and corner bricks, &c.

Upon the whole I consider there was a decided improvement in the quality of the ware produced (especially in the drain tiles), although the extreme natural stiffness of the clay will always render it impossible for us to produce strictly first-rate bricks. The tiles, however, are of good serviceable quality.

Washers.—The whole of the washing, as in former years, was done by a party of prisoners under the superintendence of the officer in charge of the laundry. The different articles of clothing, bedding, prison linen, &c. washed, dried, and mangled, amounted to about 2,838 articles weekly.

Bakers.—The party of prisoners employed under the superintendence of the master baker, make the whole of the bread required for officers' and prisoners' rations throughout the establishment.

The weekly average quantity made and baked in the required form amounted to 48½ cwt.

Cooks.—As heretofore, the whole of the cooking, &c. was done by the prisoners, under the superintendence of the master cooks, viz.—

1 master cook and 6 prisoners for the general wards.
1 master cook and 3 prisoners for the junior wards.

The following Table will show the distribution of the prisoners employed at the different trades in the manufacturing departments during the year, viz.—

Shoemakers	29
Tailors	32
Brickmakers	24
Bakers	4
Cooks	9
Washers	10

Gasworks.—The gas works continue to furnish in a satisfactory manner the required supply of gas for lighting the establishment, as well as the greater part of the coke used in the prison. As in former years, the gasmaker was assisted by one, and sometimes two, of the prisoners, in stoking, charging, &c., and the ordinary work of the yard.

Agricultural Department.—I have much satisfaction in being again enabled to report favourably as to the manner in which the work in this department was performed during the year.

Steward's Report.

The principal part of the draining and other heavy work connected with reclaiming and improving the estate having been completed, more time can now be given to the careful cultivation of the land, and to the manner of executing the work.

The ordinary work of the farm yard, including the feeding and care of the pigs and cattle, milking the cows, &c., was done in a satisfactory manner by a party of prisoners under the superintendence of the labourer in charge.

The crops generally were good, which I attribute to the superiority of spade husbandry, as well as to our ample supply of liquid and solid manure, the land itself being naturally very poor and difficult to manage.

The potato crop was excellent, and having suffered but little from the blight, averaged 9 tons per acre. This quantity furnished the greater part of the supply required for the use of the prison, and was of unusually fine quality.

Referring to my former reports upon the flax crop, I am now enabled to speak with greater confidence as to the result of the experiment. In consequence of our previous success, we sowed a much larger breadth of land (9 acres) last year, and had an excellent crop of first-rate quality. The whole of the pulling, steeping, dressing, is now done entirely by the prisoners, under the immediate superintendence of the assistant warder in charge of the party. The flax produced last year was even finer than our previous samples, and I am informed upon competent authority that when it is ready for market we shall have no difficulty in realizing upwards of 70*l.* per ton for it. The seed was also very good, and has been sold at 70*s.* per quarter.

The prisoners of this class continue to take an interest in this kind of employment, and most of them have acquired a very creditable degree of proficiency in scutching and the other operations connected with flax-dressing in its first stages

Building Department.—The prisoners employed as artificers and labourers in this department rendered much valuable assistance in executing the necessary repairs of the buildings throughout the establishment; and during the alterations at the Junior Ward they afforded considerable assistance in removing the old fittings, rubbish, &c., and preparing for the contractor's workmen.

The larger works performed under this head during the year were as follows:—

The thorough cleaning, whitewashing of the Senior and Junior prison schools.

Building new privies near dining hall.

Repairing and painting bedsteads, tables, &c., and sundry cleaning and whitewashing, painting, &c. in the infirmary.

Making new hack-covers, and repairing drying sheds in brick yard.

Repairing prison pumps, warming apparatus, making new punching machine.

Preparing and fixing gas fittings for east and west wings of Junior Ward.

Alteration of privies at South Cottages.

Building new tar tanks at gasworks, and a great variety of other necessary work throughout the establishment, including sundry repairs of the slating of several of the buildings, repair of drains, making and repairing liquid manure carts, and various other implements for the use of the farm, sundry repairs to the pump, cooking, and ventilating apparatus, gas fittings, &c., white-washing, pointing, glazing, papering, &c. at the officers' houses ordered to be repaired during the year, besides a considerable amount of other necessary work throughout the establishment.

The average number of prisoners employed upon these works were as follows;—

Carpenters - - - - -	8
Painters, paper-hangers, and glaziers - -	3
Bricklayers and masons - - - -	9
Bricklayers' labourers - - - -	12
Smiths and engineers - - - -	3
Sawyers - - - - - -	2

In reviewing the industrial occupation of the prisoners for the past year, I cannot but feel gratified at the manner in which the work of the several branches has been carried on, as I distinctly perceive a progressive improvement. Very many, I may say the majority, of the prisoners, acquire either in the trades' classes, or as labourers on the farm, an amount of knowledge and experience in their respective employments which will enable them to earn an honest livelihood.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY STRICKLAND,
Steward and Industrial Superintendent.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

MILLBANK PRISON.

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT - - - - - - - - - 85

APPENDIX :

I. Governor's Report - - - - - 93
II. Chaplain's Report - - - - - - 102
III. Medical Superintendent's Report - - - - 105

MILLBANK PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons made, as regards Millbank Prison, in pursuance of the 5 Vict. cap. 29, sec. 13;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We beg to submit the following Report upon the subjects we are required to notice under the provisions of the above Act.

Buildings.

Buildings.

The buildings are in substantial repair.

Arrangements have been partially carried into effect for erecting a treadwheel and covering shed for the punishment of penal class prisoners; but as the work is not finished, the subject will necessarily form a portion of the next year's Report.

The laundry was dismantled when the female convicts were removed, and the boilers and drying apparatus were sent to Brixton.

By the order of Lord Palmerston pipes have been laid down, and other arrangements have been completed to supply the prison with water from the reservoirs connected with the Artesian wells of Trafalgar Square instead of from the Thames.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

The superior officers have carried on their duties in the most satisfactory manner.

Major Groves, who since August 1843 filled the arduous post of Governor, has been promoted to another office out of the convict service, and we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording our sense of his unwearied zeal and efficiency in the performance of very difficult duties. He has been succeeded by Captain Mark Gambier, once Deputy Governor of Millbank, subsequently Governor of Dartmoor Convict Prison, and latterly Governor of Portsmouth Convict Prison.

The subordinate officers have given general satisfaction, with the exception of a principal warder, who was dismissed by the Secretary of State upon the report made to him by the Directors.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of prisoners.

Cases of serious misconduct have been few; those that occurred were punished with sufficient severity to maintain the discipline of the prison. Minor offences have been met with judicious rather than heavy punishments, and proper order has been preserved without recourse being had to unnecessary harsh treatment.

A Table of punishments is given in the Appendix, page 97, and the particulars of corporal punishments at page 100.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The number of male prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1854, was	948
And we received during the year,—	
From Dartmoor convict prisons	4
„ Portsmouth „	4
„ Brixton „	25
„ Dorchester Barracks	392
„ "Warrior" convict hulk	2
„ "Defence" „	2
„ "Stirling Castle" „	68
In contract,—	
Leicester County	2
From county and borough gaols	971
„ Lunatic Asylum	2
Soldiers under sentence of transportation by courts-martial	41
Total	2,461

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows, viz:—

To Parkhurst prison	49	
„ Pentonville „	196	
„ Philanthropic Asylum	6	
		251
To public works,—		
Portland Prison	92	
Portsmouth „	185	
Brixton „	1	
"Warrior" hulk	20	
"Defence" „	97	
Dorchester barracks	700	
		1,095
Deceased	51	
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	10	
Pardoned, free	3	
Licensed	73	
Conditional pardon	1	
		138
As invalids,—		
To the "Stirling Castle" hulk	112	
„ Dartmoor prisons	168	
		280
Number remaining 31st December 1854		697
		2,461

Female Prisoners,—

Remaining in prison on 1st January 1854		198
Disposed of as follows:—		
Transferred to female prison at Brixton	178	
Discharged on licence	19	
Died	1	
		198

The greatest number of male prisoners in confinement at any one time was,—

On 10th of August	1,125
Daily average throughout the year:—	
Males	702·8

Expenses of the Prison and Prisoners' productive Labour.

The total expenses of the prison for the year ending 31st of March 1855, exclusive of buildings, amounted to

Expenses of the prison and pri-

soners' productive labour.

40,285*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, as shown in the Appendix, page 101, which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 32,288*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

The prisoners have been fully employed, with a very satisfactory result, as will be seen in the Appendix, page 95. In that statement important items appear for the first time, viz: —Navy Flushing jackets, of which 3,245 were made under a contract with the Admiralty. Another important item, which only appears for the second time, but to far greater extent than last year, is that of biscuit bags, of which 414,206 were made up and delivered to the Admiralty also. In each case the delivery prices were settled with the Victualling Department at Somerset House upon a basis, which, while it ensured a minimum charge to the public, allowed a reasonable margin for the value of the prisoners' work.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Health and mental condition of the prisoners.

Dr. Baly the Medical Superintendent, has reported fully upon the sanitary condition of the prison and the prisoners, and furnished the usual statistical Tables in the Appendix.

Taking the last five years the mortality among the prisoners has been as follows:—

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 prisoners.
1850	23
1851	18
1852	30
1853	21*
1854	32*

The particulars of each case are given in Table No. 2, in the Appendix. Setting aside the deaths from cholera, it will be observed that the mortality during the last year was greater than in any of the years referred to in the above Table. This increase was owing mainly to the unusual proportion of prisoners received from other prisons in a diseased state. Only five who were in good health when admitted died natural deaths. Some of the increase was also due to no prisoner being so circumstanced as to justify his being pardoned on medical grounds.

One prisoner committed suicide.

* Excluding deaths from cholera.

Cholera was very fatal, more so than in 1832, and nearly as much so as in 1849. No less than 28 deaths took place, but they occurred within a very short period of time; and in all probability a far greater number would have died but for the timely removal of the 700 prisoners to Dorchester barracks, which will be mentioned further on. Dr. Baly has treated the whole subject at length, and the particulars he has stated are worthy of being attentively considered. On this, and on all similar occasions, we have been guided by the opinions he has expressed, and carried into effect, as far as it lay in our power, the suggestions he has offered; and we entirely concur with him in the general conclusion he thus expresses:—

"The care taken to bring diarrhœa cases quickly under treatment probably in some instances arrested the disease before it reached the fatal stage; the improved diet, with the addition of a portion of spirituous drink, and the substitution of pure for impure water, fortified the prisoners against the morbific influence, or removed the predisposition to suffer from it, while the thinning of the population placed in safety those who were removed, relieved those who remained from the injurious effects of air rendered impure by the crowding of bodies of men, and at the same time, by withdrawing this cause of impurity, rendered the atmosphere of the prison less fitted to be a focus for the epidemic. It cannot be concluded with certainty that the disappearance of cholera in the prison was altogether the effect of these measures, since the disease has undoubtedly a tendency to decline after a time in each locality which it visits. But I feel no doubt that the suddenness and completeness of its disappearance and its not extending as an epidemic in the prison in September, when the occurrence of two fatal cases showed that the cause of the disease was again present, may in great part be ascribed to the improved condition of the air within the prison, and of the prisoners themselves, consequent on the measures which have been described. And I should on any future occasion recommend that the same measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible after the appearance of cholera in London."

We have unhappily to report 15 cases of mental disease occurring during the year. Three cases remained in the prison from the previous year, making a total of 18 cases. The 3 cases were reported last year. Of the 15, 13 were males, and 2 were females; 6 of the former were insane when received into Millbank, and of those who were sane when received, 2 are reported to have recovered. The 2 females were removed subsequently from Brixton Prison to Bethlehem Hospital, and no doubt was entertained that their minds had been seriously affected before their admission to Millbank.

The particulars of the cases will be found in Table No. 5, Appendix, page 119.

Religious and General Instruction.

Religious and general instruction.

The Chaplain's Report will be found in the Appendix, page 102. Allusion is made in the report to a distinct class of prisoners, designated the Parkhurst class. It is well to explain that this term was applied to certain juvenile prisoners, who were detained, contrary to custom, for some time in Millbank, in consequence of buildings at Parkhurst having to undergo alterations. The arrangement was but temporary, as no juveniles are kept in Millbank Prison beyond the short period required to decide upon where they should be sent and take the necessary steps for their removal.

The instruction, both religious and general, is imparted to the prisoners as in former years, and the whole has been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Occupation of Dorchester Barracks by Millbank Prisoners.

Occupation of Dorchester barracks by Millbank prisoners.

Owing to the outbreak of cholera already mentioned it became necessary to remove a large body of the convicts to some other locality. A similar measure had been taken under like circumstances with perfect success in 1849, when a considerable number were transferred from Millbank to Shorncliff Barracks. In this instance, however, Shorncliff was not available, but the Ordnance Department gave up Dorchester Barracks, then about to undergo repairs, for this temporary purpose. Major Groves, to whom was entrusted the local superintendence and management, took possession of them and commenced the necessary alterations with free labour on the 12th of August. On the 13th, a draft of eleven convicts, mostly mechanics, were sent to Dorchester to perform so much of the work as could be done by them without compromising their safe custody; and the premises being made secure, and the buildings fitted to receive prisoners, 275 were sent there on the 14th, followed by 207 on the 15th, and 207 on the 17th, making the total number 700.

The following precautions to prevent contagion were taken:—No prisoner was sent who had been very lately in hospital, or who had any diarrhœa upon him; all, on quitting Millbank, were put into clean linen and woollen clothing not previously used; new bedding was furnished to them; the South Western Railway Company provided carriages thoroughly well ventilated, and a Medical Officer accompanied the prisoners, who travelled by night to their destination.

At Dorchester the prisoners were placed under the Millbank rules, and guarded by the Millbank officers. A detachment of

40 pensioners furnished a night guard. Still the premises were so open and otherwise deficient in the usual prison means for confining prisoners, nothing but the constant vigilance of the prison officers within the buildings could prevent them from escaping. We have much satisfaction in stating that such vigilance was shown by Mr. Finnie, Chief Warder of Millbank (acting as Deputy Governor under Major Groves, whose duties elsewhere prevented him from being constantly on the spot), and the warders over whom he was placed. One prisoner made a feeble attempt to escape; none succeeded in getting away; and their conduct upon the whole was very satisfactory.

The convicts while at Dorchester were chiefly employed in tailoring.

Mr. Penny, the senior chaplain of Millbank Prison administered to their spiritual wants, and attended to their schooling, having given up his leave of absence to do so. The mode in which his duties were conducted are detailed in the Appendix, page 103.

The numbers at Dorchester were gradually reduced as follows:—

Removed to Pentonville - - -	8
„ „ Parkhurst (juveniles) - -	70
„ „ Portsmouth - - -	99
„ „ Portland - - -	130
Returned to Millbank - - - -	392
Died - - - - - -	1
	700

The prison establishment was broken up on the 14th of December, when the prisoners returned to Millbank, with the exception of three prisoners who were sick in the infirmary, and ten left behind to clean the barracks. On the 21st the whole were removed and the premises restored to the Ordnance Department.

It is with great satisfaction we have to state that the measure of sending the convicts from Millbank Prison to Dorchester Barracks was perfectly successful; and although some of the prisoners suffered from diarrhœa for a short time after their removal, not a single case of cholera showed itself among

them. To Millbank Prison it was an immense and instantaneous relief. Dr. Baly states (Appendix, page):—

"Immediately on the removal of rather more than half the prisoners to Dorchester, cholera rapidly declined in all parts of the prison, even in the two pentagons which were still occupied as fully or nearly as fully as before. It is certain, however, that the degree of density of the population, especially in buildings so constructed as Millbank Prison is, has a great influence on the intensity of the epidemic's effects by determining the degree of impurity of the air breathed; and the removal of seven hundred of the prisoners to Dorchester must not only have placed these men beyond the reach of a danger which daily threatened their lives, but have also greatly diminished the risk to which those remaining were exposed."

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,

Chairman.

D. O'Brien,

Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 17, 1855. Governor's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the usual Annual Report of the state of this Prison for the year 1854, and would observe that I only took charge of it on the 6th December last.

The number of male prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1854, was		948
And we received during the year,—		
From Dartmoor convict prison		4
„ Portsmouth „		4
„ Brixton „		25
„ Dorchester barracks		392
„ "Warrior" convict hulk		2
„ "Defence" „		2
„ "Stirling Castle" „		68
In contract,—		
Leicester County		2
From county and borough gaols		971
„ Lunatic Asylum		2
Soldiers under sentence of transportation by courts-martial		41
Total		2,461

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows, viz:—

To Parkhurst Prison	49	
„ Pentonville „	196	
„ Philanthropic Asylum	6	
		251
To public works,—		
Portland prison	92	
Portsmouth „	185	
Brixton „	1	
"Warrior" hulk	20	
"Defence" „	97	
Dorchester barracks	70	
		1,095

Governor's Report.

Deceased	51	
Transferred to a lunatic asylum	10	
Pardoned, free	3	
Licensed	73	
Conditional pardon	1	
		138
As invalids,—		
To the "Stirling Castle" hulk	112	
,, Dartmoor prisons	168	
		280
Number remaining 31st December 1854		697
		2,461

Female Prisoners,—

Remaining in prison on 1st January 1854		198
Disposed of as follows:—		
Transferred to female prison at Brixton	178	
Discharged on licence	19	
Died	1	
		198

The greatest number of male prisoners in confinement at any one time was,—

On 10th of August	1,125
Daily average throughout the year:—	
Males	702·8

It will be observed, that in the above Tables 700 convicts were removed to Dorchester barracks; and this took place between the 13th and 17th of August, the Cholera having broken out on the 3d of that month, the details of which will be found in the Medical Report.

The Cholera having ceased in this prison, such convicts as remained at Dorchester, amounting to 392, were brought back to Millbank in the months of November and December, and, on the 28th of December, Dorchester barracks were finally given over to the Ordnance authorities. Chief Warder Finnie had charge of the Dorchester prisoners, and by his judicious management has given perfect satisfaction.

The 700 convicts removed to Dorchester were disposed of as follows:—

Died	1	
Removed to Pentonville	8	
,, Parkhurst	70	
,, Portsmouth	99	
,, Portland	130	
,, Millbank	392	
		700

Governor's Report.

The State of the Buildings.—The buildings are in a satisfactory state, but the water service is becoming rather defective, owing to the corrosion and wear of the iron pipes.

Conduct of the subordinate Officers.—The records of the prison show that the conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good; though I regret to state that one principal warder, of many years standing, was dismissed in the month of December for misconduct.

Conduct and treatment of Prisoners.—The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

The return of punishments shows a rather larger amount of punishment during the past year, in ratio to the average number of prisoners, than was exhibited in 1853.

The total number of reports was 1,449 (this includes the juveniles), of which 396 were of so trivial a nature as merely to require an admonition, and 344 were punished by the deprivation of a single meal.

Manufacturing Department.—I can but furnish an approximate statement of the amount of the prisoners' earnings, as the financial year only ends on the 31st of March; yet, although the operations of the manufacturing department were much interfered with, first, by the outbreak of Cholera in the prison during the past summer, and secondly, by the consequent removal of a large body of convicts from this place to Dorchester barracks, I am enabled to state, that the amount of prisoners' earnings for the year will exceed that of any preceding year. This satisfactory result must be attributed, in a great measure, to the management of the late Governor of this prison, Major Groves, as well as to the energy of the Manufacturer's Assistant, Mr. Day.

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c. made in the Manufactory of Millbank Prison, for nine months, from 1st April 1854 to 31st December 1854.

Military great coats	*No.*	24,145
Jackets	„	3,275
Waistcoats	„	1,378
Trousers	„	3,442
Flannel garments	„	2,894
Jackets (Militia)	„	816
Trowsers (Militia)	„	1,542
Belts	„	254
Pouches „	„	511
Shirts	„	186
Navy flushing jackets	„	3,245
Shoes	*Pairs*	1,920
Shoes repaired	„	4,047
Biscuit bags for the **Navy**	*No.*	414,206
Beds	„	332

Governor's Report.

Pillows	*No.*	332
Hammocks	„	804
Miscellaneous Articles	„	10,198
Cloth woven	*Yards*	2,712
Handkerchiefs woven	„	967
Bagging woven	„	103,720

Escapes.—There have been no escapes or attempts at escape from the Millbank Prison during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Gambier, *Governor.*

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Return of Punishments of Male Convicts in Millbank Prison, for the Year 1854.

Nature of Punishments.	Adults.														Juveniles.							
	Whipped.	Days.												Total.	Whipped.	Days.						Grand Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	14	21	28			1	2	3	4	9	10	
Whipped - With a Cat - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whipped - With a Birch - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
In Handcuffs - - - - - -	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Dark Cell - - With Rations - -	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Dark Cell - - On Bread and Water -	—	11	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	44
Refractory Cell - With Rations - -	—	6	14	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	34
Refractory Cell - On Bread and Water -	—	9	20	19	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	59	—	2	4	4	—	—	1	70
On Bread and Water Diet - - -	—	197	104	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	—	128	94	6	—	—	—	543
Deprived of One Meal - - - -	—	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	344
Admonished - - - - - -	—	314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	396
Total - -	2	783	153	49	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1,001	3	317	106	17	1	1	1	1,448

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of CONVICTS received into MILLBANK PRISON in 1854.

Received in 1854.	1,291
Ages.	17 years and upwards.	222
	Under 17 years.	383
	Adults.	17 years and under 21.	453
		21 years and under 30.	457
		30 years and upwards.	6
	Juveniles.	Under 12 years.	22
		12 and under 14 years.	195
		14 and under 17 years.	1
Sentences.	Adults.	3 years.	745
		4 years.	44
		5 years.	166
		6 years.	92
		7 years.	27
		8 years.	1
		9 years.	97
		10 years.	35
		14 years.	45
		15 years.	8
		20 years.	2
		21 years.	28
		Life.	168
	Juveniles.	4 years.	3
		5 years.	26
		6 years.	8
		7 years.	1
		8 years.	4
		10 years.	2
		14 years.	6
		15 years.	3
		21 years.	1
		Life.	

STATE OF EDUCATION.

Adults.	Neither read nor write.	233	
	Can read only.	216	
	Both imperfectly.	720	
	Both well.	122	
Juveniles.	Neither read nor write.	68	
	Can read only.	42	
	Both imperfectly.	108	
	Both well.	4	

MILLBANK PRISON.—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the within Establishment, between 1st January and 31st December 1854.

On 1st of January 1854—				Disposed of during the Year—			
Number of Convicts in Millbank Prison			948	Transferred to Convict Prisons	Parkhurst	49	
Received during the year from—					Pentonville	196	
Convict Prisons	Dartmoor	4			Portland	92	
	Portsmouth	4			Dartmoor	168	
	Brixton	25			Portsmouth	185	
	Dorchester	392			Brixton	1	
			425		Dorchester Barracks	700	
							1,391
Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	2		Transferred to Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	20	
	"Defence"	2			"Defence"	97	
	"Stirling Castle"	68			"Stirling Castle"	112	
			72				229
In Contract	Leicester County		2	Removals	Lunatic Asylums	10	
					Philanthropic	6	
							16
				Pardons	Free	3	
					Conditional	1	
					Medical Grounds	—	
							4
				Licence		73	
				Deaths		51	
							124
County and Borough Prisons			971	Numbers remaining 31st December 1854			697
Soldiers by sentence of General Courts Martial			41				
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum			2				
Total			2,461	Total			2,461

RETURN of CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered and inflicted in the MILLBANK PRISON in the Year 1854.

Register No.	Name.	Age.	When ordered.	Number of Lashes ordered.	Number of Lashes or Strokes inflicted.	How inflicted.	When inflicted.	Offence.
24,913	W. P. - -	17	24 Jan.	12	12	Birch -	25 Jan.	Talking to another prisoner, and when ordered to be silent, replied in the foulest language. Further, for resisting the officer when removed from the room, and turning round on the stairs and kicking Acting Principal Warder Hale. Further, shouting out when leaving the Governor's Office, and again using very bad language.
26,102	J. S. - -	22	7 Feb.	24	11	Cat -	8 Feb.	Obstinately resisting the officer when being removed to a dark cell, by severely biting him in the hand and tearing his uniform, after 2 previous reports.
25,604	J. B. - -	22	14 Mar.	24	3	Cat -	15 Mar.	Wilfully tearing into pieces two blankets, and two sheets, when confined in a refractory cell, after 19 previous reports.
26,189	T. E. - -	15	28 Mar.	20	15	Birch -	29 Mar.	Wilfully destroying a pewter pint, throwing his thimble through the glass of his cell window, with an oath to break the remaining portion, after 3 previous reports.
25,937	E. N. - -	15	18 July.	18	15	Birch -	19 July.	Refusing to work, whistling and singing in his cell, after 17 previous reports.
26,021	R. M'G. -	16	12 Dec.	25	25	Birch -	13 Dec.	Insubordinately refusing to come out of the refractory cell for the Surgeon's inspection; also kicking at the officer when removing him. Further, for making use of obscene language to the Chaplain when visiting him in the refractory cell, after 17 previous reports.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of MILLBANK PRISON for the Year ended 31st March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,124	19	4
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,732	4	8
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	2,719	1	1
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,697	19	1
Uniforms for officers and servants	197	6	9
Victualling prisoners	10,322	5	10
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,481	7	8
Bedding for prisoners	830	14	10½
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	585	8	5
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	1,435	1	2
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	55	14	4
Gratuities to convicts	447	6	8
Furniture and fittings	221	1	2
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	146	9	3
Fuel and light	2,781	18	5
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,908	4	5
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	387	7	2½
Brushes, brooms, and mops	129	5	4
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	164	15	8
Various small disbursements	1,681	13	5
Rent, rates, and taxes	235	7	7
Total	40,285	12	4
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour	7,896	14	5
Net expenditure	£32,388	17	11

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 9, 1854.

I BEG leave to submit the following Report for the year 1854.

No deviation from the system of instruction carried out for some years past, in respect of the books in use, or of the methods in which instruction has been afforded, whether to the prisoners individually or in class, has taken place.

The prisoners have generally attended school twice a week during part of the year, and it is satisfactory to remark that the degree of attention at school habitually evinced has been encouraging to the schoolmasters and a favourable characteristic in the prisoners themselves.

The register of conduct and progress has been kept by the schoolmasters as before, and with the same obvious advantage.

The juvenile prisoners destined for Parkhurst* were formed into a distinct class on the Fifteenth of March, and from that time to the period of their being transferred, with other prisoners, to Dorchester, in August last, continued to attend school five evenings in the week, the instruction on Sunday evening being exclusively of a religious character.

From the 1st of January to the 12th of March, the prisoners in association, besides the two schoolings on week-days, received religious instruction on alternate Sunday evenings. Subsequently to the formation of the Parkhurst class, and the consequent necessity of detaching a sufficient number of schoolmasters for their instruction, the teaching above mentioned on Sunday evening to the general body of prisoners in association was afforded once in four weeks severally in rotation.

During the month of January the prisoners in association attended two full services on the Sunday, and the prisoners in separation a single service, morning and afternoon, alternately. For two months following, the number being reduced, all the prisoners had the benefit of two full services; but in April, to the time of the draft of prisoners being sent to Dorchester, the same arrangement was adopted as in January. Subsequently to the date of the transfer, till the end of the year, the prisoners left at Millbank attended two full services every Sunday, as likewise those who were brought back from Dorchester.

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* See Report, page 90.

Since the date of the last Report, the Holy Communion has been administered to the male prisoners at Millbank four times; the care habitually taken by the chaplains in visiting the candidates, with a view to preparation and determining the propriety of their admission, having been duly afforded. Chaplain's Report.

There has been a daily morning service of half an hour, at which all have attended, with the exception of the following:

(1.) Roman Catholics, or others excused on grounds of conscience.

(2.) Prisoners in the Infirmary.

(3.) The artisans, who have had a service, similar to that used in the chapel, in their ward, before proceeding to their daily work.

(4.) The prisoners engaged in the bakery, who have had the privilege of the two Sunday services, but not of the week-day service.

(5.) Those employed in the kitchens, who have attended one of the Sunday services, and the week-day services alternately.

The daily morning service, as formerly, has consisted of selections from the Liturgy and Scriptural Exposition.

The duties of the Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain, to the time of the removal of the prisoners to Dorchester, were, by mutual arrangement, discharged in the manner specified in the last Report. During the time of the former being detached with the draft at the place just named, the immediate responsibility devolving on the Assistant Chaplain, some of the daily ministrations were committed to the (Acting) Religious Instructor.

The ravages which the Cholera was making among the convicts at Millbank rendering it advisable to transfer 700 of them to the barracks at Dorchester, four schoolmasters, the Religious Instructor, and the Chaplain were sent with them.

During the first two months of the prisoners being at Dorchester, circumstances admitted of their receiving instruction on the average three times only in the fortnight, with the exception of the Parkhurst class, who attended school never less than twice, and latterly three times a week. Subsequently to the period above named, none of the prisoners received instruction less frequently than twice a week. In addition to the ordinary schooling, some of the Parkhurst boys were, in daily turn, formed into a Bible-reading class, under the Religious Instructor, the greater part of whose time was in general engaged with the prisoners individually.

There was a daily morning service, similar to the chapel service at Millbank, conducted by the Chaplain in the riding-school. The Religious Instructor also read prayers in the wing of the barracks occupied by the prisoners whose turn it was to be absent from the riding-school, it being deemed inexpedient to assemble the whole number.

On Sunday the Chaplain held two full services in the riding-school, the prisoners attending in two divisions one service morning and afternoon alternately. A supplementary service was conducted in the morning in the wing of the barracks, for the benefit of those prisoners whose turn it was to be absent from the riding-school; this

Chaplain's Report.

arrangement giving two services to all the prisoners on alternate Sundays. Latterly, when the number was considerably reduced, the prisoners attended both services in the riding-school, as did the Parkhurst class from the commencement.

In addition to his *office* duties, the Chaplain was in the daily practice of superintending the schools and visiting the sick in the hospital, except on Sunday, when the latter duty was discharged by the Religious Instructor.

Taking into account the want of separation and other circumstances unfavourable to prison discipline, the general behaviour of the prisoners at the barracks was as orderly as might fairly be expected. Reports were frequent, it is true, but these not generally for flagrant offences, and chiefly affecting the Parkhurst class, or some other of the younger prisoners.

The few artisans engaged in the work at Brixton received occasional instruction from the senior schoolmaster up to the time of their removal to Dorchester, and the same Sabbath ministrations as were specified in the last Report.

The Holy Communion was twice administered to the female prisoners before the removal of the last draft to Brixton, on the 14th of June. The frequent misconduct of many, referable, in a great measure, to circumstances alluded to in the last Report, was such as to cause their departure to be regarded as a relief. Some of these circumstances being withdrawn by the very fact of the transfer, an amendment of behaviour may not unreasonably be hoped for.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient, faithful servant,

JOHN PENNY, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SIR,

MY Report on the health of Millbank Prison in the year 1854 must be more extended than the annual reports I have submitted during the last few years; for, besides the usual topics, there are several connected with the recent epidemic of cholera which call for observation. Medical Superintendent's Report.

The first point to which I may direct attention, is the diminished amount of fatal disease developed amongst the prisoners. Smaller amount of disease.

Years.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Pardons and Removals per 1,000 prisoners.
1850	23·39	24·26
1851	18·31	13·74
1852	30·76	45·72
1853	21·19*	25·02
Average of 4 years	23·41	27·18
1854	31·91†	21·27

The mortality among the convicts, even excluding deaths from cholera, has been greater than the average of the four previous years, but no prisoners have been pardoned on medical grounds, and few have been removed on account of fatal disease to the invalid hulk, while an unusually large proportion of those who have died in the prison of chronic disease, such as pulmonary consumption, had come into the prison in a diseased state. It is shown in Table 2 that only five of the 23 men who died of other diseases than cholera were in a healthy condition when they were received; and that of the 12 who died of chronic diseases, pulmonary consumption, diseased kidneys, diabetes, and paraplegia, all but one laboured under those diseases when they entered the prison. Chronic diseases.

This result has been mainly due to the increased facilities that have been afforded for the speedy removal of diseased or unhealthy convicts, coming from various local gaols, to Dartmoor or the invalid

* Exclusive of 8 deaths from cholera.
† Exclusive of 28 deaths from cholera.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

hulk at Portsmouth; and as those places are, on account of their site, undoubtedly far superior to Millbank Prison in a sanitary point of view, many lives, I believe, have in this way been saved.

Fevers and bowel complaints.

Of the remaining 12 deaths, deaths after illnesses of an inflammatory or febrile character, the most important are the three from fever and one from dysentery; for these two diseases have, in almost every year, produced several deaths in the prison, and, together with the prevalent diarrhœa, have been the most certain proofs of the existence of local sanitary defects.

Hitherto two of the chief conditions of health have been deficient at Millbank—purity and comparative dryness of the atmosphere, and purity of the water used for cooking and drinking. The lowness of the site and its proximity to the river, the density of the population in neighbouring parts of the metropolis, and the construction of the prison buildings preventing the free transit of air through it, have either contributed to render the atmosphere supplied to the prisoners more or less damp and impure, or have prevented its sufficiently frequent change, while the water, owing to its being taken from the river directly opposite the prison, was charged with impurities of all kinds, from which the filtration practised since 1849 could only in part free it. As long as both these sanitary defects existed, it was impossible to determine in a conclusive manner their respective shares in the production of fever and bowel complaints in the prison. The state of the atmosphere was for the most part irremediable; but it was possible to substitute other water for the foul Thames water. Two temporary experiments had, therefore, been made with the view of ascertaining how far the diarrhœa prevalent in the prison was dependent on the quality of the water drunk by the prisoners, artesian well water having on both occasions been supplied during three months to one half of the prison. These experiments did not afford conclusive results, and as water so foul as that of the Thames cannot but be in some measure injurious to health, it was suggested that a preferable course would be, "to obtain a permanent supply of water for the whole prison, at least for drinking and cooking purposes, either by laying down pipes from the artesian wells in Trafalgar Square, or by sinking a deep well in the grounds of the prison itself." (See Report for 1852.) The former measure has been carried into effect. Since the middle of last August, the prisoners have been supplied exclusively with water from the artesian wells in the neighbourhood of Trafalgar Square; and a comparison of the health of the prison from that time forward with the experience of former years will show how far the prevalent diseases have been produced or influenced by the quality of the water drunk. As yet, the time has been too short to permit of any decisive result being obtained. During the last six months diarrhœa has been less prevalent and fever almost entirely absent. But periods of improved health of as long duration have occurred while the Thames water was in use. And it must not be overlooked that since the month of August the number of convicts in the prison has been much below the average, and that a diminution of sickness has heretofore generally attended a reduction of the prison population.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

Insane prisoners.

The list of insane prisoners who have been under treatment is a long one, but, as in former years, this is due, in a great measure, to the fact of many prisoners in an unsound state of mind having been received from other prisons.

Years.	Insane prisoners under treatment.		Prisoners included in former columns, who were of unsound mind when received.	In doubtful state of mind.
	Removed to a Lunatic Asylum.	Not removed.		
1850	4	4	2	1
1851	8	5	7	2
1852	8	11	10	1
1853	19	5	17	2
1854	10*	8	9	1

Of the ten men removed to Bethlehem Hospital, five were decidedly of unsound mind at the time of their reception, and a sixth was in a doubtful state, he having twice attempted suicide in the prison whence he came. Of the six men not removed before the end of the year, two likewise were insane when they were received. Two female prisoners, who had been troublesome before their transference to Brixton Prison and afterwards appeared to be insane, had entered Millbank Prison in the same state of mind as they left it. There are, therefore, only eight prisoners in whom the mental disorder commenced during their imprisonment at Millbank; of these, one was spoken of in the last years' Report, and the others had been so short a time in the prison, that their malady can hardly be ascribed to any special influence of the discipline.

Initials of Prisoners.	Length of imprisonment before the mental disorder appeared.
P. B. - - -	7 months.
G. B. - - -	5 „ †
J. B. - - -	3 „
F. H. C. - - -	1 „
W. H. - - -	3 „
W. S. - - -	3 „
W. M. - - -	2 „

In the case of P. B., the mental disorder was clearly induced by an attack of typhoid fever. J. B. had feigned several forms of

* Three out of this number were insane in 1853, and were included in the Report for that year.

† He had previously been three years confined in Millbank, Parkhurst, and Dartmoor prisons successively.

Medical Superintendent's Report.

bodily disease before the symptoms of mental insanity presented themselves; and for a long time it was suspected that these also were assumed, since it was known that he had had a medical education, and was not only exceedingly clever and deceitful, but most obstinate in his endeavours to attain any object he had at heart. But at length no other view could be entertained than that his mind was really disordered. The cases of the other five men, G. B., F. H. C., W. H., W. S., and W. M., call for no special remark. The only causes to which their attacks could be ascribed, was an intense longing for home, and grief at their separation from their families, acting on minds previously weak or predisposed to insanity.

Case of suicide.

There had been nothing remarkable in the conduct of the prisoner who committed suicide; he had done his work cheerfully all the previous week, and had at no time exhibited any despondency. No motive for the act appeared.

The epidemic of cholera.

The recent epidemic of cholera, which began in London in the month of August 1853, soon appeared in Millbank Prison. A female prisoner was attacked on the 20th August, and died on the 21st. A second death from cholera occurred in the prison in September 1853, four more in October, and two in November.

The epidemic subsided at the close of the year 1853, and remained in abeyance during the first six months of 1854; its second and greater outbreak in London dates from the second week of July 1854. In the prison there was some increase of bowel complaints in the third week of that month, though not greater than has been usual in other summers. But on the 31st of the month many prisoners were attacked with diarrhœa, and one man with cholera. There were several fresh cases of cholera nearly every day from the 1st to the 16th of August; then there were no more for a month; and then again on the 17th September two fatal cases occurred.

The total number of cases of cholera in the year 1854 was 53, 28 of which were fatal. There were besides 81 cases of diarrhœa, approaching cholera in their character, and 713 cases of simple diarrhœa during the three months July, August and September; all these cases occurring in male convicts, the women having been removed in the month of May to Brixton Prison.

Months.	Cases of Cholera.		Cases of Diarrhœa.		Deaths from Cholera.
	With Collapse.	Without Collapse.	Choleraic.	Simple.	
July - - - -	1	—	4	84	—
August - - -	38	12	70	549	26
September - - -	2	—	7	80	2

Medical Superintendent's Report.

The mortality in the prison was, in relation to the number of prisoners, very nearly as great as it had been in 1849, and a little greater than it was in 1832.

Years.	Average No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths from Cholera.	Mortality from Cholera per 1,000 Prisoners.	Mortality in London per 1,000 inhabitants.
1832 - -	519	19	36·7	3·6
1849 - -	1,053	40	37·9	6·2
1854 - -	752	28	37·2	4·3

The difference between the three epidemics, as to the ratio of the mortality they caused, was much greater in London generally. But the epidemic of 1854 presented in some respects the same characters in the prison as it did in the rest of the metropolis; for it was of comparatively brief duration, but of great severity while it lasted. The epidemics of 1832 and 1849 were both spread over several months, and at no time produced the great amount of disease and mortality among the prisoners which was so formidable in the early part of the month of August 1854. (See Table VII.)

The most remarkable and important feature of the epidemic of 1854 was, however, its sudden decline and almost complete cessation about the middle of the month of August; for this was not due to a general subsidence of the disease in London. During more than three weeks after the last case of cholera in the prison in August and after the diarrhœa had begun rapidly to diminish in prevalence, the mortality in London continued to increase; and for six weeks it was still greater than it had been during the week of the chief outbreak in the prison; yet for a whole month no fresh case of the disease appeared among the prisoners, and then, as has been already mentioned, there were only two fresh cases.

Weeks ending	No. of Prisoners in Millbank Prison.	Cases of Cholera in Millbank Prison.	Cases of Diarrhœa in Millbank Prison.	Deaths from Cholera in London.
August 5 -	1,075	7	94	545
„ 12 -	1,115	35	238	844
„ 19 -	700	8	169	931
„ 26 -	440	—	58	1,066
Sept. 2 -	405	—	29	1,536
„ 9 -	404	—	27	2,334
„ 16 -	404	—	9	1,788
„ 23 -	401	2	26	1,479
„ 30 -	401	—	11	923

The question then arises whether the arrest of the epidemic in the prison can be referred with certainty to any measures adopted with that object, or whether it must be regarded as merely an instance of the well-known though ill-understood character of the disease, that, during the course of an epidemic in a country or a city,

Medical Superintendent's Report.

it does not rage with its greatest intensity in all parts simultaneously, but reaches its climax in different localities at different times, ceasing in some localities before it has begun in others.

The principal measures adopted on the appearance of cholera, and requiring consideration with reference to this question are four:— 1. Regulations for bringing all attacks of diarrhœa among the prisoners speedily under medical notice and treatment; 2dly, the substitution of meat for soup on two days in the week, so as to give the prisoners a dinner of meat daily instead of only five times a week, and the daily allowance to each adult prisoner of ½ a gill of rum in the form of grog (only half this allowance being given to the juvenile prisoners); 3dly, the substitution of artesian well-water for Thames water for drinking, and for all other purposes in the prison; and, 4thly, a considerable reduction in the number of the prisoners.

1. The precautionary measures of the first kind were put in practice even before the appearance of cholera in the prison, and were continued throughout the summer. They probably were the means of arresting individual cases of the disease, but they certainly showed themselves quite powerless for the control of the epidemic, and I have not the slightest belief that the cessation of the epidemic in the prison before its decline in the metropolis generally, can be ascribed to their influence.

2. The more generous character given to the diet is likely to have had a larger share in producing the result in question. For it must have tended to bring the prisoners in their physical condition more nearly to the level of the warders and others who, although they lived in the prison and breathed the same air, yet did not seriously suffer. One warder out of about 120 officers and servants died during the whole epidemic, but he was attacked at a time when the disease no longer existed among the prisoners, namely, on the 1st November, and it is probable that he contracted it out of the prison.

The interval of a week between the change in the diet and the decline of the disease does not render it less likely that this measure was beneficial; for some days would necessarily elapse before the improved diet would so affect the bodily condition of the prisoners as to enable them better to resist an epidemic influence.

3. Much interest attaches to the question whether the change of the water used in the prison was the cause of the sudden decline of the epidemic there. It has been found in regard to London generally that both in 1849 and 1854 the rate of mortality from cholera in the several districts was nearly proportionate to the relative impurity of the waters with which they are supplied by the different water companies; and it has been further observed, that in the districts on the south side of the Thames supplied by the Lambeth Water Company, which in the interval between 1849 and 1853 had gone to a better source for their water, the mortality from cholera in 1854 was far less than it had been in 1849, while no corresponding diminution of mortality was observed in the neighbouring districts supplied by other companies which had retained their old sources of supply. These facts have led to the belief that the quality of the water has a great influence over the ravages of epidemic cholera, either because the

Medical Superintendent's Report.

poison of cholera is contained in impure water and imbibed with it, or because impure water predisposes those who drink it to be affected by the epidemic influence which otherwise they would be able to resist. Now, the substitution of artesian well-water for Thames water in Millbank Prison was carried into effect on the 10th of August, six days before the sudden diminution of disease in the prison ensued. This length of interval does not altogether refute, but it is an objection to, the view that the Thames water is the means or vehicle by which the cause of cholera, the cholerific poison, reached and affected the prisoners; for in that case it would be expected that the entire disuse of it in the prison should have more quickly effected a reduction of the amount of disease. There are other facts which likewise render it improbable that the poison of cholera was imbibed with the Thames water. Thus, in the previous epidemic, that of 1848–49, the disease did not affect all parts of the prison at the same time; during the winter of 1848–49 the men alone suffered; and 9 out of 12 deaths occurred in two contiguous pentagons. During June and July 1849, 25 deaths occurred, all but one among the men, and 21 in three of the six pentagons. But in August and September while only four deaths occurred among the men, who though then reduced in number were still threefold the more numerous class, seven deaths occurred among the women. Now, as the same Thames water received into the same reservoir was at that time distributed to all parts of the prison and drunk by all the prisoners, the distribution of the disease ought to have been more equal among the different classes of prisoners and those in different pentagons, had the water contained the efficient cause of the cholera. Again, the occurrence of two fatal cases of cholera in the middle of September 1854, more than a month after the Thames water had ceased to be used in the prison, affords a strong argument against that view. These cases certainly were not caused by drinking Thames water; and the fact that they occurred on the same day and in two parts of the prison the most distant from each other, goes far to show that they were not due to the casual introduction of infection by persons coming into the prison, but more probably to the action of a cause disseminated by means of the atmosphere.

The other view, however, which may be taken of the influence of impure Thames water, namely, that although it does not itself convey the cause of the disease yet it produces such an effect on the health of those who drink it as predisposes them to suffer from the action of the cholerific poison, whether through the medium of the atmosphere or in other ways, is quite consistent with the facts observed in Millbank Prison. The purer artesian well-water may have contributed with the other changes to restore to the prisoners after a few days such a state of health as enabled them at length to resist the cause of cholera; and all the facts being considered, this explanation seems to have more probability in its favour than any other.

4. The reduction of the number of prisoners appeared in 1849 to exert a decided influence over the degree of prevalence of cholera in the prison; for after July, when half the male prisoners were removed from the prison, the disease nearly ceased among them, while it still increased in the pentagon occupied by the female convicts whose

Medical Superintendent's Report.

number had not been reduced. But in the more recent epidemic this influence was not rendered apparent in the same way; for immediately on the removal of rather more than half the prisoners to Dorchester, cholera rapidly declined in all parts of the prison, even in the two pentagons which were still occupied as fully or nearly as fully as before. It is certain, however, that the degree of density of the population, especially in buildings so constructed as Millbank Prison is, has a great influence on the intensity of the epidemic's effects by determining the degree of impurity of the air breathed; and the removal of seven hundred of the prisoners to Dorchester must not only have placed these men beyond the reach of a danger which daily threatened their lives, but have also greatly diminished the risk to which those remaining were exposed. The diminution in the amount of diarrhœa and the cessation of the severer form of the disease, cholera, followed immediately on the reduction of the population of the prison. But the sudden improvement of health can scarcely be ascribed wholly to that cause; for in 1849 a similar reduction of the population of the prison did not produce an equal effect, and in 1832 cholera produced proportionally almost as many deaths, although throughout that year the number of prisoners scarcely exceeded 500.

Date.	No. of Prisoners.	Cases of Cholera.	Cases of Diarrhœa.	Cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa per 1,000 prisoners.	Remarks.
August 7	1,100	13	47	54	
„ 8	1,106	4	58	56	
„ 9	1,120	3	33	32	First extra meat day, and grog given.
„ 10	1,124	2	25	24	Artesian well-water first used.
„ 11	1,122	9	36	40	
„ 12	1,120	4	40	39	
„ 13	1,108	1	63	57	Eleven men removed to Dorchester.
„ 14	1,108	3	33	32	Two hundred and seventy-five men removed.
„ 15	830	1	20	25	Two hundred and seven men removed.
„ 16	622	3	26	46	
„ 17	621	—	14	22	Two hundred and seven men removed.
„ 18	411	—	8	19	
„ 19	410	—	5	12	
„ 20	410	—	7	17	
„ 21	410	—	6	14	
„ 22	409	—	6	14	
„ 23	409	—	5	12	
„ 24	407	—	2	5	

The general conclusion then to which the facts tend, is, that all the measures adopted with the view of checking the ravages of the cholera epidemic in the prison were beneficial. The care taken to

bring diarrhœa cases quickly under treatment probably in some instances arrested the disease before it reached the fatal stage; the improved diet, with the addition of a portion of spirituous drink, and the substitution of pure for impure water, fortified the prisoners against the morbific influence, or removed the predisposition to suffer from it, while the thinning of the population placed in safety those who were removed, relieved those who remained from the injurious effects of air rendered impure by the crowding of bodies of men, and at the same time, by withdrawing this cause of impurity, rendered the atmosphere of the prison less fitted to be a focus for the epidemic. It cannot be concluded with certainty that the disappearance of cholera in the prison was altogether the effect of these measures, since the disease has undoubtedly a tendency to decline after a time in each locality which it visits. But I feel no doubt that the suddenness and completeness of its disappearance and its not extending as an epidemic in the prison in September, when the occurrence of two fatal cases showed that the cause of the disease was again present, may in great part be ascribed to the improved condition of the air within the prison, and of the prisoners themselves, consequent on the measures which have been described. And I should on any future occasion recommend that the same measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible after the appearance of cholera in London. Medical Superintendent's Report.

The circumstances attending the occupation of the barracks at Dorchester by the convicts removed from Millbank have been made the subject of a special report. It is therefore sufficient to notice here the main fact that cholera did not show itself among the prisoners there, although many suffered from diarrhœa during the first week after their removal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM BALY, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Table I.—General Medical Statistics of the Year 1854.

Classes of Prisoners.	Received during the Year.	Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Removals for fatal Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Pardons and Removals per 1,000 Prisoners.	Deaths, Pardons, and Removals per 1,000.	Insane Prisoners.	
									Removed to an Asylum.	Not Removed.
Male Convicts - - -	1,513	702·8	51†	„	16	72·56‡	22·79	95·35	10	6
Female Convicts - -	„	*49·39	1	„	„	20·24	20·24	20·24	„	2
All Convicts - - -	1,513	752·3	52	„	16	69·13	21·27	90·40	10§	8

* This is the daily average number of female convicts calculated for the whole year. But this class of prisoners remained in the prison only during the first 164 days, and during this period the daily average number was 109.

† Of these deaths 28 were caused by epidemic cholera.

‡ Without the 28 deaths from cholera, the mortality amongst the male convicts was only 32·72 per 1,000.

§ Three of these prisoners were already under treatment for insanity in 1853, and their cases were noticed in last year's Report.

Table II.—Deaths in the Year 1854.

Names.	Age when received.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health on Reception.
M. A. A.	39	Erysipelas and inflammation of both lungs.	19 Jan. 1854.	23 December 1853	8 May 1852	Cambridge	Feeble, subject to bronchitis, and marked with scars of scrofula.
W. S.	21	Fever	10 Feb. „	5 February 1854	27 Dec. 1853	Elgin	Good.
P. C.	25	Pulmonary consumption with pluerisy.	23 Feb. „	Soon after reception	4 April „	Barbadoes	Feeble.
J. S.	68	Diarrhœa and vomiting	26 Feb. „	27 December 1853	22 Dec. „	Salisbury	Feeble and suffering from cold.
C. B.	25	Pulmonary consumption	28 Feb. „	July, 1853	19 Mar. „	Durham	Breathing short. Had suffered recently from hæmoptysis.
W. W. Y.	53	Bronchitis	9 Mar. „	First week of Feb. 1854	6 Jan. 1854	Winchester	Subject to bronchitis and asthma.
J. C.	30	Apoplexy	14 Mar. „	12 March 1854	21 Dec. 1853	Springfield	Good.
R. C.	46	Dropsy from diseased kidneys	26 Mar. „	First week of Jan. 1854	14 Dec. 1852	Glasgow	A feeble man.
J. R.	21	Pulmonary consumption, with tubercular peritonitis.	18 April „	20 February 1854	24 Mar. 1853	Hertford	Good.
S. T.	21	Fever	19 April „	6 April 1854	18 Feb. 1854	Ipswich	Good.
G. R.	54	Diarrhœa, dysenteric	30 April „	First week of April 1854	31 Mar. „	Reading	Weak and unhealthy.
R. C.	50	Carbuncle on head	3 May „	1 May 1854	22 Dec. 1853	Salop	Weak and desponding.
T. W.	16	Pulmonary consumption	4 May „	Last week of Feb. 1854	23 Dec. „	Gloucester	Feeble.
J. S.	23	Abscess of lung after fever	8 May „	18 March 1854	29 Mar. „	Worcester	Asthmatic.
G. P.	21	Pulmonary consumption	3 June „	Before reception	18 Feb. 1854	Lewes	Thin, and suffering from cough.
J. B.	16	Ditto	5 June „	Ditto	10 April „	Westminster	Thin, weak, and suffering from cough.
J. P.	20	Diabetes, pulmonary consumption and scrofula.	9 June „	Ditto	17 Sept. 1853	Newgate	Affected with diabetes and scrofula.

TABLE II.—Deaths in the Year 1854—*continued.*

Names.	Age when received.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health on Reception.
T. B.	24	Pulmonary consumption	24 June 1854	Before reception	11 May 1854	Taunton	Affected with advanced consumption and scrofula.
W. C.	32	Ditto	22 July „	Ditto	6 April „	Brixton	Affected with consumption and fistula.
M. H.	23	Cholera	4 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on 31 July	23 Feb. „	Salisbury	Bodily health good. Mind weak.
T. P.	36	Ditto	6 Aug. „	Ditto on 3 Aug.	14 June „	Brixton	Feeble and unhealthy.
J. J.	53	Ditto	7 Aug. „	Not known	19 Dec. 1853	Horsemonger lane.	Good.
J. F.	51	Ditto	7 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on 3 August	24 May 1854	Salford	„
W. B.	21	Ditto	8 Aug. „	Ditto on 2 August	18 July „	Oxford	„
G. T.	37	Ditto	10 Aug. „	Ditto on 7 August	4 July „	Kirton	„
C. T.	23	Ditto	10 Aug. „	Ditto on 8 August	30 Dec. 1853	Swaffham	„
J. W.	20	Ditto	10 Aug. „	Ditto on night of 7 Aug.	28 Dec. „	Dundee	„
K. de L.	53	Ditto	11 Aug. „	Ditto on 9 August	17 Sept. „	Newgate	Feeble.
W. S.	45	Ditto	11 Aug. „	Ditto on 9 August	18 Feb. 1854	Newcastle	Good.
J. H.	58	Ditto	11 Aug. „	Ditto on 4 August	12 April „	Leicester	Feeble.
J. G.	24	Ditto	11 Aug. „	Cholera on 11 August, without previous diarrhœa.	26 May „	Brixton	Feeble after an attack of fever.
O. P.	50	Ditto	14 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on 14 Aug. only one hour before collapse.	26 May „	Preston	Good.
J. H. H.	34	Ditto	14 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on 7 August, six hours before collapse.	30 June „	Lynn	„

TABLE II.—Deaths in the Year 1854—*continued.*

Names.	Age when received.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health on Reception.
C. T.	48	Cholera	8 Aug. 1854	Diarrhœa on 6 August	17 July 1854	Newgate	Feeble.
E. B. V.	34	Ditto	14 Aug. „	Ditto on 10 August	17 July „	Newgate	Very feeble.
D. B.	31	Ditto	12 Aug. „	Ditto on 7 August	4 July „	Kirton	Good.
R. K.	35	Ditto	14 Aug. „	Ditto on 11 August	19 Dec. 1853	Ipswich	„
J. R.	34	Ditto	15 Aug. „	Ditto on 9 August	8 Aug. 1854	Ruthin	Feeble.
J. R.	21	Ditto	16 Aug. „	Ditto on 10 August	28 April 1853	Lewes	Good.
J. M.	39	Ditto	17 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on night of 7 August.	22 Dec. „	Knutsford	„
J. B.	28	Ditto	17 Aug. „	Diarrhœa on 15 Aug.	14 June 1854	Brixton	„
W. W.	43	Ditto	17 Aug. „	Ditto on 10 August	5 Aug. „	Swaffham	„
T. B.	49	Ditto	18 Aug. „	Ditto on 7 August	30 Dec. 1853	Swaffham	„
J. B.	38	Ditto	19 Aug. „	Ditto on 7 August	18 Feb. 1854	Wakefield	„
G. H.	33	Ditto	23 Aug. „	Ditto on 12 August	5 June „	Maidstone	„
A. O.	21	Pulmonary consumption	24 Aug. „	First week of May 1854	25 Feb. „	Glasgow	Thin.
W. C.	21	Acute dementia	26 Aug. „	20 August 1854	3 Aug. „	Bath	Good.
J. Mc G.	31	Paraplegia	31 Aug. „	On reception	15 June „	Ayr	Feeble, emaciated, and affected with disease in neck.
J. B.	36	Cholera	17 Sept. „	Diarrhœa on 15 Sept.	31 Dec. 1853	Lewes	Good.
J. C.	35	Ditto	18 Sept. „	Ditto on 15 September	27 July 1854	Reading	„
J. J.	57	Inflammation and gangrene of lung	5 Oct. „	2 October 1854	29 July „	Newgate	Indifferent.
J. S.	18	Suicide by hanging	9 Dec. „	-	14 July „	Horsemonger lane	Good.

Table III.—General Summary of the Infirmary Sick during the Year 1854.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one time. — 11 & 12 Aug.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time. — 10th Aug.	Average Number of Days of Infirmary for each Sick Prisoner.	Number of Days of Infirmary for each Prisoner, of the Average Daily Number.
Males - - -	702·8	905	66·16	94·24	140	1,125	27	34
Females - - -	49·39	39	14·	283·45	—	—	130	79
All Prisoners - -	752·2	944	80·16	106·56	140	1,125	31	41

Table IV.—Casual Sick in the Year 1854.

Class of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Aggregate Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases.			Daily Number of Cases per 1,000 Prisoners.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.
Males - - -	702·8	3,399	6,204	9,603	9·28	17·	26·28	13·20	24·18	37·38
Females - - -	49·39	262	2,025	2,287	·72	5·51	6·23	14·45	110·20	124·65
All Prisoners - -	752·2	3,661	8,229	11,890	10·00	22·51	32·51	13·29	29·92	43·22

Table V.—Insane Prisoners in the Year 1854.

Name.	Age when received.	Date of Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Whether insane previously.	Character of present Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Whence received.	Date of Removal or Recovery.	Whither removed, or present State.
W. W. - - -	19	31 Jan. 1854	Insane, having been attacked with mania on board the ship which conveyed him from Scotland.	Not known	Acute mania - - -	On reception.	Ayr - -	27 Mar. 1854	Bethlehem Hospital.
P. B.* - - -	38	16 Mar. 1853	Sane - - -	„ „	Incoherence and delusions following typhoid fever.	Oct. 1853 -	Cold Bath Fields.	„ „	„ „
J. S. - - -	17	2 Feb. 1854	Insane - - -	„ „	Mischief and occasional violence.	7 Feb. 1854 -	Dartmoor -	30 Mar. „	„ „
G. B. - - -	19	7 Nov. 1853	Sane - - -	„ „	Imbecility and delusions.	2 April „ -	„ -	30 Apr. „	„ „
J. C. - - -	39	20 July 1854	Insane - - -	„ „	Melancholia with occasional excitement.	On reception	Wakefield -	14 Sep. „	„ „
H. C. - - -	20	17 July „	Insane - - -	„ „	Incoherence and propensity to mischief.	„ „	Newgate -	25 Oct. „	„ „
J. B. - - -	22	12 Sept. 1853	Sane - - -	„ „	Obstinacy; propensity to filthy and destructive habits.	Jan. 1854 -	Cold Bath Fields.	10 Nov. „	„ „
R. E. - - -	30	24 July 1854	Insane - - -	„ „	Dangerous and destructive.	On reception.	Dorchester -	Remaining -	Since removed to Bethlehem Hospital.
F. H. C. - - -	18	3 Aug. „	Sane - - -	„ „	Mania followed by incoherence.	2 Sept. 1854 -	Bath - -	„ „	„ „
W. H. - - -	34	27 July „	Sane - - -	„ „	Delusions and restlessness.	Oct. 1854 -	Ipswich - -	„ „	„ „
W. J. - - -	23	8 Dec. 1853 -	Imbecile with delusions.	- - -	Imbecility and delusions.	10 Jan. 1854 -	Portland -	Feb. 1854 -	Recovered from delusions; removed on the 1st May to Dartmoor Prison.
W. S. - -	25	29 Dec. „ -	Sane - - -	„ „	Mania followed by imbecility and delusions	2 April „ -	Glasgow -	Dec. „ -	Recovered. Still in this Prison.
W. M. - - -	42	17 June 1854	Sane - - -	Yes - -	Excitement with delusions.	Aug. „ -	Winchester -	„ „ -	Recovered; removed on the 8th Feb. 1855 to "Stirling Castle" Hulk.
B. C. - - -	31	10 Dec. 1852	Strange and incoherent.	Not known	Incoherent and noisy.	On reception	Salford - -	18 April „ -	Removed to Brixton Prison.
M. J. - - -	34	9 Mar. 1853	Sullen.	„ „	Dangerous, malicious, taciturn.	„ „	Liverpool -	14 Feb. „ -	„ „

* This man's case was included in the Report for the year 1853. He then was in an improved condition; but he subsequently relapsed. The particulars of three other prisoners removed to Bethlehem at the beginning of the year was likewise given in the Report for 1853. Their names are J. L., J. W. and J. McK.

TABLE VI.—PRINCIPAL COMPLAINTS constituting the NEW CASES amongst the CASUAL SICK during the Year 1854.

—	Total number of Cases during the year amongst the			Number of Cases during the year per 1,000 Prisoners.			Average weekly numbers of Cases per 1,000 Prisoners.		
	Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.	All Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.	All Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Female Convicts.	All Convicts.
Diarrhœa - - -	1,118	37	1,155	1,590	749	1,535	30·5	14·4	29·5
Dyspepsia - - -	114	13	127	162	263	167	3·1	5·0	3·2
Coughs, colds, and rheumatism.	658	38	696	936	769	905	18·0	14·8	17·4
Constipation - - -	156	37	193	222	745	256	4·2	14·3	4·9
Surgical complaints -	4	1	5	5	20	6	—	·4	—
Other complaints - -	1,085	92	1,177	1,543	1,861	1,577	29·7	35·8	30·3
All complaints - -	3,135	218	3,153	4,460	4,413	4,188	85·7	84·8	80·5

TABLE VII.—SHOWING the STATISTICS of the THREE EPIDEMICS of CHOLERA in the PRISON and in LONDON generally.

——	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Cases and Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.
Number of Prisoners	Average of 1831 — 549						Average of 1832 — 519						Average of 1833 — 581						—	—
Cases of cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	12	13	—	—	—	1	38	—
Deaths from cholera	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	1	19	36·8*
Deaths from cholera in London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	880	335	50	194	1,363	1,198	670	336	27	—	5,275	3·6
Number of Prisoners	1,441	1,437	1,539	1,463	1,449	1,101	1,180	1,222	1,264	1,397	1,442	1,297	1,023	630	440	570	915	1,078	—	—
Cases of cholera	—	—	—	10	3	6	4	2	1	—	—	18	22	11	8	—	1	—	86	—
Deaths from cholera	—	—	—	6	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	10	15	4	7	—	—	—	48	40·6
Deaths from cholera in London	—	—	—	150	190	133	292	180	40	9	24	279	2,555	5,368	5,031	337	20	2	14,610	6·2
Number of Prisoners	1,147	1,141	1,121	1,175	947	904	1,096	909	940	972	892	817	891	727	402	394	368	605	—	—
Cases of cholera	1	2	2	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	1	—	—	—	69	—
Deaths from cholera	—	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	2	—	—	—	36	42·1
Deaths from cholera in London	21	67	111	335	288	43	7	3	—	4	4	3	308	3,513	6,084	823	52	5	11,671	4·3

* The disease reappeared in the Prison with some severity both in 1833 and in 1834. In the former year it caused five deaths; in the latter nine deaths. In both these years the epidemic was very light in London generally, and in 1833 it scarcely attracted any attention.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PORTLAND PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - - -	125
APPENDIX:—	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	131
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	148
III. Medical Officer's Report - - - -	177

PORTLAND PRISON.

REPORT,

For the year 1854, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made as regards Portland Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to submit, in compliance with the above-mentioned Acts of Parliament, our Annual Report on the Convict Prison at Portland for the year 1854.

State of the Buildings.

State of the buildings.

Since our last Report most of the new buildings then stated to be in progress have been completed.

Among them are the following:—The additional wing to complete the accommodation of the prison for 1,500 prisoners; the enlargement of the chapel; and the additions to the cook-house, bakehouse, workshops, stores and offices, rendered necessary by the increase in the number of prisoners beyond what was contemplated at the time of the original construction of the prison. Also, quarters for a proportion of the additional officers.

The buildings generally are in good order, and have not required more repair than might reasonably have been expected from the effects of the weather in so exposed a situation.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

. The superior officers of the prison, in every department, the Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer, with their several assistants, have continued to evince the same high degree of of zeal and sustained close attention to their duties which have in previous years so successfully advanced the objects of the establishment.

Captain Clay, the Governor, has maintained in this greatly enlarged prison, now containing more prisoners than are confined in any other in England, the same degree of discipline, order, and cleanliness that has been noticed as prevailing at Portland in previous reports.

The Reverend Mr. Holderness, the Chaplain, aided by his assistant, the Reverend Mr. Nowers, has most zealously and efficiently met the requirements of the increased establishment in the department under his charge; and Dr. Houghton, the medical officer, though much pressed by the additional medical attention required by the increased number of prisoners, has exerted himself so effectively as to prevent inconvenience being felt out of his own department from there being only one medical officer in the establishment. The pressure, however, in his department has been so great as to prove that the aid of an assistant surgeon is indispensably necessary.

Mr. Buller, who had performed the duties of Deputy Governor with zeal and intelligence, was promoted in the month of November to the charge of the "Warrior" Convict Hulk at Woolwich, and has been succeeded at Portland by Mr. Stewart.

Among the subordinate officers some dismissals for misconduct have been necessary in the course of the year; of the officers thus dismissed some were also convicted and imprisoned for introducing prohibited articles into the prison. The Governor, however, states, "that as a body he has a high opinion of the officers," and we believe that, looking at the large number here assembled, a more useful, hard-working, and intelligent body of discipline officers is not to be met with in any other prison.

Treatment, General Condition, and Health of the Prisoners.

Treatment, general condition, and health of the prisoners.

The prisoners have no just grounds of complaint; their treatment is in all respects fair, and every precaution is taken to prevent harshness towards them by any of the officers, while at

the same time they are not exempted from the restraints of strict discipline proper to their position.

Their diet is sufficient to maintain them in health, strength, and capacity for the hard labour which they have to undergo, and they are well clothed.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera throughout the country, only one fatal case is reported by the medical officer as having occurred at Portland. Accidents on the works have necessarily been of frequent occurrence from the nature of the labour in which the convicts are engaged, but only two of these have been fatal.

There have been altogether 8 deaths during the year, the particulars of which will be found in the Medical Officer's Report.

Religious and Moral Condition, Progress in School Instruction, &c.

Religious and moral condition, progress in school instruction, &c.

With respect to the religious condition of the prisoners, the Chaplain states in his Report, "The religious aspect of the body of the prisoners, viewed collectively, is encouraging," and "after making every allowance for doubtful character, there can be no question but that there is among the prisoners, as a body, a considerable amount of sincere and unaffected piety," in which remarks, as well as in those of his report on the moral condition of the prisoners, we fully concur.

The state of education and progress of the prisoners in school instruction, are shown in the Appendix to the Report of the Chaplain, who speaks in high terms of the zealous aid afforded him by the Scripture Reader and Schoolmasters in their departments.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

Remaining in confinement 1st January 1854	1,312	
Received during the year - - -	665	
		1,977
Removed to Western Australia - -	56	
„ „ Gibraltar - -	35	
„ „ Dartmoor Prison - -	17	
„ „ Portsmouth „ - -	4	
„ „ Stirling Castle Hulk - -	5	
„ „ Dorchester Gaol - -	1	
Free Pardons - - - -	4	
Conditional - - - - -	1	
Carried forward - -		

Brought forward - -		
Liberated by order of licence - -		326
Ditto licensed on medical grounds -		5
Sentence expired - - - -		2
Escape - - - - -		1
Deaths - - - - -		8
		465
Remaining in confinement 31st December 1854		1,512
		1,977

Description and Value of the Labour.

Description and value of the labour.

There has been no alteration this year in the description of labour at which the prisoners have been employed, it having been as in the previous year, generally divided into work for three objects; viz.

1. Quarrying operations, and loading trucks for the Breakwater.
2. Excavation and other works for the fortifications and barracks on the Vern Hill.
3. Work in connexion with prison buildings and the ordinary labour of the prison.

The two former descriptions of labour are carried on respectively under the Admiralty and Ordnance Departments, and the nature and extent of the work performed are fully detailed in the Governor's Report and annexed appendix.

The total value of the prisoners' labour during the year is calculated at 42,831*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* In making this calculation, actual measurement has been adopted and fair contract prices have been applied in all possible cases; and where this has not been practicable, a reasonable value, derived from observation and the experience of previous years, has been affixed to the work done by the prisoners.

The daily average number of convicts employed on the Admiralty and Ordnance works has been 988, and the value of their labour is calculated at 35,098*l.* 0*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, giving the average yearly value of 35*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for each man's labour employed upon these works. The value of the work performed for the prison by a daily average of 190 men is 5,456*l.* 18*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* being at the rate of 28*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* for each man throughout the year. The labour of the convicts, 102 in number, employed as cooks, bakers, washers, tailors, shoemakers, and other ordinary prison employments, valued at 2,276*l.* 9*s.* $11\frac{3}{4}$*d.* is not here included.

Taking together the results of the two former descriptions of labour, the yearly value of the out-of-door labour performed by

1,178 convicts has been at the rate of 34*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per man so employed. Including the value of the work done by the bakers, cooks, tailors, &c., and adding their numbers to the foregoing, it will be found that the average daily number of all the working men in the prison, 1,280 (that is deducting from the total number, 197 or about one seventh for sick, attending school, &c.) have executed work to the value of 33*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* for each man within the year.

If the total value of the work performed is divided among the total number of prisoners (without any deduction for sick, &c. as above) the rate will be 29*l.* for every man in the prison throughout the year.

Expenses.

Expenses.

The total expenditure of the prison, as given in the Appendix, has been 48,833*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*, which is reduced by receipts for officers' house rent and produce of the garden to 47,019*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

General conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been very good, and in the large total average number of 1,477, the daily average number of punishments has only been one for every 852 prisoners. Among so large a number of criminals, employed out of doors and in association, there will always be some who can only be coerced into obedience by the severest punishments; with men of this description it has been necessary in ten instances to have recourse to corporal punishment; but the punishments chiefly resorted to have been bread and water diet, and confinement in a cell for a limited number of days.

The use of badges for displaying the recorded monthly conduct of each prisoner continues to act most usefully in the promotion of good behaviour.

Industry.

Industry.

The degree of industry maintained among the prisoners has been very satisfactory. Each man's character for industry is recorded weekly, and reports of idleness, which are invariably followed by some actual punishment, have been very rare. As far as possible, consistently with discipline and security, scope has been given to each man's individual exertions. The knowledge that the amount of gratuity at the prisoner's disposal on his liberation may be increased by his own exertions on the works is found to act very favourably in stimulating the industry of the convicts.

General Remarks.

General remarks.

The application of the system of licensing prisoners in this country had come into operation only at the latter part of the preceding year, in which only 47 prisoners had thus been liberated from Portland Prison. In the following year, to which this Report refers, 331 have been discharged on license, making a total of 378 from the commencement. Of this number four only have been returned with licences revoked for misconduct, and it is known that many have attained honest employment. Some particulars of these latter cases will be found appended to the Chaplain's Report. Although it has not been practicable to trace the career of all who have been discharged on license, it is encouraging to find that the hope that employment would be open to liberated convicts in this country has been in so many instances fulfilled, and that the majority are not necessarily thrown back upon their evil courses for the means of subsistence.

Of those discharged in this country several would probably have preferred transportation with ticket-of-leave, in order to avoid the risk of being entangled again in crime through old associations; but none have been sent abroad during the year except a few men of long sentences, who will have to complete their probation on public works in Western Australia.

As yet the number of men received on public works, sentenced to penal servitude under the new Act of September 1853, has been comparatively small. They have been subjected to the same treatment of discipline as the mass of convicts under sentence of transportation.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.

I. S. Whitty,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 1855. Governor's Report.

IN compliance with the rules of this Prison, I have the honour to submit my annual Report for the past year 1854.

Conduct of Officers.—As a body I have a high opinion of the officers of this Prison. On account of the increase in the number of prisoners sixteen additional officers have been appointed during the year. Conduct of officers.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners :— Number and disposal of prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on the 1st of January 1854, was - - - - - -	1,312
Since received into the prison- - - - -	665
Total - - -	1,977
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked in public works, removed to other prisons, and discharged with free pardons and licences - - - -	465
Remaining in the prison on 31st December 1854 -	1,512

For the detailed statement of prisoners received and removed, see Appendix (A).

Discipline, &c.—The rules under this head have been strictly adhered to; the prisoners have been employed upon the public works in a probationary state, preparatory to their being embarked for public works or ticket of leave abroad, or discharged with licences in this country. Manner in which the sentences have been carried out.

The prisoners have been treated with humanity and consideration, and the rules under this head have been carefully carried out; at the same time strict discipline has been enforced, and obedience to the prison rules insisted upon. Treatment of the prisoners.

The labour of the prisoners has been applied under three heads, viz:—Breakwater Work, Ordnance Work, and Prison Labour. Description of labour in which the prisoners have been employed.

Breakwater Work.—The works performed under this head have been as follows:—Quarrying blocks of Ashlar stones of large dimensions; rubble stones; stripping and excavating; dressing blocks of Ashlar for pier heads, &c.; loading material for foundation deposit; laying railways; making Derrick cranes, with castings

Governor's Report.

of machinery complete; making traveller for stone-field; making wheelbarrows, stone trucks; repairing the railway iron and wooden waggons; sawing timber; making iron and brass castings of machinery and other foundry work; keeping the whole of the quarry plant in repair, and doing such other artificer's work as was required.

Ordnance Work.—Stripping, excavating, and quarrying, as a commencement of the fortifications, and building a large water tank for the use of the barracks.

Prison Labour.—Quarrying Ashlar and rubble stones for building new cottages (officers' quarters); building the foundations for the above; building three new large water tanks; dressing stone for new buildings, sawing flags, burning lime, mixing mortar, painting, the new hall of prison; repairing roads, exercising yards, &c. &c., and the general work done by the following trades: blacksmiths, whitesmiths, carpenters, sawyers, coopers, tinsmiths, fitters, painters, glaziers, stone-masons, hammock-makers, bookbinders, tailors, shoemakers, gardeners; washing the bedding and linen of the establishment, and the cooking and baking for the prison.

For the particulars of the above-named works, I beg to refer you to the Appendix, as follows:—

(B) General statement of the value and description of labour, and the time employed therein.
(C) Statement of labour specially for Breakwater.
(D) Do. for Ordnance Department.
(E) Abstract of (B.) (C.) & (D.)
(F) Daily distribution of time.
(G) Form of weekly return of nature of employment.

It will be seen by reference to the above-mentioned returns, that the average number of convicts in confinement has been 1,477, and that they have been employed as follows:—

On the breakwater works daily - - - -	952
On the Ordnance works „ - - - -	36
On the prison works „ - - - -	299
Total employed on works daily -	1,280
Average number non-effective, as men at school, sick, and under punishment - - - - -	197
Average daily number throughout the year - -	1,477

Value of convict labour.

The detailed statement of the value of the labour of the convicts as executed upon the different works, is given in the Appendix, page 135, from which the following is an abstract:—

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
For the breakwater - -	33,861	14	11¾	at per man	2	9
For the Ordnance - - -	1236	5	1	„	2	7
For the prison - - -	7,733	8	4¼	„	2	1
Total value of work	£42,831	8	5			
Showing an increase over the value of labour performed last year -	£14,620	1	11			

There have been several accidents of a serious nature during the year, three of which I regret to say have proved fatal; but taking into consideration the extent of the works, the number of convicts daily employed, and the inexperience of the body of convicts in works of this nature, the accidents have not been more than might have been expected; and I have reason to suppose that due attention has been paid to the state and management of the machinery, and that every possible care has been taken to keep the convicts out of danger. Governor's Report.

The general state of the buildings, fences, &c., is good. Since my last Report the part of F. hall, not completed at that date, has been finished and occupied. State of buildings.

The repairs have been considerable, from the exposed position of the prison, but have chiefly been of an ordinary nature. Repairs.

Four prisoners have attempted to escape during the year; one of whom succeeded, and has not been heard of since. This man was employed in the west quarries; and in September, when a party of free labourers were reaping and carrying a crop of wheat in the field close to the quarry, he is supposed to have mixed with these people, and to have thus made his escape. Two other prisoners partially succeeded in their attempt, but were recaptured before they could get off the island. The other prisoner tried to break out of his cell by removing the screws of the iron lining, but this was discovered before he had time to complete his work. Escapes.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory, and their regularity on the labour parades, and their obedience to strict discipline praiseworthy. Their defaults have been generally of a minor nature. The number of offences during the year were 633; the number of offenders being 521; 10 of these prisoners received corporal punishment for insubordination on the public works, and assaulting prison officers in the execution of their duty. The average number of reports have been 1 to 852 prisoners daily. Conduct of the prisoners.

I am led to suppose that the moral state of the body of prisoners is satisfactory from their general tone and bearing. Out of 326 prisoners discharged with licences during the year, four only have from misconduct forfeited their licences, and have been again received into the prison. Moral condition of the prisoners.

The usual record of each prisoner's industry has been kept; and the interest displayed by the men to know how they "stand for work," proves that the amount of gratuity awarded to industrious prisoners acts as a valuable auxiliary in obtaining their willing industry. Industry of the prisoners.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

The Chairman & Directors of Convict Prisons.

WILLIAM CLAY,
Governor.

(A.)—Annual Statement of the Removal of Convicts to and from Portland Prison, between 1st January and 31st December 1854.

On the 1st January 1852—						
The Number of Convicts in Portland Prison were -						1,312
Received during the year from—						
Convict Prisons - - - -	Milbank - -	92				
	„ Dorchester Barracks -	130				
			222			
	Pentonville - -		193			
	Parkhurst - -		22			
	Portsmouth - -		2			
				439		
Hulks - - - - -	"Warrior" - -		2			
	"Defence" - -		1			
				3		
County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government - - -	Wakefield - -		94			
	Northampton - -		41			
	Bedford - -		31			
	Leicester - - -		24			
	Reading - - -		9			
	Preston - - -		9			
	Leeds - - -		9			
	Bath - - -		1			
				218		
Salisbury Lunatic Asylum "*Fisherton House*" - -			- -			1
Returned with forfeited licence - - - - -			- -			4
Total - - -			- -			1,977

Disposed of, by—				
Transfers to Convict Prisons	*Dartmoor - - -		17	
	Portsmouth - - -		4	
				21
„ Hulk "Stirling Castle" (**Invalids* 22) -			- -	5
„ Dorchester Gaol for trial - - - -			- -	1
Embarked per "Ramilies" to finish probation on public works at Gibraltar - - - - - - -			35	
„ Western Australia - -			56	
				91
Discharged by - - -	Free Pardon -	4		
	Conditional „ -	1		
			5	
	Licence - -	326		
	„ on Medical Grounds	5		
			331	
	Completion of sentence		2	
				338
Deaths - - - - -	From accident - -		3	
	Natural causes - -		5	
				8
Escaped from the works - - - - - - -			- -	1
Number remaining on 31st December 1854 - - -			- -	1,512
Total - - -			- -	1,977

(B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR, the average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the Aggregate Number of Days' Work (at 10 Hours each Day) done throughout the Year 1854. Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Full Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
ADMIRALTY:	1854.	1854.			H. M.	H. M.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Quarrying, loading, forming roads, excavating, and general work.	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	812	7 35	406,406 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	770	8 46	502,899 50		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	813½	8 37	567,782 19		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	862	7 27	468,798 42		
						10)1,945,886 51		
						194,588 6	2 8	25,945 2 11
Blacksmiths, Fitters, Moulders, Turners, Pattern Makers, &c.	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	56	8 46	35,347 12		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	63	9 55	47,481 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	59	9 55	49,147 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	59	8 20	37,858 20		
						10)169,833 32		
						16,983 3	3 4	2,830 11 0
Carpenters and Sawyers	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	20½	8 46	12,939 36		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	19½	9 55	14,696 30		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	20	9 55	16,660 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	18	8 20	11,550 0		
						10) 55,846 6		
						5,584 6	3 6	977 6 1
Stonecutters and working travellers, &c.	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	65½	7 35	32,782 45		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	51	8 46	33,308 57		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	57	8 37	39,783 9		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	50½	7 27	27,464 26		
						10)133,339 17		
						13,333 9	3 6	2,333 8 7¾
Platelayers	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	39½	7 35	19,769 45		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	39½	8 46	25,798 6		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	34½	8 37	24,079 16		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	36½	7 27	19,850 32		
						10) 89,497 39		
						8,949 7	3 0	1,342 9 1
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,428 17 8¾

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Full Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward	-	-	33,428 17 8¾
	1854.	1854.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d	
Riggers of cranes &c. - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	9	8 46	5,680 48		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	9	9 55	6,783 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	9	9 55	7,497 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	9	8 20	4,775 0		
						10) 24,735 48		
						2,473 5	3 6	432 17 3
ORDNANCE:								
Ordnance work, labour for the Vern (as detailed in annexed Statement C.)	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	45	17	7 48	5,967 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	39	8 46	25,471 33		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	59½	8 37	41,528 1		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	50½	59	7 38	22,743 31		
						10) 9,5710 5		
						9,571 0	2 7	1,236 5 1
PRISON:								
Carpenters - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	16	8 46	10,099 12		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	17	9 55	12,812 20		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	17½	9 55	14,577 30		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	18	8 20	11,550 0		
						10) 49,039 2		
						4,903 9	3 0	735 11 8¼
Painters - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	12	8 46	7,574 24		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	9½	9 55	7,159 50		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	9	9 55	7,497 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	9	8 20	5,775 0		
						10) 28,006 14		
						2,800 6	2 9	385 1 7¾
Blacksmiths - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	15	8 46	9,468 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	14	9 55	10,551 20		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	13	9 55	10,829 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	11	8 20	7,058 20		
						10) 37,906 40		
						3,790 6	3 0	568 11 9½
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,787 5 2¼

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Full Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
						Brought forward -		£ 36,787 5 2¼
	1854.	1854.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Gardeners - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	16	7 33	7,972 48		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	12	8 46	7,837 24		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	12	8 37	8,375 24		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	15	7 27	8,157 45		
						10) 32,343 21		
						3,234 3	1 8	269 10 6
Quarrying, hammer dressing, and cutting stone for New Prison and New Cottages.	1 Jan.	55 Mar.	66	26	7 33	12,955 48		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	52	8 46	33,962 4		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	32½	8 37	22,683 22		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	24½	7 27	13,324 0		
						10) 82,925 14		
						8,292 5	2 9	1,140 4 4½
Building and filling in foundations for New Cottages - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	56	30½	7 53	13,464 44		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	27	8 46	17,634 9		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	36	8 37	25,126 12		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	37	7 27	20,122 27		
						10) 76,347 32		
						7,634 7	2 8	1,017 19 2¼
Building and repairing tanks at Prison and Folly Pier -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	60	29	7 25	12,905 0		
						10) 12,905 9		
						1,290 5	2 8	172 1 4
General Prison labour, including men at light work, sawing stone, cleaning Prison, &c. - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	66	70	7 33	34,881 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	74½	80	8 46	52,249 20		
	26 June	30 Sept.	81	68½	8 37	47,809 34		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	73	74	7 27	40,244 54		
						10) 175,184 48		
						17,518 4	1 4	1,167 17 10¼
Carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,554 18 5¼

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Full Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward	-		40,554 18 5¼
	1854.	1854.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Shoemakers - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	24	8 46	15,148 48		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	27½	9 55	20,725 20		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	27½	9 55	22,907 30		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	27	8 20	17,325 0		
						10) 76,107 8		
						7,610 7	1 6	570 16 0½
Tailors - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	24	8 46	15,148 48		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	24	9 55	18,088 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	25½	9 55	21,241 30		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	26	8 20	16,683 20		
						10) 71,161 38		
						7,116 1	1 6	533 14 1¾
Washers - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	23½	8 46	14,833 12		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	26	9 55	19,595 20		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	26	9 55	21,658 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	24½	8 20	15,720 50		
						10) 71,807 22		
						7,180 7	1 6	538 1 0½
Bakers - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	9½	10 0	6,840 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	9½	10 0	7,220 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	9½	10 0	7,980 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	10	10 0	7,700 0		
						10) 29,740 0		
						2,974 0	1 6	223 1 0
Cooks, 7 days per week - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	84	14½	10 0	12,180 0		
	26 Mar.	24 June	91	15½	10 0	14,105 0		
	25 June	30 Sept.	98	15	10 0	14,700 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	15	10 0	13,800 0		
						10) 54,785 0		
						5,478 5	1 6	410 17 9
School - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	122½	8 46	77,322 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	129½	9 55	97,599 50		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	133	9 55	110,789 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	133½	8 20	85,662 30		
						10) 371,373 20		
						37,137 3		
Carried forward	-		-	-	-	-	-	42,831 8 5

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Full Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.	Value of Labour. Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	42,831 8 5
	1854.	1854.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Sick - - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	56	8 46	35,347 12		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	54	9 55	40,698 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	50½	9 55	42,066 30		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	51	8 20	32,725 0		
						10)150,836 42		
						15,083 6		
Punishment - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	8	8 46	5,049 36		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	7 1/3	9 55	5,652 30		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	8	9 55	6,664 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	10	8 20	6,416 40		
						10) 23,782 46		
						2,378 2		
(Wet Days), or time lost by bad weather, and medical inspection of new arrivals - - -	1 Jan.	25 Mar.	72	74½	10 0	53,640 0		
	27 Mar.	24 June	76	36	10 0	27,360 0		
	26 June	30 Sept.	84	54	10 0	45,360 0		
	2 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	72	10 0	55,440 0		
						10)181,800 0		
						18,180 0		
					Total amount of Prisoners' Earnings for the year ending 1854 -			42,831 8 5

Governor's Report.

(C.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the Works of the BREAKWATER by the Convicts in the Year 1854.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Quarrying and loading stones; dressing and scabbling ashlar; excavating, &c.; smith's, moulder's, and carpenter's work in making quarry tools, machinery, sharpening and repairs of all implements, iron waggons, &c.; making crossings; plate laying; forming and maintaining roads; repairs and fixing machinery; stripping quarries, &c.; contractor's prices (labour only).	221,946 tons of stone, from 6 tons to 10 cwt.	0	1	6	16,645	19	0
	255,085 tons of rubble stone	0	0	7	7,439	19	7
	39,278 tons of foundation flinty materials	0	1	0	1,963	18	0
	284 tons of broken flint for foundation, including breaking	0	6	0	85	4	0
	26 tons of concrete riddled	0	3	6	4	11	0
	351 tons of ballast	0	0	6	8	15	6
	632 tons of large flat bedded blocks from the east quarries, and dressing both beds	0	2	6	79	0	0
	26,177 tons of roach and whitbed ashlar, quarried, loaded, and unloaded	0	3	6	4,580	19	6
	354 tons of ashlar blocks of roach, quarried and loaded into waggons	0	2	6	44	5	0
	709 tons of ashlar blocks of roach, squared and loaded from stone fields	0	3	6	124	1	6
	15,556 cube feet of roach ashlar, scabbled all round to mould	0	0	6	388	18	0
	2,023 cube feet of roach ashlar, scabbled	0	0	3	25	5	9
	3,439 cube feet of roach ashlar, dressed, beds, joints, and face	0	0	4½	64	9	7½
	33,373 cube feet of roach, beds and joints dressed only	0	0	4	556	4	4
	309 cube feet of whitbed quoins, &c. for engine house	0	2	0	30	18	0
	80 lineal feet of Lewis holes, drilled into blocks of stone	0	0	9	25	10	0
	21,636 cube yards of excavations, loading and tipping into embankments	0	0	6	540	18	0
	40 boundary stones	0	1	6	3	0	0
	1,048 days work, making a tram road for Messrs. Stewart and Co's. quarries	0	2	8	139	14	8
	42½ tons of iron castings, for general use, made by prisoners in the foundry (casting only)	10	0	0	425	0	0
	8 cwt. of brass castings for general use, made by prisoners in the foundry, (casting only)		16	0	6	8	0
	6 sets of double purchase machinery, turning and boring complete	30	0	0	180	0	0
	1 travelling gang-tree, machinery, &c. complete 52 ft. span				100	0	0
	Carrried forward				33,462	19	5½

Statement of the Value of Labour, &c., *continued*:— Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.			Amount.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
	Brought forward - -	-	-		33,462	19	5½
	6 heel platforms for cranes -	0	6	0	1	16	0
	6 new Derrick cranes - -	8	0	0	48	0	0
	24 new tipping scoops - -	4	0	0	96	0	0
	3 stone trucks, complete -	10	0	0	30	0	0
	163 new wheelbarrows - -	0	3	6	28	10	0
	4 hand barrows - - -	0	6	0	1	4	0
	6 portable offices - - -	1	10	0	9	0	0
	4 new sentinel boxes - -	1	0	0	4	0	0
	6 shelter sheds - - -	5	0	0	30	0	0
	1 picket house - - -	2	0	0	2	0	0
	5 tool boxes - - -	1	10	0	7	10	0
	New smith's shop, part of roof slating, ventilators, &c. -	-	-	-	52	5	6
	18 new windows to ditto -	1	0	0	18	0	0
	10 sets of tackle blocks for rigging - - - -	2	0	0	20	0	0
	6 new iron blocks - -	2	0	0	12	0	0
	8 rack jacks - - -	3	0	0	24	0	0
	19 trustles for scaffolding -	0	10	0	9	10	0
	20 moulds for ashlar dressing -	0	5	0	5	0	0
				£	33,861	14	11½

Governor's Report.

(D.)—Work done for the Ordnance Department.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	*s.*	*d.*	Amount. £	*s.*	*d.*
Connected with new Fortifications on the Vern Hill, at usual Contractor's Prices, (labour only).	28 Days' work, tarring roof of dining shed and sentinel boxes -						
	12 „ painting dining shed						
	128 „ laying drains from barracks to water tank - - -						
	195 „ forming surface at barracks and officers' quarters -						
	14 „ excavating well for water - - -	0	2	7	115	12	1
	16 „ excavating small tank - - -						
	49 „ casting and tempering clay for tank -						
	53 „ cutting turf - -						
	74 „ building wall round the cliff - -						
	64 „ fixing grates in barracks and pointing old shops - -						
	262 „ carrying water for troops - -						
	895						
	333 superficial yards paving in sheds - - - -	0	6	0	99	18	0
	478 cube yards of rock excavated for a tank	0	2	6	59	15	0
	268 „ of masonry -	0	10	0	134	0	0
	1,125 cube feet in arch - -	0	0	8	37	10	0
	160 „ skue backs - -	0	0	10	6	13	4
	30 cube yards of puddle in bottom of tank	0	4	0	6	0	0
	8,000 „ of rock excavated	0	1	6	600	0	0
	3,000 „ of rock and soil, &c. excavated at officer's quarters - - -	0	1	0	150	0	0
	944 superficial yards of sods cut from surface - - -	0	0	1	3	18	8
	205 cube yards of foundations of sewers, &c. - -	0	1	0	10	5	0
	253 superficial yards plaster of Roman cement in tank -	0	1	0	12	13	0
				£	1,236	5	1

Number of Prisoners being 1,477).

Trade or Occupation.	Average No. of Men.*	Time actually employed. Number of Hours.	Time actually employed. Days of 10 Hours each.	Valued at	Amount.	Total.
			Days. Hrs.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Admiralty:						
Quarrymen, &c.	776	1,945,886	194,588 6	2 8	25,945 2 11	
Blacksmiths, fitters, &c.	59	169,833	16,983 3	3 4	2,830 11 0	
Carpenters and sawyers	20	55,846	5,584 6	3 6	977 6 1	
Stone-cutters, &c.	53	133,339	13,333 9	3 6	2,333 8 $7\frac{3}{4}$	
Plate layers	35	89,497	8,949 7	3 0	1,342 9 1	
Riggers	9	24,735	2,473 5	3 6	432 17 3	
						33,861 14 $11\frac{3}{4}$
Ordnance:						
Labour for the Vern	36	95,710	9,571 0	2 7	1,236 5 1	
						1,236 5 1
Prison:						
Carpenters	17	49,039	4,903 9	3 0	735 11 $8\frac{1}{4}$	
Painters	10	28,006	2,800 6	2 9	385 1 $7\frac{3}{4}$	
Blacksmiths	13	37,906	3,790 6	3 0	568 11 $9\frac{1}{2}$	
Gardeners	13	32,343	3,234 3	1 8	269 10 6	
Quarrymen and stone-dressers	32	82,925	8,292 5	2 9	1,140 4 $4\frac{1}{2}$	
Building foundations for new cottages, &c.	30	76,347	7,634 7	2 8	1,017 19 $2\frac{1}{4}$	
Building tanks, &c.	6	12,905	1,290 5	2 8	172 1 4	
General prison labour, including men at light work, &c.	69	175,184	17,518 4	1 4	1,167 17 $10\frac{1}{4}$	
						5,456 18 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Shoemakers	27	76,107	7,610 7	1 6	570 16 $0\frac{1}{2}$	
Tailors	25	71,161	7,116 1	1 6	533 14 $1\frac{3}{4}$	
Washers	25	71,807	7,180 7	1 6	538 1 $0\frac{1}{2}$	
Bakers	10	29,740	2,974 0	1 6	223 1 0	
Cooks	15	54,785	5,478 5	1 6	410 17 9	
Unproductive employment, sick, school, punishment, wet days, &c.	197	727,792	72,779 2			2,276 9 $11\frac{3}{4}$
Total	1,477	4,040,893	404,089 3			42,831 8 5

Average daily number of men throughout the year:—Breakwater works - - - - 952
" " " Ordnance works - - - - 36
" " " Prison works - - - - 292
Non-effective (school 129, sick 53, under punishment 8—add for non-working days to correspond with prison daily average number, 7) - - - - - - - - 197
Total - - - - - - 1,477

* This column gives the general average number of men available for work on each week-day of the year.

Governor's Report.

(F.)—Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.					Remarks.
	A.M.		A.M.	H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5 0	to	5 45	= 0 45	
Breakfasts (officers and prisoners).	5 45	„	6 15	= 0 30	Breakfasts are served at an early hour to avoid loss of time in taking the prisoners off the works for this meal.
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers).	6 15	„	6 40	= 0 25	Prayers are in the chapel both summer and winter.
Labour, including mustering and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	6 40	„	11 20	= 4 40	Or from the earliest dawn to 11 20, when the days are shorter.
			P.M.		
Dinner (for officers and prisoners), making up hammocks, and repairing clothes.	11 20	„	12 20	= 1 0	The earliness of the breakfast renders it necessary to have an early dinner.
	P.M.				
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	12 20	„	6 20	= 6 0	Or from 12 20 to dusk, when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoon the prisoners are recalled from labour at 4 30.
Supper (for officers and prisoners).	6 20	„	6 50	= 0 30	
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking and moving to and from chapel).	6 50	„	7 25	= 0 35	
Evening instruction in classes in the halls, cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, &c., and reading in cells.	7 25	„	8 0	= 0 35	Besides this evening instruction each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week, and during this half day they are also made to bathe.
Making down hammocks -	8 0	„	8 10	= 0 10	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 10 P.M. -				15 10	

Abstract of the above.

Meals - - -	2 0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from.	1 0	
Out-of-door labour, including mustering, moving to and from.	10 40	About one hour each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
In-door occupations and evening instruction, &c.	1 30	This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils. (See details above.)
Total -	15 10	

N.B.—In wet weather the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, washers, and all under cover in workshops, continue their work. If the weather is too bad for out-of-door labour, the men usually so employed are occupied in whitewashing, scouring, and various necessary internal works, for which there is no opportunity on other days. In weather that is merely showery, or available for work by ordinary labourers, the prisoners are not withdrawn from work, sheds being provided for occasionally sheltering the working parties, and a drying-room by which wet clothing is made ready for wear in a few hours.

(G.)—RETURN of Employment of CONVICTS in PORTLAND PRISON for the week ending 25th November 1854. Governor's Report.

General Occupation.	Daily Average Number.		Particulars of Prison Labour.	Daily Average Number.
Admiralty working parties		974	Gardeners	16
Prison and Ordnance Works (as detailed opposite)	199		Cleaning Prison	19
Painters	9		Light Work	5
Carpenters	19		Sawing stone	46
Blacksmiths	11		Building foundations for new cottages	35
Shoemakers	29			
Tailors	27			
Cooks	15		Quarrying, hammer dressing, and cutting stone for new cottages	24
Bakers	10			
Masons	—		Excavating large ditch on Vern	54
Washers	25			
		344		
Sick and unfit for labour	51			
School	132			
Under punishment	10			
		193		
Total number in the prison	—	1,511		
Time lost by bad weather: Admiralty work	15½			
Ordnance „	0½			
Prison „	2			
		18		
Reducing the daily average to		1,493	Total	199

DETAIL OF ADMIRALTY WORK.

Quarrying and loading stone	536⅙	706⅚
Stripping rock and forming roads	169⅔	
Blacksmiths, founders, fitters, &c.	60⅚	
Carpenters and sawyers	19	
Squaring stone	49⅚	
Platelayers	36⅔	
Attending points	20	
Riggers and unloading stone	29⅔	
On roach	33⅙	
	974½	

NUMBER OF PRISONERS SICK ON SATURDAY LAST.

In Infirmary and in Cells temporarily	47½

DETAIL.

	Tons.	
From 6 tons to 4 tons	124⅙	686⅔
„ 4 „ to 2 „	195½	
„ 2 „ to 2 cwt.	366⅔	
Below 2 cwt.		759⅔
Ordinary foundation and flat-bedded stone rough dressed		143⅙
Whitbed and roach for dressing		89½
Average quantity of stone sent to the Breakwater and quarried daily		1,678⅔

Being a daily average of 220⅔ tons per hour of actual work.

RETURN of CLASSES and SENTENCES of PRISONERS in PORTLAND PRISON for each Quarter of the Year 1854.

Quarter ending	Class.			Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.														
	1st.	2d.	3d.		3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	18 years.	20 years.	21 years.	30 years.	Life.
March - -	1,321	106	50	=1,477	2	–	2	–	873	–	463	1	38	49	2	8	6	–	33
June - - -	1,368	93	48	=1,509	2	1	2	–	927	–	464	2	35	39	–	7	4	–	26
September -	1,385	80	49	=1,514	2	7	2	1	908	1	461	3	36	53	–	8	4	1	27
December -	1,398	72	42	=1,512	2	56	6	12	840	3	463	3	36	52	–	8	4	–	27

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of PORTLAND PRISON for the year ended 31 March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,249	6	5
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	8,176	4	5
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	651	16	10
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	2,052	4	6
Uniforms for officers and servants	754	0	9
Victualling prisoners	18,393	1	6
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	3,185	14	5¾
Bedding for prisoners	227	11	3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	157	16	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	74	1	6
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,159	17	8
Gratuities to convicts	3,625	13	3
Furniture and fittings	46	15	3
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	90	17	11
Fuel and light	1,844	12	5
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	4,116	18	1
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	404	15	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops	67	19	9¾
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	5	2	0
Various small disbursements	327	1	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	221	17	5
Total	48,833	8	7½
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts, &c.	1,813	13	10½
Net expenditure	£ 47,019	14	9

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 1855.

PURSUANT to my instructions, I beg leave to submit the Report for the last year on subjects connected with my department, and this I would do in the order prescribed by the rules.

I. *The Religious and Moral Condition of the Prisoners.*

Religious condition.

The religious aspect of the body of prisoners, viewed collectively, is encouraging, especially when their previous habits and character are considered. Bearing in mind that a great number of the convicts are from the very lowest order of society, born of degraded parents, surrounded from earliest infancy by untoward influences, or evil examples, and too often tutored in crime by those who should have led them in virtue, accustomed to sights and sounds alike hostile to honesty and decency,—the marvel is, that they are what they are. No doubt but there are those amongst our prisoners who make a profession of religion only from the hope of deriving some temporal advantage, or obtaining favour with the authorities; but alas, this hypocrisy is by no means peculiar to congregations of prisoners; there is no church without a tendency to deception amongst its members, and will not be, until the Discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart comes in person to separate the wheat from the chaff, the formal professor from the Christian. After making every allowance for doubtful characters, there can be no question but that there is amongst the prisoners, as a body, a considerable amount of sincere and unaffected piety; we will not say a satisfactory amount, for their spiritual condition can never be considered *satisfactory*, in the true sense of the word, so long as a doubt can be entertained concerning a single individual. About one-seventh of the prisoners may be accounted earnest Christians, who, with rare exceptions, have become such since their incarceration, through the means employed for their spiritual instruction either here, or in separate confinement. These are not only *reformed* but *transformed* men, who entertain a deep sorrow for their past offences, a keen sense of their present degraded condition, and a firm hope for their future walk and conversation. Through the influence of true religion upon their hearts, they are patient, teachable, and obedient to those placed over them, and useful to their fellow prisoners when opportunity allows. Chastened and humbled by affliction, having learned in the school of Christ the secret of happiness, and the source of misery, with resolutions founded upon principle, yet with all their confidence resting upon the promises of Divine help in the hour of temptation,—these persons may be restored to society without

apprehension, or sent to a distant colony, as a boon rather than a detriment. Chaplain's Report.

The number of prisoners baptized, at their own request, in 1854, was 15, after due instruction and caution respecting the true and Scriptural nature of the ordinance. Baptized.

On Sunday the 26th of November the Lord Bishop of Salisbury preached, and on the following Sunday 116 prisoners were confirmed by his Lordship, having been previously examined in the cardinal doctrines of Christianity, care being taken that they should neither have a lax nor an exaggerated view of the rite, by which they made a solemn and deliberate profession of their vows as soldiers and servants of Christ. Confirmations.

Respecting these two visits to the chapel the Bishop thus writes:—

"Dear Mr. Holderness, Weymouth, Dec. 9, 1854.

"To-morrow I shall (D.V.) be at Portland, but not, I fear, addressing so attentive a congregation as I have done at the Prison on the last two Sundays. I never felt more deeply interested in any body of catechumens than I did in those 116 men, whose earnest, reverent, serious bearing I shall never, I hope, forget.

"My object, however, in writing to you, before I leave Weymouth, is merely to express my sense that such apparent results could not have been produced without great pains on your part and Mr. Nowers'.

"Nor will I doubt that these results reach beyond the surface, and that our blessed Lord and Master has made your joint labours of use—your teaching and your prayers effectual to the salvation of many of these poor fellows.

"That it may be so, and that we may all bear the fruits of faith in this life in a living obedience, will be ever the sincere prayer of, dear Mr. Holderness,

"Your faithful brother in Christ,
W. H. Sarum."

In 1853 the late Lord Bishop of Salisbury confirmed 105 prisoners, many of these have left the establishment, and as far as our information extends have not been unmindful of their obligations. Those who yet remain are on the whole exemplary characters.

Nearly 200 of the prisoners are communicants. None are admitted to the Lord's table who have been reported during the quarter for slight breaches of the prison rules, although the report may only have resulted in the punishment of one day of bread and water diet; and they are often reminded that Christians, in all ages, have been remarkable for their obedience to the civil power. The members of the church within the congregation must not only implicitly obey "the powers that be," but are also required to rightly understand, at least, the first principles of the oracles of God, and to lead an unimpeachable life. In some instances the transforming power of true religion has been very conspicuous, having accomplished that which every other mean had attempted in vain. Communicants.

We could point to men who have passed a considerable portion of their lives in various prisons, have been repeatedly punished, yet only became more hardened in their dispositions, and consequently more dangerous and burdensome to the public; but they are now

Chaplain's Report.

the very reverse of what they were, through the power of Divine grace. While writing these remarks we have the cases of two men especially in view. The first, J. C., was almost of world-wide notoriety for his ferocity, and a terror to the neighbourhood; one of his victims suffered severely in the execution of his duty, and attracted much public sympathy. The prisoner is now a changed character, it might almost be said—another being; reminding us of the history of the demoniac, who sat at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind, instead of spending his wretched existence in paroxysms of ungovernable fury. The other, J. B., had one of the worst countenances we had ever seen, and it was too true an index of his mind. On his coming to Portland he was violent, and appeared malignant and obstinate to an uncommon degree; but now his very aspect and visage are changed—he is not like the same individual. This transformation can be attributed to nothing but the power of Divine truth in his heart.

Moral condition.

The moral condition of the prisoners has its mournful and encouraging considerations. There are many here, as in the world at large, who are moral just as far as they are compelled, and not one point beyond. They rise early because they are not allowed to sacrifice time and health to sloth; they totally abstain from intoxicating drink, debauchery, low haunts, long rooms, casinos, penny theatres, race courses, fairs, and other satanic traps which ensnare thousands, because these highways to prison and penal settlements are not within their reach. There is with many as intense a longing for immorality as ever, but the opportunity is wanting. There are indications of the man, as he really is, which no art can disguise, no craft can hide. When he speaks freely to his companions, supposing himself to be heard by none other, when roused by anger he unguardedly pours forth the true feelings of his heart; when with any thing which will make a mark, he can secretly write a word, or rudely depict an object—then does he unconsciously draw his own moral portrait, which, like the photograph or sun-picture, is often more faithful than pleasing. On the other hand, there are those whose morality is undoubted, and whose integrity is above all suspicion; and considering the painful circumstances which have drawn this large body of men together, their moral condition, as a whole, is very encouraging. Their conduct is watched with strict vigilance, and many are the avenues to transgression against discipline and order, yet the daily average of prisoners in the separate cells for punishment has not exceeded $8\frac{1}{2}$, including all offenders, from those charged with grave breaches of prison regulations to the most simple report. This number is not large, especially when compared with the facilities for accomplishing mischief, if so disposed, which must necessarily exist on every side. All are working with tools which, in a moment, might be used as formidable weapons or missiles. Many of the workers have been men of daring disposition, and reckless character, impatient of control, and of irritable temperament, and yet they labour quietly and industriously; partly, because they know that nothing would be gained by an opposite procedure, and partly from sound moral principle, by which some will be guided through the remainder of their lives.

II. *The progressive Improvement of Prisoners, and the Method adopted for rewarding and encouraging their Conduct and Exertions.* Chaplain's Report.

With all humility, the bulk of the prisoners may be reported as improved; not that the standard is higher, perhaps, than it was last year, yet unquestionably the mass of the prisoners leave this island better men than they were on reception. This remark is probably not applicable to military offenders. Soldiers, who have been sentenced by courts martial to terms of transportation, for desertion, striking a superior, &c. cannot improve by two or three years' contact with men who may have been dishonest from infancy—the confirmed London or Liverpool thief, who is an adept in crime—too well acquainted with every intricacy and modern refinement in vice. If the soldier-prisoners were kept in working parties by themselves, it would increase the probability of their improvement, and they might leave the establishment ignorant of much that is better unknown. Certainly, a respectable prisoner may sometimes be useful in a party below him in moral feeling and principle, but generally he sinks to their level rather than raises those about him, with whom he must, in some measure associate, it being so much more natural for one to decline through the influence of many, than for many to rise through the example of one. Military offenders.

I am convinced that the associated rooms are prejudicial to the progressive *improvement of my people*, and should much rejoice at their conversion into cells. They are designed to be occupied by 100 men selected for their good conduct, but the best prisoners have a wholesome aversion to them. The associated rooms are *hulks on shore*, and liable to all the abuses of *hulks afloat*. However unfortunately situated a prisoner may be with respect to his companions during working hours, still there is hope, if in the evening he can retire within his own cell to the company of his Bible, books, and, it may be, to communion with his God. A man may read, write, reflect, and pray with comfort when alone, but he can do none of these duties properly and advantageously in an associated room, where the presence of other prisoners renders his visitation and improvement difficult. A Daniel may kneel and pray courageously, though under the inspection of hostile eyes, and prisoners will sometimes bravely do so, but it is too much to expect from convicts generally, whose good habits are only forming, and ought not to be subject to severe early trials. Associated rooms.

In 1854 the degradations were 41, and the promotions 285. (See Appendix A.) My "Character Book" and "Journal" contain a record of the prisoners' conduct.

Opposite each individual's name, in the Character Book, entries are made significant of his behaviour during the past month, together with the character brought from separate confinement, information concerning prior convictions (if any) &c. &c., enabling me to render, instantaneously, independently of memory, an accurate account of any prisoner. The journal enters more fully into particular cases, and draws the attention of the Directors to any subject which affects the moral or spiritual state of the establishment.

Chaplain's Report.

III. *The Means used for the Religious Instruction of the Prisoners, the Course of Instruction in the Schools, and the Books in use.*

The preaching of the everlasting Gospel, is the instrument chiefly employed for the religious instruction of my flock. Twice every day the whole body of prisoners (except the Roman Catholics who may desire to be absent) listen to some portion of God's holy word, which was an unknown book to many prior to their arrest. There are two services and sermons on the Sabbath, and lectures on the alternate evenings of the week. Simple, pointed, earnest, practical expositions of the sublime truths of Scripture never fail to engage the closest attention, and to evoke questions or remarks at the next personal interview, which prove that many are interested in the things which are spoken. Indeed, if the word of life did not take root and bear fruit in some hearts, our situation would be intolerable. Constantly labouring to cure one of our country's most dangerous sores, dwelling in the midst of the largest accumulation of sin and sorrow in the empire, or perhaps in the world, and knowing that the grief and suffering of friends and relations without the walls is far more acute and extensive than that of the captives within, would be a combination of distressing circumstances too painful for endurance, were not the power and triumphs of the Gospel apparent in not a few instances. In addition to congregational teaching, Bible classes are daily convened in the school. Books and tracts are lent, conversations are held and counsel given by me and the Assistant Chaplain out of the hearing of all but the prisoners concerned. The sick in the Infirmary have also prayers and exposition daily, as well as more extended instructions by the Scripture Reader in the afternoon. The impartation of truth by means of giving and lending tracts is of the highest importance, yet to do the work more effectually we require additional material. As *general* tracts, those published by the Religious Tract Society are most excellent and sound, but no tracts intended for public distribution can fully meet our wants. To interest and benefit the prisoners most effectually, tracts should occasionally be composed expressly for this prison; they should be written in an engaging style, and if somewhat attractive in appearance, the probability of their preservation and utility would be increased. The friends of prisoners cannot be sufficiently thankful to the Committee of the Religious Tract Society for their valuable and pleasing works named "*The Leisure Hour*" and "*Sunday at Home.*" At Portland they have been almost universally read, with growing interest; in some minds they have created a desire for knowledge; indeed, it is impossible for any to peruse them without advantage. Since the publication of the last Report, the above-named society liberally assisted in the formation of a Warders' Library, and granted ten pounds' worth of books for the use of prisoners going abroad, or about to be discharged with licences at home. The Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge also kindly gave six pounds' worth of their publications for the same purpose. The pulpit and the press are the chief instruments employed for the rescue of our unfortunate charge; these judiciously applied, do much, and may accomplish more, with the

Congregational teaching.

Tracts.

blessing of God, but without such agencies the case of the criminal population—the dangerous classes, would be utterly hopeless. Chaplain's Report.

Each prisoner is allowed half a day per week for secular instruction, which is administered by five schoolmasters, under my superintendence and regulation. When the period of separate confinement was 18 months, the prisoners came to associated labour better educated than the present detention of nine months will allow; therefore, to balance the consequences of a shortened separate confinement (where two days' schooling per week is granted), it is requisite to bestow more time and appliances for instruction in associated labour. By the present arrangement, the well-informed and the ignorant have equally their half day per week in the school; the former do not require so much, while the latter need more time. I would beg leave to suggest that every prisoner might have a whole day's schooling until he could write and read tolerably well, and had made himself acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic. When this standard was attained, half a day's instruction would suffice. If it were deemed imperatively necessary to execute exactly the same amount of labour as at present, *half a day's schooling in the fortnight* might be prescribed for as many of the best informed prisoners above the standard as would equal double the number of uneducated men below it. Thus, were there 40 prisoners attending school for one whole day per week, there must be also 80 having half a day per fortnight to balance the manual labour. Nor could any justly complain; for the ignorant prisoner who can neither read nor write is more pitiable than he who has enjoyed greater advantages. Each prisoner having half a day's schooling weekly, it is requisite to assemble one eleventh of the whole body (about 137 men) on each occasion. These eleven divisions are selected according to their attainments. The first division, containing the best scholars, attends on Monday morning, the second on Monday afternoon, and so throughout the week; the day of attendance indicates a prisoner's educational grade. A division is subdivided into five classes, having about 27 men in each, which is more numerous than can be properly taught by one person. Had we a sixth schoolmaster, each class would consist of 23 men, which was about the number before the increase of prisoners to 1,500. The state of education is given in Appendix B. Secular education.

During the school hours of 1854 the prisoners wrote, in addition to their copybook exercises, 11,772 letters to their relations and friends; these produced 8,219 communications in reply, making a total of 19,991 letters, which were read, approved, and initialed before delivery or transmission, according to the regulations. The last twenty minutes of the school hours are employed in teaching and practising congregational psalmody.

Two prisoners are constantly engaged in making, binding, and repairing books belonging to the establishment.

Appendix B. contains the list of school-books in use.

IV. *The apparent Effects of the Discipline of the Prison.*

On the whole, the results of the system are encouraging. There is no man to whom discipline is not salutary, yet its good effects are

Chaplain's Report.

much more perceptible in some than in others. The sins, sufferings, and sorrows of not a few of the prisoners have arisen from the want of wholesome control in early life. If, when young, they had been favoured with even a portion of the restraint under which they are now placed, they might never have worn a felon's garb. The will and the power to follow the devices and desires of their own hearts has been the bane of their existence; this evil being in a great measure obviated by discipline, they have become comparatively useful characters. No doubt, at first, to the man who has been accustomed to rise when he thought proper, the practice of being up, washed, dressed, breakfasted, and paraded, ready for work before sun-rise, is irksome enough; to face about and march at the word of command, to keep silence, to labour steadily under inspection, to obey without arguing, to attend chapel twice daily; in fine, to do everything by rule and method, is an unpleasant novelty to many, who afterwards admit the necessity and acknowledge the benefit of the system. Those who reflect at all readily perceive how miserable their condition would be without discipline, which makes the entire difference between a mob of unmanageable wretched beings and an orderly body of trained men, hourly learning lessons of industry and submission, at the same time accomplishing a great national work. Some candidly admit that they were never so happily situated before; all their real wants are supplied; they have no anxious care about to-morrow's support. The filthy lodging-houses, into which thousands are huddled, are not to be compared with the prisoners' sleeping cells. And yet there is nothing costly, nothing superfluous in all the arrangements, nothing but what the free working man could obtain for himself, at half the expense too often incurred for tobacco, drink, and dissipation. The prisoner is practically taught that the actual requirements of man are very few, and within reach of all; he experiences daily the comfort of cleanliness and method, and he is not slow in perceiving that they are cheaper, as well as more agreeable, than their opposites.

V. *The Disposal of Prisoners on their Discharge, their Prospects, and any Accounts which may subsequently have been received, the Date of the Death of such as may have died in the Prison, and the State of Mind in which they shall appear to have died.*

In 1854, 331 prisoners were discharged, with licences to live in any part of the kingdom; of that number four were returned to Portland, as not fulfilling the conditions of their privilege, being about one per cent. of the whole. Prisoners of exemplary character and short sentences are rewarded with conditional liberty earlier than those who have been frequently reported for breach of rule and improper conduct. As the time approaches for recommendation, the prisoner is interrogated concerning his prospects of employment or his means of obtaining an honest living. If he or his friends have obtained a promise of engagement, a form is sent to the person mentioned, in which he asserts his ability and readiness to provide work for the prisoner. A clergyman or magistrate must, in the same form, state his opinion of the respectability of the proposed employer. In some cases the prisoner knows no one to whom he can apply for

servitude, and were he to remain in prison for the full period he would still be as friendless as ever. Such generally declare their ability to gain a subsistence, if only they are allowed another opportunity. This declaration has ultimately to be depended upon, and the individual is started again in life with a free transit to the place where he wishes to reside, clothes suitable to his rank and circumstances, a Bible, prayer-book, and hymn-book, a Post Office order for the half of his earnings, if they exceed 5*l.*, and the certainty of receiving the other portion at the end of three months, should he continue a well-conducted man. The extracts contained in Appendix E. from letters which have been received from or concerning prisoners since their discharge, show that some leave Portland wiser and better men, and rise to a useful position in society, or recover the one which they had lost.

Sometimes we have men and youths who know no person who will employ them, when the time for their release has come. Their parents, perhaps, have been unkind to them, or perhaps taught them to steal from childhood, and they have been too notorious, through evil training, to return with safety or comfort to their native place. These are not persons who have fallen from the industrious classes, but individuals who have never earned an honest living, but are now willing and anxious so to do. Their path is beset with most formidable difficulties, almost amounting to impossibilities. To go to their own town, is next to certain ruin, to roam about the country seeking employment is very little better.

On presenting themselves to an employer, of course, the first questions are, What can you do? Where did you live last, and why did you leave? The first question is very embarrassing. What work can a young man do, who has spent the morning of his life in picking pockets? The second question is still more perplexing. There is not a Howard or a Wright to be found in every parish. If the applicant speaks the truth he is refused; if he should tell a lie, he has already re-entered the path of deception, and will soon be emboldened to take another and another step. To meet such cases as the above, I would suggest, that somewhere near to Southampton, some fifty acres of crown land might be let, at a nominal rent, to an intelligent and discreet person, who had formerly been a meritorious prison officer, and well acquainted with farming, rough carpentry, &c. &c. When the detention of a well-conducted prisoner had expired, he having no relatives or friends to receive him, a home at the farm might be offered *as a privilege*. Here he would receive board and lodging, together with three-fourths of the customary money wages, not the full wages, that he be not induced to remain longer than necessary. The bulk of his wages ought to remain with his master; the accumulation, together with his gratuity from Portland, would soon enable him to emigrate to Canada, or to commence an account with the Savings Bank, on his entering other service. Although it would not be prudent to wear a peculiar dress, or to retain strict prison discipline, yet there should be morning and evening prayer, regular hours, and more order and decorum than is observed on most farms. The pupils should be prepared for a settler's

Chaplain's Report.

life, by clearing the land themselves, putting up sheds, until they were able to build their own house, making, mending, and washing clothes, baking and every useful art, which ought to be known by a backwoodsman. The neighbourhood of Southampton would be suitable, because of the presence of crown lands, contiguity to a port, for those who wished to go to sea, or to emigrate, proximity to all the great prisons, and distance from London. Very little capital (to be afterwards repaid) would suffice for a commencement. The establishment would support itself, by the sale of produce, and be under the control of the Directors of Prisons. This is but a very imperfect outline of a link which appears to me as wanting in the system of licences at home, as a temporary absorption of the homeless and friendless, who are anxious to obtain an honest living.

Eight prisoners died in this establishment in 1854 (see Appendix D). W. R. was delirious for some days prior to his death; when conscious he appeared to be resting all his hope of salvation upon the merits of the Redeemer. J. B. departed this life in the Infirmary, from severe injuries received in the quarry. He did not survive the accident many hours, and was persuaded his end was near; when the stone which had fallen upon him was removed, he said, "You can do nothing but pray for me." This man had only been in the establishment a few months, and when he arrived was much given to cursing and swearing; he gradually became an altered character, and told a prisoner, who had been useful to him, in his changed condition, that the Bible should be his book, and good men his companions for the future. W. W. was once as reckless a man as any of his class; he was of powerful body, but had a most uncultivated mind. His attention was first drawn to sacred subjects, by hearing a sermon in the chapel concerning "the Penitent Thief," yet the impression, at that time, does not appear to have been very enduring, but when he was told that the injury he had received from the passing of a loaded stone waggon over him must prove fatal, his convictions revived. Contrary to expectation, he was spared seven days, as though it had been purposely to prepare to meet his God. There was much hope in his death. S. R. died very suddenly, after a few hours illness; he lived utterly careless about his soul, and without God in the world; there is too much reason to apprehend that death surprised him in this fearful condition. His sun suddenly went down at noon in thick darkness.

I cannot conclude my Report without recording my appreciation of the zealous aid of the Assistant Chaplain, the Religious Instructor, and the Schoolmasters. Those only who are well acquainted with the arduous routine of prison work can estimate the value of faithful helpers in carrying out a system for educating and reforming 1,500 convicts. That our united efforts, with the blessing of the Most High, may be increasingly successful every year, in directing these poor wandering ones to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world,—is the earnest desire of,

Yours faithfully,

WM. HOLDERNESS,

Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Appendix A.

Classes.

Total number of men in the Prison, 31st December 1854		1,512
These on reception were placed in classes:—		
First class		1,180
Second class		205
Third class		127
On 31st December 1854 the number stood thus:—		
First class		1,398
Second class		72
Third class		42
Total increase—First class		218
Decrease—Second class		133
Decrease—Third class		85
Promoted from 2d class to 1st		185
Promoted from 3d class to 1st		70
Promoted from 3d class to 2d		30
Total promoted		285
Degraded from 1st class to 2d	24	
Degraded from 1st class to 3d	12	
Degraded from 2d class to 3d	5	
Total degraded		41
Majority of promoted over degraded		244
Maintained their position in 1st class since admission	1,145	
Promoted from 2d class	183	
Promoted from 3d class	70	
Total in 1st class, 31st December 1854		1,398
Maintained their position in 2d class since admission	17	
Degraded from 1st class	23	
Promoted from 3d class	32	
Total in 2d class, 31st December 1854		72
Remaining in 3d class since admission	25	
Degraded from 1st class	12	
Degraded from 2d class	5	
Total in 3d class, 31st December 1854		42

Chaplain's Report.

Appendix B.

State of Education, 31st December 1854.

Prisoners who could not read on admission		141
Since improved, of these, so as to read imperfectly - - - -	104	
Prisoners who could read imperfectly only on admission - - - -		152
Since improved, of these, so as to write also - - - - -	113	
Prisoners who could read and write imperfectly on admission - - -		455
Since improved of these - - -	356	
Prisoners who could read and write well on admission - - - -		449
Prisoners well educated - - -		315
Total number of prisoners - -		1,512
Total improved - - -	573	
Total cannot read - - -	37	
Average number of men attending school daily in the first week in January 1854 - -		123
Average number of men attending school daily in the last week of December 1854 - -		137

Library and School Books.

Number of volumes in library 1st January 1854	1,640
New volumes added during the year - -	387
Worn out during the year - - -	24
Number of volumes 31st December 1854 -	2,003
Of which are reference books - - -	45
Leaving for circulation - - -	1,958
In circulation on the 1st of January 1854 -	1,275
„ 31st of December 1854 -	1,278
Average number of books in circulation during the year per week - - - -	1,150

Chaplain's Report.

List of Books used in School and in circulation amongst the Prisoners.

Copies.	
384	Adult Lesson Books, 1st and 2d parts.
130	Second Class Books (Irish Society).
72	Sequel to Second Class Book (Irish Society).
72	Third Class Book (Irish Society).
72	Fourth Class Book (Irish Society).
72	Supplement to ditto (Irish Society).
52	Fifth Class Book (Irish Society).
50	Chambers' Exemplary Biography.
100	Adult Learners First Reading Book.
50	Stewart's Modern Geography.
33	Chambers' Geographical Primer.
208	Irish Society's Geography.
10	Irish Society's Epitome of Geography.
75	Student's Atlas (Gall and Ingram).
1	Large Atlas.
43	Irish Society's Mensuration.
1	Irish Society's Appendix to do.
26	Nesbit's Mensuration.
7	Key to ditto.
298	Large Arithmetic (Irish Society).
980	Small Arithmetic (Irish Society).
29	Key to ditto.
6	Tate's Mechanics.
2	Key to ditto.
10	Equational Arithmetic.
4	Plane Trigonometry.
4	Baker's Mensuration.
2	Treatise on Logarithms, by Law.
1	Popular Astronomy, by Main.
1	Nautical Astronomy, by Jean.
6	Small Algebra.
2	Tate's Algebra.
14	Nicholson's Algebra.
4	Key to ditto.
50	Gleig's School History of England.
50	M'Culloch's Course of Reading.
838	Johnson's Dictionary.
21	First Spelling Book.
600	Mavor's Spelling Book.
261	Grammar (Irish Society).
8	Key to ditto.
10	Elements of Book-keeping.
3	Key to ditto.
10	Elements of Geometry.
92	Union Tune Book (2 parts).
26	Union Tune Books (4 parts).
2	Christian Psalmody (by Cotterill).
112	Pinnock's Catechism of Music.
398	Reference Bibles.

Chaplain's Report.

Appendix C.

An Account of the Number of Letters written by Prisoners to their Friends during the Year 1854.

	Letters.
For the quarter ending 31st March -	- 2,667
For the quarter ending 30th June -	- 3,051
For the quarter ending 30th September	- 3,222
For the quarter ending 31st December -	- 2,832
Total -	- 11,772

Total Number of Letters received by Prisoners from their Friends.

For the quarter ending 31st March -	- 1,952
For the quarter ending 30th June -	- 2,056
For the quarter ending 30th September	- 2,084
For the quarter ending 31st December	- 2,127
	8,219

An Account of the Number of Prisoners who gave in their Names to see the Chaplain in School.

From 1st January to 31st March -	- 5,046
From 1st April to 30th June - -	- 4,844
From 1st July to 30th September -	- 5,279
From 1st October to 31st December -	- 6,531
Total -	- 21,700

Appendix D.

Chaplain's Report.

An Account of Prisoners who have died in Portland Prison during the Year 1854.

Reg. No.	Name.	Date of Decease.
3,542	A. H.	1st January.
3,741	A. A.	6th January.
3,862	R. M.	3d February.
3,767	J. B.	9th February.
3,082	W. R.	6th May.
3,983	J. B.	27th June.
3,667	W. W.	29th July.
2,539	S. R.	24th September.

An Account of the Number of Prisoners who received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper during the Year 1854.

Date.	Number received.
1st January	178
2d April	196
9th July	205
1st October	188
Total	767

APPENDIX E.

Chaplain's Report.

A RETURN of 85 CONVICTS released on LICENSE, from the 11th of August to the 15th of September 1854, from PORTLAND PRISON, of whom it was certified three months after their liberation that they were working honestly for a livelihood.

No.	Name.	When discharged.	Information received.	Employment.	By whom certified.
2708	W. A.	12 Aug. 1854	8 Nov. 1854	Labourer	High Constable of the Parish.
2758	T. S.	16 „ „	12 „ „	Bricklayer's labourer.	Superintendent of Police.
2648	R. N.	18 „ „	18 „ „	Baker	Vicar of the Parish.
2628	J. F.	16 „ „	18 „ „	Tailor	The Vicar's son.
2722	C. Mc.	12 „ „	19 „ „	Tailor	His employer.
2661	E. A.	12 „ „	19 „ „	Painter	His employer.
2614	H. T.	12 „ „	20 „ „	Labourer	His employer.
2726	J. W.	15 „ „	20 „ „	Labourer	Minister of the Parish.
2714	W. S.	15 „ „	20 „ „	Nail-maker	Vicar of the Parish.
2570	J. S.	24 „ „	21 „ „	Labourer	Justice of the Peace.
2737	F. T.	16 „ „	21 „ „	Collier	Curate of the Parish.
2716	W. B.	15 „ „	23 „ „	Boatman	Curate of the Parish.
2710	W. B.	17 „ „	23 „ „	Labourer	Vicar of the Parish.
2088	J. S.	22 „ „	24 „ „	Labourer	London City Missionary.
2757	J. M.	17 „ „	26 „ „	Cabinet-maker	Vicar of the Parish.
2545	P. H.	18 „ „	26 „ „	Plasterer	Chief Constable of the Parish.
2691	J. T.	17 „ „	25 „ „	Labourer	Justice of the Peace.
2326	J. N.	23 „ „	25 „ „	Coal dealer	A solicitor.
2711	R. G.	17 „ „	24 „ „	Labourer	Rector of the Parish.
2569	T. S.	19 „ „	24 „ „	Farm labourer	Vicar of the Parish.
2740	W. H.	16 „ „	25 „ „	Servant	Curate of the Parish.
2699	S. S.	17 „ „	25 „ „	Farm servant	Justice of the Peace.
3033	J. Y.	17 „ „	22 „ „	Blacksmith	Vicar of the Parish.
1365	C. S.	23 „ „	22 „ „	Farm labourer	A Magistrate.
1351	W. G.	19 „ „	22 „ „	Groom	Vicar of the Parish.
1332	J. B.	16 „ „	22 „ „	Stableman	Justice of the Peace.
1358	D. B.	22 „ „	23 „ „	Silk-weaver	Minister of the Parish.
1345	J. P.	18 „ „	23 „ „	Labourer	Vicar of the Parish.
1359	A. W.	22 „ „	24 „ „	Porter	Minister of the Parish.
1356	G. C.	22 „ „	24 „ „	Farm servant	Vicar of the Parish.
1355	J. S.	22 „ „	24 „ „	Marine store dealer	Curate of the Parish.
1328	W. H.	16 „ „	24 „ „	Stonemason	Minister of the Parish.
1334	J. E.	16 „ „	26 „ „	Stock-keeper	Justice of the Peace.
1369	J. L.	24 „ „	26 „ „	Blacksmith	Minister of the Parish.
1344	W. C.	18 „ „	26 „ „	Sackmaker	Vicar of the Parish.
1366	R. C.	23 „ „	28 „ „	Shoemaker	Justice of the Peace.
1357	J. H.	22 „ „	28 „ „	Turner	Police Magistrate.
1364	W. W.	23 „ „	28 „ „	Farm labourer	His employer.
1326	W. R.	15 „ „	- - -	Living with his father.	Vicar of the Parish.
1524	J. P.	9 Sept. „	29 „ „	Striker to a blacksmith.	Governor of a Prison.
1360	W. Y.	22 Aug. „	30 „ „	Painter's labourer	Rector of the Parish.
1566	J. H.	19 Sept. „	1 Dec. „	Private soldier	Chaplain of the Garrison.
1563	C. B.	16 „ „	2 „ „	Private soldier	Adjutant of the Regiment.
1348	H. C.	19 Aug. „	2 „ „	Brickmaker	Rector of the Parish.
1362	J. F.	23 „ „	4 „ „	Farmer's labourer	Rector of the Parish.
1350	W. C.	19 „ „	4 „ „	Labourer	Mayor of the Town.
1542	J. M°P.	12 Sept. „	8 „ „	Leather-seller	Curate of the Parish.
1523	T. P.	9 „ „	9 „ „	Carpenter	Minister of the Parish.
1523	J. B.	9 „ „	9 „ „	Labourer	Governor of a Prison.
1545	J. B.	12 „ „	12 „ „	Carpenter	Minister of the Parish.
1539	J. M°C.	12 „ „	12 „ „	Seaman	Procurator Fiscal.
1547	W. T.	14 „ „	12 „ „	Bagger at Nail Works.	Minister of the Parish.
1353	A. C.	19 Aug. „	13 „ „	Miner	Justice of the Peace.
1550	W. C.	14 Sept. „	13 „ „	Day labourer	Rector of the Parish.
1534	R. S	14 „ „	13 „ „	Labourer	Chaplain of a Convict Prison.
1540	R. K.	15 „ „	13 „ „	Cooper	Minister of the Parish.
1535	J. T.	13 „ „	13 „ „	Ship labourer	Vicar of the Parish.
1530	R. F.	12 „ „	13 „ „	Fisherman	Minister of the Parish.
1528	W. G.	9 „ „	13 „ „	Coppersmith	His employer.
1870	H. P.	24 Aug. „	14 „ „	Farmer	A Magistrate.

Chaplain's Report.

Convicts released on license—*continued.*

No.	Name.	When discharged.	Information received.	Employment.	By whom certified.
1549	B. C.	14 Sept. 1854	15 Dec. 1854	Collier	Justice of the Peace.
1543	M. D.	15 „ „	15 „ „	Hammer-man	A Catholic priest.
1541	S. H.	12 „ „	15 „ „	Labourer	Justice of the Peace.
1529	W. B.	9 „ „	15 „ „	Bricklayer's labourer.	His employer.
1552	J. G.	14 „ „	15 „ „	Glazier	Vicar of the Parish.
1560	J. H.	16 „ „	15 „ „	Collier	A Magistrate
1544	F. T.	15 „ „	16 „ „	Blacksmith	His employer.
1536	H. B.	13 „ „	16 „ „	Railway labourer	Justice of the Peace.
1555	G. N.	15 „ „	16 „ „	Shoemaker	Justice of the Peace.
1568	G. S.	15 „ „	17 „ „	Combmaker	Justice of the Peace.
1567	C. D.	16 „ „	17 „ „	Labourer	Justice of the Peace.
1559	J. C.	16 „ „	17 „ „	Butcher	Minister of the Parish.
1558	J. M.	16 „ „	17 „ „	Labourer	Curate of the Parish.
1562	W. B.	16 „ „	19 „ „	Labourer	Minister of the Parish.
1363	T. N.	23 Aug. „	20 „ „	Labourer	Rector of the Parish.
1569	J. G.	19 Sept. „	20 „ „	Waiter	Minister of Free Church.
1564	W. W.	19 „ „	20 „ „	Kuffer	Rector of the Parish.
1554	J. S.	14 „ „	20 „ „	Nailmaker	Justice of the Peace.
1537	R. M.	13 „ „	21 „ „	Seaman	A Magistrate.
1548	M. R.	14 „ „	21 „ „	Rag - warehouseman.	Roman Catholic priest.
1561	E. M°G.	19 „ „	23 „ „	Collier	A Chief Constable.
1655	W. H.	22 „ „	26 „ „	Commission Agent	Minister of Scotch Church.
1538	G. F.	13 „ „	27 „ „	Farm labourer	Curate of the Parish.
1347	G. P.	19 Aug. „	28 „ „	Oilcloth-maker	Minister of the Parish.
1556	C. D.	15 Sept. „	31 „ „	Shoemaker	Minister of the Parish.

A Return of 14 Convicts sent to Australia and Van Diemen's Land, of whom information has been received by the Chaplain of Portland Prison, during the Year 1854.

Reg. No.	Name.	When discharged.	Information received.	Remarks.
180	J. C.	16 Aug. 1850	24 July 1854	Employed in a newspaper office.
275	J. E.	16 „ „	24 „ „	Doing well in a newspaper office.
276	J. T. B.	16 „ „	24 „ „	Very unsatisfactory accounts.
321	T. J. T.	8 „ „	24 „ „	Conditional pardon. Doing well.
494	J. B.	8 „ „	24 „ „	Doing well as a clerk.
1108	G. M.	24 Jan. 1851	24 „ „	Is free, and doing well.
1161	A. F.	11 Sept. „	24 „ „	Undergoing a second sentence.
1494	J. L.	22 Dec. 1852	24 „ „	Deceased.
1452	J. W. R.	19 Aug. „	24 „ „	Doing tolerably well as a clerk.
1649	J. H.	8 Nov. „	1 May „	Doing well as a cook.
1784	W. H. W.	29 Oct. 1851	1 „ „	Doing well. Respectably married.
1897	F. H. P.	23 Dec. 1853	1 „ „	Doing well at Perth, West Australia.
2099	C. C.	23 „ „	1 „ „	Doing well at Perth, West Australia.
2101	W. P.	23 „ „	1 „ „	Doing well as a carpenter.

Chaplain's Report.

Appendix F.

Information received relative to Licensed Prisoners during the Year 1854.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 1.		
S. W. - - 25 April 1854.	10 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	He was working for a former master, and receiving good wages.
No. 2.		
J. S. - - - 25 April 1854.	10 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	Was in a situation likely to be a permanent one.
No. 3.		
W. C. - - 29 April 1854.	10 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	He was at work and doing well.
No. 4.		
T. G. - - 29 April 1854.	12 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	He had constant employment.
No. 5.		
G. S. - - 29 April 1854.	10 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	He was fully employed, and earning 4*s.* 6*d.* per day.
No. 6.		
R. M. - - 30 May 1854.	11 June 1854 - Employer.	Had constant work, and living with respectable friends.
No. 7.		
T. A. - - 30 May 1854.	11 June 1854 - By the prisoner.	Doing well.
No. 8.		
T. C. - - 3 June 1854.	4 July 1854 - By the prisoner.	Exceedingly well employed.
No. 9.		
J. Y. - - - 10 March 1854.	28 July 1854 - By the prisoner.	Doing exceedingly well.
No. 10.		
F. F. - - -	14 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's sister.	He was working honestly for a living; wages 30*s.* per week.
No. 11.		
E. G. - - 2 May 1854.	12 Aug. 1854 - Deputy Gov. of a Prison.	An unfavourable account.
No. 12.		
R. R. - - 10 May 1854.	17 Oct. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	A very pleasing account of his manner of life.
No. 13.		
J. J. - - - 19 Oct. 1853.	10 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	Working for the same master since the day after his discharge.
No. 14.		
T. K. - - 19 Oct. 1853.	23 Jan. 1854 - By the prisoner.	A very satisfactory account.
No. 15.		
H. F. - - 19 Oct. 1853.	7 Dec. 1854 - By the prisoner.	In business for himself.
No. 16.		
W. B. - - 29 Dec. 1853.	10 Dec. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	In constant work.
No. 17.		
W. N. - - 10 Jan. 1854.	11 March 1854 - By the prisoner.	Obtaining an honest living by working at a trade taught in prison.
No. 18.		
W. K. - - 10 Jan. 1854.	12 Feb. 1854 - By the prisoner.	Doing well; constant employment; paying old debts.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 19.		
J. M'G. - - 20 Jan. 1854.	24 Feb. 1854 - By the prisoner.	Very pleasing account.
No. 20.		
J. W. - - 27 Jan. 1854.	25 March 1854 -	Very unsatisfactory accounts.
No. 21.		
D. - - 31 Jan. 1854.	15 Nov. 1854 -	Licence cancelled.
No. 22.		
A. S. - - 31 Jan. 1854.	25 March 1854 -	Very unsatisfactory accounts.
No. 23.		
A. G. - - 31 Jan. 1854.	24 June 1854 -	Licence cancelled.
No. 24.		
T. P. - - 31 Jan. 1854.	20 June 1854 - Prisoner's wife.	His health was improved, and he had a comfortable and respectable home.
No. 25.		
T. E. - - 1 March 1854.	10 April 1854 - Prisoner's mother.	Deceased.
No. 26.		
P. R. - - 7 March 1854.	14 April 1854 - By the prisoner.	Health much improved; complained of work being scarce.
No. 27.		
J. L. - - 11 March 1854.	29 May 1854 - By the prisoner.	Living with his father; but unable to take employment.
No. 28.		
J. M'C. - - 25 April 1854.	9 Oct. 1854 - By the prisoner.	In the Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals, Westminster.
No. 29.		
J. C. - - - 28 April 1854.	20 July 1854 - By the prisoner.	A very pleasing account.
No. 30.		
W. C. - - 29 April 1854.	28 Aug. 1854 - The prisoner.	Constant work, and giving great satisfaction to his master.
No. 31.		
J. C. - - - 29 April 1854.	29 May 1854 - The prisoner.	Exceedingly well employed.
No. 32.		
J. B. - - - 29 April 1854.	19 July 1854 - The prisoner.	He was receiving good wages, and likely to keep his place.
No. 33.		
H. G. - - 2 May 1854.	8 Aug. 1854 - The prisoner.	He had constant work.
No. 34.		
W. S. - - 26 May 1854.	24 Aug. 1854 - The prisoner.	Very unfortunate in not being able to get work.
No. 35.		
H. H. - - 27 May 1854.	9 Nov. 1854 -	Licence cancelled.
No. 36.		
B. M. - - 27 May 1854.	10 July 1854 - The prisoner.	In business, and every prospect of doing well.
No. 37.		
R. B. - - 27 May 1854.	10 July 1854 - The prisoner.	His health was much improved, and he was able to work.
No. 38.		
W. J. H. - - 27 May 1854.	2 June 1854 - The prisoner.	In an excellent situation; wages 32*s.* per week.
No. 39.		
R. M. - - 30 May 1854.	19 July 1854 - The prisoner.	Exceedingly well situated.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 40.		
E. W. - - 3 June 1854.	20 July 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Getting an honest living.
No. 41.		
C. H. - - 6 June 1854.	15 July 1854 - The prisoner.	Doing well, and living with respectable friends.
No. 42.		
E. A. - - 12 Aug. 1854.	18 Dec. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	His mother had placed him with a bootmaker to learn the trade.
No. 43.		
W. R. - - 15 Aug. 1854.	2 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	At work for a former employer.
No. 44.		
J. W. - - 15 Aug. 1854.	24 Aug. 1854 - Prisoner's mother.	At work, and living at home.
No. 45.		
J. F. - - 16 Aug. 1854.	6 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	Left his work, and inclined to be unsteady.
No. 46.		
J. B. - - 17 Aug. 1854.	28 Aug. 1854 - The prisoner.	In a good situation, and says his prospects are good.
No. 47.		
W. B. - - 17 Aug. 1854.	28 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	Working for a former master.
No. 48.		
J. M. - - 17 Aug. 1854.	25 Nov. 1854 - A clergyman.	He was conducting himself with great propriety.
No. 49.		
F. H. - - 17 Aug. 1854.	12 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Very satisfactory accounts.
No. 50.		
J. Y. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	26 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Doing exceedingly well.
No. 51.		
P. H. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	10 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	At work as a plasterer, and receiving 18*s.* per week.
No. 52.		
R. N. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	28 Aug. 1854 - The prisoner.	In regular work, and is now a comfort to his mother.
No. 53.		
R. C. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	30 Aug. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Deceased.
No. 54.		
J. B. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	10 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Living at home with his father and mother.
No. 55.		
H. C. - - 18 Aug. 1854.	21 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Living at home with his family, and at work.
No. 56.		
J. S. - - - 22 Aug. 1854.	20 Sept. 1854 - City Missionary.	In constant work, and kind to his mother.
No. 57.		
J. F. - - 23 Aug. 1854.	24 Nov. 1854 - The prisoner.	Living by honest industry, and supports his family.
No. 58.		
T. N. - - 23 Aug. 1854.	20 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	Had plenty of work, and regular in his attendance at church.
No. 59.		
J. N. - - - 23 Aug. 1854.	21 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	In business for himself.
No. 60.		
H. G. - - 23 Aug. 1854.	27 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's friends.	Gone to sea.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 61.		
J. E. - - - 24 Aug. 1854.	25 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	Found great difficulty in obtaining employment.
No. 62.		
J. P. - - - 9 Sept. 1854.	18 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	Had plenty of work, and was getting a good living.
No. 63.		
J. B. - - 9 Sept. 1854.	28 Sept. 1854 - The prisoner.	Constant work.
No. 64.		
R. F. - - 12 Sept. 1854.	2 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	He was without employment, but was living with his brother.
No. 65.		
W. C. - - 13 Sept. 1854.	18 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	Was badly off for work, but hoped soon to have more.
No. 66.		
R. M. - - 13 Sept. 1854.	19 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	Employed in a fishing boat; wages 12*s.* per week.
No. 67.		
G. C. - - 22 Aug. 1854.	30 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	Very comfortably situated, and had plenty of work.
No. 68.		
R. K. - - 15 Sept. 1854.	30 Oct. 1854 - The prisoner.	At work for his father, who is a tradesman of forty years' standing.
No. 69.		
W. W. - - 20 Oct. 1854.	4 Nov. 1854 - The prisoner.	At work for a former employer.
No. 70.		
J. V. - - 24 Oct. 1854.	24 Nov. 1854 - The prisoner.	At work as a stonemason.
No. 71.		
H. A. - - 14 Oct. 1854.	10 Dec. 1854 - The prisoner.	Working for a good master; wages 18*s.* per week.
No. 72.		
J. G. - - 19 Oct. 1854.	14 Dec. 1854 - The prisoner.	His health was much improved, and plenty of work to go to when he got well.
No. 73.		
T. B. - - 19 Oct. 1854.	23 Nov. 1854 - The prisoner.	Had been employed since the day after being released.
No. 74.		
H. T. - - 8 Dec. 1854.	23 Dec. 1854 - The prisoner.	Was an inmate at the London Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals.

APPENDIX G.

Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS from the LETTERS of PRISONERS who have been released from PORTLAND PRISON :—

No. 1.

Reg. No. 2597.—J. S. writes to the Chaplain : "Touching my temptations I cannot say much yet, though they are far more strong and numerous than I anticipated, and I doubt not my greatest will be among my own family. However, I know that the grace of Christ is sufficient, that His strength is made perfect in weakness, and that with the temptation He will make a way to escape. I will mention one thing which I know will be gratifying to you, viz. I have refrained from strong drink, though many and pressing have been the solicitations to it. One of the worst things I experience is my want of moral courage. Nor do I boldly avow my principles ; these cast a gloom over my mind ; permit me, therefore, to request your prayers on my behalf." Three months after, he writes to the Assistant Chaplain : "When I arrived at M——, I had not a situation to go to, though I anticipated when I left Portland I should ; however, I soon obtained one. I applied to Mr. W——, who takes a great interest in persons of my class, and he procured a situation for me. I have been in it about seven weeks, and I think it is likely to be a permanent one. In relation to the work of grace, I must acknowledge I have been very remiss in improving my opportunities. Prayer is sometimes a dull and lifeless duty, and my mind is crowded with vain thoughts. I have not forgotten the three rules you gave me ; yet I do not find the same pleasure in reading the Bible that I did. I daily experience the effects of an evil heart, and of those evil propensities which for a while lay hid, now that there is an opportunity for their indulgence, endeavour to assume the mastery ; but though sin abounds, grace superabounds. I shall feel thankful for a letter from you."

No. 2.

Reg. No. 2203.—J. J. writes to the Chaplain : "The day after I left Portland I arrived home. I obtained employment where I am at present. There is one thing I must not forget to assure you of, that is, I never shall regret the time I spent in your establishment, for I am sure that the bitter cup which the Lord caused me to drink, in the day He hid His face from me in anger, hath turned out sweeter than honey. So it may be truly said 'The Lord bringeth sweet out of bitter ;' and I trust He will give me grace to withstand all the temptations of the world."

No. 3.

Reg. No. 2310.—J. K. writes to the Chaplain : "My dear pastor, I am happy to let you know that I was well received by the gentlemen of the parish when I arrived from Portland. My father received me as the prodigal son was received. I return you many thanks for the kindness I received while under your care ; but above all for the Bible you gave me the night before I left ; I prize it above silver or gold, for I have found it a precious treasure to my never-dying soul. I am happy to let you know that I am now a Sunday-school teacher, and I am enabled to partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper once a month. Adieu. J. K."

No. 4.

Reg. No. 2356.—H. F. writes to the Governor: "I am in business for myself at W——, and am happy to say I have every prospect of success. I beg leave to thank you sincerely for the kindness I received at Portland, and for the various favours you were so kind to grant me at different times. Your humble servant, H. F."

No. 5.

Reg. No. 2670.—A. D. writes to the Chaplain: "I see in London two views in society, vice and virtue. As the latter is most congenial to my feelings, I intend restricting myself to it. Once with a fair character and the approbation of my superiors, I hope to remove the stigma which has fallen upon me."

No. 6.

Reg. No. 988.—W. N. writes to the Governor: "I trust I am fully sensible of the advantages that have arisen in learning a useful trade while at Portland, and which I fully expect will aid my endeavours to obtain an honest livelihood."

No. 7.

Reg. No. 991.—F. W. K. writes to the Governor: "I sit down with pleasure to inform you that all has gone well with me to the present time. I am in good health and at work cutting stone. I trust I shall keep in work and live a steady life. I have good wages, and if the Lord bless me, I shall do well. I return you, respected Sir, my hearty thanks for all your kindness to me while at Portland; and believe me, kindness melts even a criminal's heart, although it may not do him good at the time. 'Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days.'" At a later period he writes to a prisoner: "I am still working for the same master, and giving general satisfaction. My difficulties and temptations are much greater than when I was at Portland. Pray for grace to stand the day of trial when you get your liberty. You must be watchful, for the devil will try to draw you back bit by bit; and, unless you have courage and are more watchful than I have been, you will have cause for bitter remorse. I still hope I am a child of God, although an erring one. I am getting a good living, and there is a prospect of my prayer while at Portland being answered, viz. my 'paying off old debts.' Some will not take anything, but others I have paid. I have about eight pounds more to pay, and then I can say I have made what restitution was in my power for my past misconduct. I am happier now than ever I was in my life; I am more respected, and I can truly say, 'It is good for me that I have been afflicted.'"

No. 8.

Reg. No. 2653.—J. M'G. writes to the Chaplain: "I am very thankful to you, Reverend Sir, for the books you gave me; I can assure you they are well fingered. My parents are very thankful to you for them. I cannot return you thanks enough for all I have received from you."

No. 9.

Reg. No. 2506.—P. R. writes to the Chaplain: "I am thankful for the opportunity of writing to you. I am, thank God, better than I have been.

Chaplain's Report.

I shall never forget your sermon on Christ's temptation; many times it has been a comfort to me in my sickness. I am happy with my dear family, but work is scarce. I hope the Lord will provide, for I desire to trust in Him."

No. 10.

Reg. No. 2660.—B. M. writes: "I arrived safely at home. All my family and friends are well. My dear children gladdened my heart; indeed, I can truly say that God has wonderfully preserved me and mine. I pray only to be enabled to render such a return to Him as may accord with His mercies to me. I engage in business next week."

No. 11.

Reg. No. 3316.—R. B. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "I am happy to inform you that I am a great deal better, and am able to work a little every day. I intend, with the assistance of Almighty God, to bear in mind the advice you gave me the night before I left Portland."

No. 12.

Reg. No. 2557.—W. J. H. writes to the Governor: "I arrived safely in London, and have obtained a situation, at a salary of 32*s.* per week. Knowing you take an interest in the welfare of a man who is inclined to an honest life, I thus make you acquainted with particulars. Allow me at the same time to tender my thanks to you for the kindness I received while under your care."

No. 13.

Reg. No. 3054.—R. F. M. writes: "I am thankful to say my health is tolerably good. I am most comfortable in my situation. My business hours are long, but I am rarely confined the whole day. I would not now alter one iota, were it in my power, of anything that has happened. It is, indeed, hard at first to acknowledge the events which seem most harsh and uncongenial to us to come from the hand of a loving father in Christ Jesus our Lord. Let me hear from you soon. Farewell."

No. 14.

Reg. No. 2661.—E. A. writes to the Governor: "I am settled very comfortably with my mother. I shall always feel grateful to you for your kindness to me while at Portland; I hope and trust never to be found in the like place again. I will do my best to keep out of it."

At a later period he writes to the Chaplain: "I have left the master I was at work for and I am learning the trade of a boot-maker. When my time is out, my mother intends putting me into business. My mother desires her best thanks to you for all your kindness to me."

No. 15.

Reg. No. 2680.—J. B. writes: "I have the pleasure of informing you that I am in a good situation, and even now my prospects are remarkably good. My thankfulness is only known to God, for I cannot find words to express it."

No. 16.

Reg. No. 2710.—W. B. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "I reached home the day after leaving Portland. The next week I commenced working for my old master. I send my sincere thanks to you for the learning I received while I was with you."

No. 17.

Reg. No. 2744.—R. M. writes to the Governor: "Dear Sir; I hope the punishment I have received will be the means of making a man of me. I obtained employment the first week I arrived home. I am in a fishing boat belonging S——. I have 12*s.* per week, with board and lodging. I thank the Lord for His goodness to me."

No. 18.

Reg. No. 2608.—G. C. writes: "I am very comfortably situated, and have plenty of work. I am much respected by all. I have met with no reproaches of the past, and I am fully determined, by the blessing of God, that no former career shall ever reinstate itself with me. I hope all past dispensations may be for my good."

No. 19.

Reg. No. 2772.—R. K. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "When I arrived I received a hearty welcome from all my respectable friends. I have attended church every Sunday since I came home. It shall be my endeavour to walk by the kind advice you gave me, for it is by breaking the Lord's day that many fall from the paths of virtue; but, blessed be the Lord, He is willing and the only One who is able to raise up them that fall. I may say, in many respects, He has answered my prayer; and I will trust Him still, having no strength of my own. I am employed by my father, who has carried on a respectable trade for forty years."

No. 20.

Reg. No. 2867.—Writes to the Governor: "I arrived home quite safe, and am now residing with my mother. I am working under my former master in the coal mines. I began to work on the first of the month, and I hope the Lord will give me health and strength to follow my employment."

No. 21.

Reg. No. 3948.—J. V. writes to the Chaplain: "I have a good master, and I am going to work as a stonemason next week at L——. I have not wanted for anything since I left you, Sir, and I have a good prospect before me."

No. 22.

Reg. No. 2662.—H. A. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "I beg to inform you that I am employed at H——. I am working for Mr. R——'s firm, that you so kindly recommended me to. I am under a kind master, who gives me 18*s.* per week. Please remember me to the Governor and Chaplain, and thank them for their kindness to me."

No. 23.

Reg. No. 2750.—"J. P. writes to the Governor: "I shall always thank you for your kindness to me. I soon got work, and, thank God, I get a good living."

No. 24.

Reg. No. 2751.—J. B. writes to the Chaplain: "I arrived home safe, and found all my friends well. I expect to go to a situation in a few days, and I trust for the future I shall be able to overcome all temptations, and lead a sober and industrious life."

Chaplain's Report.

No. 25.

Reg. No. 2121.—R. F. writes to the Governor: "I am living with my brother, and am very comfortable; but I am sorry to inform you that I am without work. I do not intend to keep bad company; all my study is to behave myself, and live a good and honest life. I have not forgotten you, my friend, and I hope I never shall. I am very thankful for my learning. I could not write before I was in prison. Please excuse my ill-composed letter."

No. 26.

Reg. No. 2115.—W. C. writes to the Governor: "I wish to inform you that I have had only a few days' work since I left you. I hope soon to have more. I am living with my parents. Remember me to the Chaplains; please tell them I follow my church, and do not forget the Sabbath day."

No. 27.

Reg. No. 2554.—J. E. writes to the Chaplain, stating he had great difficulty in finding work.

No. 28.

Reg. 2568.—W. R. writes to the Chaplain: "I arrived in London on the 30th of April, and went to work the next day. I have been employed ever since. My wages are 1*l.* per week. I like the place very well, except one thing, that is, I have to work on Sunday; therefore I cannot go to a place of worship as you advised me when I left Portland. But I will try and bear it patiently, until I have regained my character; so that I may get a place where I can have Sunday to myself. I hope you will pray for me that I may be kept from all sin. Farewell." Three months later he writes: "I am now earning 4*s.* 6*d.* per day. I had no troubles when I was with you, but I have found them since I left. I went to one of my former employers and he gave me an excellent character. Where I am now living it is known that I have been transported, but my master is not acquainted with it. I know not what he would say should he hear of it. I hope I shall have patience to wait the Lord's time, for I know He does all things well. I have not yet taken any strong drink, and I hope never to touch it again."

No. 29.

Reg. No. 2489.—J. Y. writes to the Chaplain. After referring to some who had returned to old habits and practices, says:—"I am sure I do not know what I may come to yet before I die. I have passed through much punishment, but I was young and foolish, I knew not what I was doing. My confinement at Wakefield did me good, for there I had time to think of my folly. I hope you will pray for me, that the Lord will prosper me in all my doings. Do not think by what I have stated that I am what you would call a Christian man, fearing God, and following him in all His ways. No, I speak truthfully and candidly. I am only a mortal man, trying to dwell by the help of God."

At a later period he writes: "When I think of Portland my blood runs cold. How delighted I am when I awake in the morning to find myself free. The door is not locked upon me now; there is no trembling and shaking now when I meet a policeman. No, thanks to the Almighty,

I can hold up my face, pass him by without fear; believe me, I cannot express in words the joy I feel." Chaplain's Report.

The same. Writing to a prisoner informing him of the death of one who had only been discharged ten days, he says: "I have heard you will soon be home. I hope and trust you will shun all bad company, and fly from the public house. Our poor friend R. C. died of cholera on the 28th instant. He was taken and died the same night, and he now lies till that Great Day when he will appear before his Maker to answer for all he has done. He fell to drink when he came home, and death was the result of his folly. I pray you take heed."

No. 30.

Reg. No. 2097.—J. L. writes to the Chaplain: "I beg to acquaint you that I am living with my father, for I am not able to take any employment at present. I wish to say a few words in way of gratitude to you, as I have profited much by you. I hope I shall never forget that portion of God's Word that you laboured so hard to impress upon my heart. I find it useful to me now; it has taught me to be firm in my resolutions, to lead nothing but an honest and sober life. I have had many old companions trying to entice me to keep their company, but I tell them what I have suffered through my folly. I have completely given up all bad associates, and made a firm resolution never to be with them on any occasion whatever. I now delight in the company of the godly more than ever I did in that of the ungodly. I now know the value of the Sabbath. I never see any one that I know on that day without speaking a word in season, and tell what my Saviour has done for me; He has, indeed, plucked me as a brand from the fire.

No. 31.

Reg. No. 2669.—J. M'C. writes to the Governor: "When I was discharged I got employment at my trade, but I had to leave through ill-health. I looked for another shop of work, but could not find one. I was put to the severest straits through being out of work. I applied to Mr. M., and he advised me to go to Mr. Nash's institution. I applied, and was admitted at once. I am quite well, thank God.

No. 32.

Reg. No. 2611. writes to the Chaplain: "I left you in May last with great hopes, and with a greater desire to become a respectable member of society. I have strived to the utmost for that object, but have not succeeded. I cannot get employment. It is true the building trade is bad, but that is not the only thing I have tried. I have sought for employment in the Naval Service, but without success. I cannot emigrate because I have not a character. Often I have wished myself back again, even in prison, where I should not have to undergo one half the privation I have endured the last six weeks. I write to you, Sir, begging that if you can assist me in any way, to do so, for I have been very hard put to it lately. I have every reason to thank God that He has enabled me hitherto to keep the resolution I have made, not again to commit myself; but I have had to struggle hard, especially when I have been stopped by some of my former companions, and seen them with plenty of money, while I wanted bread. I pray God I may not be overcome by them. I beg and pray of you, as you would a fellow creature to stretch out his hand to your rescue if in danger, to stretch a helping hand to one who can both feel and show that he is grateful even for the smallest favour that may be bestowed upon him."

Chaplain's Report.

No. 33.

Reg. No. 2757.—J. M. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "I beg to return my sincere thanks for all the benefits and instruction I received from you during the time I was under your care at Portland Prison. It is my daily study to cultivate and improve them. I am much mixed up with the world, and find it very often difficult to keep from falling. Hitherto the Lord has helped me; and this, Sir, encourages me to trust Him better for the future."

The following certificate was added by the clergyman of the parish:—J. M., the writer of the above letter, has conducted himself with propriety since his return from Portland Prison, and is, I hope, a reformed character.—W. H. H."

No. 34.

Reg. No. 2564.—J. C. writes to the Governor: "I am working for Mr. C. H. of P. I am quite well. All the country people were glad to see me. Our Minister shook hands with me, and poor and rich were happy to see me. Excuse me for writing to you, Sir, but, with the blessing of God, I will do the best I can while I am in the world."

His employer writes: "I was glad to see the convict, J. C., return, but I am much better pleased to find, by his conduct and manner, that he is a reformed character. He praises the rules and regulations of Portland Prison, and he is thankful to Almighty God for enlightening his dark mind."

No. 35.

Reg. No. 2584.—H. G. writes to the Governor: "I beg to thank you for the kindness you showed me at Portland. I wish to let you know that my friends were all glad to see me again, and that I have constant employment. I hope and trust the punishment I have received will be a warning to me for the future."

No. 36.

Reg. No. 2567.—J. B. writes to the Chaplain: "I have plenty of work. I might have had a place on the railway, but I refused it. The squire was in the town, and I have plenty of work with him. I have very good wages, and am likely to keep my place. I am going to assist in teaching the children next Sunday, if all is well."

No. 37.

Reg. No. 2008.—J. F. writes to the Assistant Chaplain: "I am sorry not to have written to you before. I hope I can sincerely say that God is still carrying on the work of grace in my soul. I have now a great many more enemies than I had when I was with you. Satan has been most active and diligent to draw me into the net of the world, but Christ has given me strength to overcome him. My heart is very much drawn to Portland, because the happiest days I ever spent on earth was there. You often told me of my own joys and comforts from the pulpit. Although I am not at Portland I am not free from its sorrows. I have a little circumstance to tell you of, which befel me a short time since; I was getting up our potatoes, and when bringing them home my road lay by the public-house; when I arrived opposite the door the mouth of the bag opened and let out the potatoes. Several of my old companions were outside playing at quoits; their game was just ended, and before I could gather up my potatoes the beer was called for: 'Come,' said the landlord, 'and have a glass with us.' 'No; I thank you,' I replied. 'Oh, come and have one glass,' cried the others. I continued to refuse, and said to them, 'If I had never visited that house, I should never have been at

Portland.' 'Oh,' said the landlord, 'if you had never been born you would not have been here.' I left them, thinking of the temptation I had escaped. Very obediently yours, J. F." Chaplain's Report.

No. 38.

Reg. No. 2088, J. S.—A City Missionary writes to the Chaplain: "J. S. came to my house the day after leaving Portland. The day following he visited his mother and gave her a sovereign. On Friday he called to see his prosecutor, and offered to make restitution. On the Wednesday following I obtained employment for him. When he returned from labour on that day he exclaimed, 'Bless the Lord, I'm a happy man; how sweet this half-crown is, for I have earned it honestly.' He is giving great satisfaction to his employer. Endeavours have been made to lead him astray, but he has withstood all entreaties. I hope well of his religious state."

No. 39.

Reg. No. 2267.—T. N. writes to the Chaplain: "I went to my master the day after I arrived home, and he said he would give me plenty of work; he is also very kind to me. I go to church every Sunday, and I read the Bible every night. I am living comfortably, thank God. I shall try my best to live honestly the rest of my days, and put my trust in the Lord, for He has delivered me out of my trouble. 'Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord.'"

No. 40.

Reg. No. 2648.—R. N. writes to the Chaplain: "I arrived at home quite safe and embraced a broken-hearted mother. I expect to be at work to-morrow. You told me to take the first chance that offered, which I intend doing. I know it will give you pleasure to hear that I abstain from all intoxicating drinks. I mix with none but those who follow Christ. I mean, by the help of God, to lead a new life.—R. N."

No. 41.

Reg. No. 2326.—J. N. writes to the Chaplain: "I arrived safely at home, to the great joy of my dear wife and affectionate children. I am about commencing business in the coal line, and with God's blessing, I hope to be successful. The nobility have promised to do all they can for me on account of my good conduct."

No. 42.

Reg. No. 2374.—J. G. writes to the Chaplain: "I am happy to inform you that I found great consolation on my arrival, for I could have had work immediately had I been able to do it. I thank God, I find attending His house refreshing to me in my present affliction. I trust being brought under the afflicting rod of my heavenly Father, will be to the saving of my soul. If God had left me to myself, I should have been lost, to all eternity, but I have trusted in Him and found comfort. He does not afflict willingly, but in love, that we may see the broad way before death overtakes us."

No. 43.

Reg. No. 2429.—J. B. writes to the Governor: "I am very happy to say that all the farmers were glad to see me. I began to work for Mr. H. in October, and have been employed ever since."

No. 44.

Chaplain's Report.

Reg. No. 2802.—H. T. writes to the Governor from the London Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals: "Sir, I trust you will pardon my liberty in addressing you, but I think it my duty to write. When I left Portland I had but faint prospects of usefulness, but now, with pleasure I inform you, I have placed my foot on the first stepping-stone to success. I have, through the influence of that amiable gentleman and devoted servant of God, the philanthropist, Mr. Wright, been admitted a member of this institution, where I pray God I may be enabled to throw off the fetters that bind the vile, and at length breathe the air of freedom and usefulness. I render to you my utmost thanks for your kindness towards me, for you granted me every privilege consistent with your duty as Governor. I send my best thanks to the worthy Chaplains, Mr. H. and Mr. N. I find the men in this place very happy and agreeable, and our worthy Governor a frank and fatherly gentleman. I am your obedient servant, H. T."

III.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 12, 1855.

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward the sixth annual Medical Report of this Prison for the year ending the 31st December 1854.

A considerable addition having been made to this establishment since last Report, and the number of prisoners having greatly increased, there has consequently been a greater number of sick received into and discharged from the Infirmary, compared with the previous year. There has been a population of 1,977 prisoners in the establishment during the past year, and at the present date it contains 1,512.

The following tables will point out the general state of the prisoners' health, also those admitted into the Infirmary, the number of casual daily sick, the deaths, the removals and pardons on medical grounds.

In Table No. 1. are enumerated those diseases and accidents admitted into the Infirmary; during the months of January and February, several cases of typhus fever occurred, 3 of which proved fatal; rheumatism and catarrhs of various degrees of severity also prevailed, but this must be expected from the climate and the elevated and exposed position of this locality.

During the months of September and October diarrhœa and bilious cholera prevailed extensively; the season had been hot and sultry: it was found necessary to make an alteration in the dietary, by substituting tea, instead of gruel and molasses; this was attended with a considerable diminution in the number of sick, but towards October a few cases of cholera of a more severe form showed itself: it was attended with vomiting and purging without bile, followed by collapsed features, and the peculiar hollow sepulchral voice, also the cramps and blueness of malignant cholera. One case proved fatal in about 6 hours.

The accidents have also considerably increased. This must be attributed to the great extension of the public works, and the large number of prisoners employed in the quarries, many of whom had never handled quarry tools or performed labour of any kind before.

Medical Officer's Report.

In No. 2. Table are enumerated the casual daily sick. Their number is considerable, but they usually merely required a dose of medicine, and proceeded to their work, the worst cases having been selected and sent to the Infirmary.

In Table No. 3. are recorded the deaths that have occurred in the prison during the year, viz. 8 in number, 5 of which were from natural causes and 3 from accident.

In Table No. 4. are recorded the cases of 22 prisoners who from various organic or functional diseases, or from accidents, age, or infirmity, were unfit for labour on the public works at Portland; they were removed to the "Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth, and to Dartmoor prison.

In Table No. 5. are the cases of 5 prisoners who from extreme bad health received a discharge on medical grounds; many others had their sentence mitigated in consequence of severe injuries sustained on the public works.

In Table No. 6. is a statistical return of the average daily number and per-centage of sick, which presents a contrast, compared with the state of the gaols and prisons of former days.

I have no further remarks to make in a medical point of view, except that the light and ventilation of the prison are sufficient for sanitary purposes, and past experience has proved that the dietary has been found sufficient, and its division into classes has been attended with good effect, it being a stimulus to labour, or a punishment to the idle.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. Houghton,

Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Table No. 1.

Cases of Sickness, &c. admitted to Infirmary.

Zymotic disease :—	
Febris typhus	6
„ Rheumatis	6
Bilious cholera	319
Spasmodic ditto	30
Diarrhœa crapulosæ	141
Scorbutus	6
Colica	4
Erysipelas	4
Sporadic disease :—	
Hæmorrhoids	13
Hæmoptysis	6
Abscess	92
Ulcer	11
Scrofula	7
Phthisis	8
Debility	33
Cephalalgia	2
Hæmaturia	1
Tumor	1
Sporadic disease of special system and organs:—	
Paralysis	1
Epilepsy	8
Imbecile	5
Opthalmia	47
Respiratory organs :—	
Febrile catarrh	170
Bronchitis	8
Pleuritis	32
Pneumonia	1
Digestive organs :—	
Cynanche tonsillaris	25
Dyspepsia	36
Constipation	183
Icterus	2
Urinary organs :—	
Stricture urethræ	1
Hydrocele	1
Locomotive organs :—	
Chronic rheumatism	78
Integumentary system :—	
Paronychia	17
Furunculus	312
Anthrax	3
Herpes	4
Lepra	2
Porrigo	2
Acne indurata	12
Accidents :—	
Incised wounds	2
Sprains	12
Contused wounds	55
Other contusions	219
Fractured limbs	9
Hernia	2
Burns and scalds	7
Dislocations	2
Total	1,948

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE No. 2.

CASES OF CASUAL SICKNESS.

Slight accidents	209
Boils	163
Catarrhal affections	699
Diarrhœa crapulosæ	833
Rheumatism	112
Dyspepsia	213
Constipation	683
Cutaneous diseases	138
Other slight complaints	193
Total	3,243

Daily Average Number of Casual Sick, new Cases.	Daily Average Number of Casual Sick under treatment.	Total daily Average Number of Casual Sick.	Daily Average Number of Casual Sick unfit for Labour.
8·80	43·27	52·07	1·36

TABLE No. 3.—DEATHS during the Year.

Register No.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	State of Health when received.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
3,542	23	12 September 1853	Apparently good	5 Nov. 1853	1 Jan. 1854	Pulmonary consumption.
3,741	37	21 October 1853	Good	5 Jan. 1854	6 Jan. 1854	Extensive lacerated wound in perineum, and other severe contusions.
3,862	21	9 December 1853	,,	8 Jan. 1854	3 Feb. 1854	Typhus fever.
3,767	27	29 November 1853	,,	27 Dec. 1853	9 Feb. 1854	,,
3,082	27	24 December 1852	,,	21 April 1854	6 May 1854	,,
3,983	23	27 January 1854	,,	27 June 1854	27 June 1854	Right leg fractured; severe contusions on chest, abdomen, and perineum; survived 6 hours.
3,667	30	20 September 1853	,,	22 July 1854	29 July 1854	Extensive laceration of perineum, buttocks, and loins.
2,539	27	7 November 1851	Slender and delicate	24 Sept. 1854	24 Sept. 1854	Cholera.

TABLE No. 4.—REMOVALS on MEDICAL GROUNDS, being unfit for Labour at Portland.

Register	Age.	Received into this Prison.	From whence received.	State of Health when received.	Date of Removal.	Where removed.	Cause of Unfitness for Labour.
3,004	23	13 Nov. 1852	Wakefield	Slender and delicate	13 June 1854	"Invalid" hulk, Portsmouth.	Severe contusion on chest, producing hæmoptysis.
3,630	57	19 Sept. 1853	Pentonville	Ditto	" "	"	Incipient consumption.
3,385	34	3 May "	Wakefield	Good	" "	"	Asthma.
3,193	20	4 Feb. "	Pentonville	Slender and delicate	" "	"	Palpitatio cordis.
3,891	49	29 Dec. "	Ditto	Paralysis	5 Sept. 1854	Dartmoor Prison	Infirm; paralysis.
4,027	18	2 Feb. 1854	Millbank	Good	" "	"	Scrofulous opthalmia.
3,897	19	29 Dec. 1853	Pentonville	Slender and delicate	" "	"	Marasmus: general debility.
3,716	39	26 Sept. "	Millbank	Good	" "	"	Chronic diarrhœa; debility.
3,957	20	12 Jan. 1854	Leeds	Ditto	" "	"	Epilepsy; scrofula otorrhœa.
3,329	21	27 April 1853	Pentonville	Ditto	" "	"	Epilepsy.
3,713	23	26 Sept. "	Millbank	Ditto	" "	"	Injury to bones of pelvis.
3,752	20	29 Nov. "	Ditto	Ditto	" "	"	Imbecile.
2,808	28	30 July 1852	Ditto	Ditto	" "	"	Chronic ophthalmia.
4,269	59	7 June 1854	Pentonville	Extensive scrofula	" "	"	Extensive scrofulous disease.
4,074	36	13 Feb. "	Ditto	Had been insane at Pentonville.	" "	"	Imbecile.
2,760	24	27 April 1852	Ditto	Good	" "	"	Caries of rib, and general debility.
3,670	23	20 Sept. 1853	Wakefield	Ditto	" "	"	Scorbutus and rheumatism.
3,731	22	21 Oct. "	Millbank	Rupture: otherwise good	" "	"	Rupture and retention of testicle.
3,477	41	8 June 1853	Wakefield	Good	" "	"	Extensive rupture.
4,179	28	28 April 1854	Ditto	Ditto	" "	"	Imbecile.
3,628	24	19 Sept. 1853	Pentonville	Ditto	13 Dec. 1854	"Invalid" hulk, Portsmouth.	Incipient consumption.
3,634	19	" "	Ditto	Slender and delicate	21 Dec. "	Dartmoor	Imbecile: onanism.

Table No. 5.—Pardons on Medical Grounds.

Register.	Age.	Received into this Prison.	State of Health when received.	Date of Discharge.	Disease.	Total Period of Imprisonment.
3,601	27	19 Sept. 1853	Good	1 March 1854	Consumption	One year and eight months.
3,633	53	„ „	Good	27 May „	Ditto	One year and eleven months.
3,316	32	26 April „	Good	„ „	Ditto	Two years and one month.
3,129	22	27 Jan. „	Good	7 June „	Consumption and epilepsy	Two years and eight months.
2,663	20	14 April 1852	Slender and delicate.	14 April „	Psoas abscess	Two years and nine months.

Table No. 6.—Daily Average Number of Prisoners, Per-centage of Sick, &c.

Average Daily Number of Prisoners.	Average Daily Number of Infirmary Sick.	Per-centage of Infirmary Sick.	Average Daily Number of Casual Sick unfit for Labour.	Per-centage of Casual Sick.	Total Daily Average Number of Prisoners unfit for Labour.
1477·76	51·01	3·45	1·86	0·12	52·87

Table Showing the Average Amount of Sickness of the Subordinate Officers.

Average Daily Number of Officers.	Average Daily Number of Sick, including Accidents.	Average Number of Days each Officer was Sick.
156·15	1·58	3·81

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

DARTMOOR PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - -	187
APPENDIX :—	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	192
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	211
III. Medical Officer's Report - - -	234

DARTMOOR PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Dartmoor Prison, in pursuance of the Acts 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to present the following Report on the state of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor for the year 1854.

State of the Buildings.

State of the buildings.

The buildings, yards, and fences are in general good order, but the buildings and walls being originally of very defective construction, and exposed to a climate remarkable for severity of weather, frequent and somewhat extensive repairs have been found to be unavoidable. These repairs, however, have been chiefly executed by the prisoners.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

In the month of April, Captain Gambier having been transferred to the charge of the Convict Prison at Portsmouth, the

ability and zeal with which Mr. Morrish, the Deputy Governor of Dartmoor Prison, had performed the duties from its first establishment having pointed him out as an eligible successor, he was accordingly promoted by the Secretary of State to be the Governor of the prison, the arduous duties of which office he has since performed in such a manner as fully to confirm the expectations of his competency for the charge. Captain Forlong, the Deputy Governor of the "Defence" hulk at Woolwich, was transferred to Dartmoor as Deputy Governor of the prison in place of Mr. Morrish.

There have been no changes in the Chaplain's and Medical Officer's Departments, the duties of which continue to be zealously conducted by the Rev. Mr. Dobie and Dr. Campbell, with the aid of the principal officers respectively attached to them.

The Discipline Officers, and especially those in the principal ranks, have shown in general much zeal and efficiency in the discharge of their arduous duties; the difficulties of which at this station are somewhat peculiar, owing to the officers having to deal with a class of prisoners many of whom though invalids and disinclined to exertion, are still required to perform some degree of bodily labour.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the prisoners.

The following statement shows the number of prisoners received and discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year :—

Remaining in prison 1st January 1854 -	1,128	
Received since - - - -	448	
		1,576
Embarked to Western Australia per Public Works - - - -	25	
Ditto Gibraltar, ditto - -	45	
Transferred to Millbank - -	4	
,, Pentonville - -	11	
Removed to Lunatic Asylum - -	3	
,, to Exeter gaol for trial -	1	
Discharged by pardon - - -	1	
,, by licence - - -	396	
,, on completion of sentence -	1	
Escapes - - - -	5	
Deaths - - - - -	31	
		523
Remaining in prison 1st January 1855 -	1,053	
		1,576

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the able-bodied convicts and of a large number of the invalids has been generally satisfactory during the year; the exceptions have been chiefly among the latter class, with respect to whom, however, the Governor remarks in his Report (we think with much reason) that "although the invalids who form the majority, swell the list of offences, it would perhaps be rather severe to refrain from the remark that there is much in their different cases presenting some extenuation; for if the loss of health to those in the possession of liberty too frequently embitters the temper, much more so must it be in the case of those who, in addition to this privation, suffer the corrective but formidable punishment of loss of liberty accompanied by strict discipline."

Treatment and general Condition of the Prisoners.

Treatment and general condition of the prisoners.

The treatment of the convicts and their condition have been in accordance with the established rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers. The attention of the Medical Officer is continually engaged not only in the requisite care of the sick, but in discriminating between the cases of the able-bodied and the invalided prisoners, so that the suitable degree of labour may be apportioned to each of these classes; their food is regulated under the same distinction, and their clothing is suitable to their work and to the nature of the climate.

The moral and religious instruction of the prisoners is suitably attended to by the Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain and the Schoolmasters under their directions, and as much time is allowed for school instruction to the prisoners as is consistent with their performance of continuous labour.

Health.

Health.

The Medical Officer's Report contains full and very interesting particulars relative to the general health of the prisoners, and of the prevailing diseases to which they have been liable. The number of deaths during the year have been 31, forming a per centage of 2·66 on the total number of men confined in the prison during the year.

Employment, Labour, &c.

Employment, labour, &c.

The distribution of the time of the prisoners, showing the hours occupied daily in prayers, meals, labour, school, &c., is given in the Appendix B. to the Governor's Report.

Those fit for labour are employed chiefly in the following works :—

Reclaiming and cultivating waste moor land; cutting and preparing turf for fuel and for the manufacture of gas; building walls, forming roads, various mechanical labour, such as carpenters', smiths', masons', painters' work; also making and repairing prison boots and clothing, and baking, cooking, washing, and other necessary in-door work for the prison.

The average number of men employed in each of these occupations is shown in the Appendix I. of the Governor's Report, and the particulars and estimated value of the work performed on the land, in the artificers' shops, and by the shoemakers, tailors, &c., are also given in the Appendix to this Report (C, D, and E.)

Expenses.

Expenses.

The expenses of the prison during the year, not including those under the head of buildings, are given in the Appendix; they amount to 39,097*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 37,506*l.* 14*s.*

General Remarks.

General remarks.

The Governor's Report, which is annexed, gives the particulars of the progress made in the farming operations during the year to which this Report refers; the result compares favourably with preceding years, especially when it is considered that the proportion of invalids to the whole number in the prison is being increased in accordance with the object of the establishment.

Allowing for the partial inability to perform hard labour of many of the prisoners confined here, there is no ground to remark any want of industry; but on the contrary, the body of prisoners have in general performed their required labour cheerfully and well.

The Reports of the Chaplain as to the prisoners' general progress in school, and of the Medical Officer as to their general state of health, are favourable, and we can refer to them with satisfaction.

The number of convicts who have been liberated on licence from this prison since September 1853, when the new Act substituting in most cases penal servitude for transportation came into operation, has been 467, of which number 3 only had been received back with licences revoked up to the end of December

1854. The Governor reports that he had heard of 5 others who had been again recommitted to prison. Favourable accounts, extending further to the period of the date of this Report, have been received also by the Chaplain as to the conduct of many of the men discharged on licence, and we consider that the result, so far, justifies the hope that as long as the means of honest employment can be obtained by the liberated convict, this stage of his sentence, during which he is still liable to control, will in most cases be useful both to the public and to himself, in preparing him for his return to the state of actual freedom on the expiration of his sentence.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.

Chairman.

I. S. Whitty,

Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 10, 1855.

IN obedience to the rules and regulations for the Government of Convict Prisons, I have the honour to submit to you the annual Report of this establishment for the year ending December 1854, in which the subjects referred to are noticed in the order laid down by the rules :—

Conduct of subordinate Officers.—The officers classified under this head are principal warders, warders, and assistant warders.

The principal warders have performed their duties with zeal, intelligence, and fidelity, more particularly those who received their early training in a close prison.

The warders generally have acquired a knowledge of the necessary discipline and arrangements indispensably requisite for the efficient working of the gangs placed under their control; some of their number, however, are still inexperienced, and require further training.

The assistant-warders, the majority of whom are still young in the service, have much to acquire, both as regards discipline and the judicious exercise of their authority; but many of them possess natural aptitude, and with more experience and training will make good officers.

To form and bring into proper training an efficient and trustworthy staff of subordinate officers for a prison on public works, is a task of considerable anxiety and difficulty, and the opportunities for an officer's early acquiring the requisite amount of discipline are few, compared with those of a close prison, where discipline naturally forms the first and principal teaching. When this habit of mind has been formed, the remaining, but no less important qualifications are matured with comparative ease and self-confidence.

I think it but only just to the officers of the prison generally to observe, that much increased responsibility has fallen upon them this year by the withdrawal of the usual military guard, numbering 80 men, who have been replaced by only 40 of the enrolled pensioners; and satisfactorily as the latter have performed their duties, still it must be evident the reduction of so large a number in the military protective force must be attended with much increased anxiety to all the officers, both superior and others. The service,

however, has suffered less inconvenience from so sudden a change than might have been expected. Governor's Report.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Prisoners remaining on 31st December 1853 -	1,128
Since received - - - -	448
Total received - -	1,576
Deduct prisoners licensed, died, and removed to other prisons, as particularized in Appendix A. -	523
Remaining in the prison, 31st December 1854 -	1,053

Sentences, how carried out.—The prisoners have been subjected to the necessary discipline, with associated labour by day (performing those works described under the head "species of labour"), and during the night and meal times occupying single sleeping cells and the associated rooms (the latter being divided into wards, bays, and divisions); all are placed under a certain degree of restraint when locked up in their prisons, strict silence being enforced on those in the cells; and in the associated rooms only four prisoners are permitted to sit and converse with each other at a time. Such restrictions are salutary, and have a tendency to foster an increased willingness in proceeding to their daily labour.

Treatment of the Prisoners.—According to a prisoner's character and conduct so is the treatment; observance of good order and discipline are exacted from all;—consistent privileges and advantages are offered to those who strive to be exemplary; and it is endeavoured as much as possible to mark with approval this class of prisoners, by bestowing on them the favour of the 1st class and its earnings, the ticket of leave stripe, an additional gratuity, and of writing and receiving a monthly letter; all of which advantages are permitted by the rules, and are attended with good results; perhaps none more so than the ticket-of-leave class, which has now been in existence three years without any serious abuse of the privileges it bestows on those to whom it is extended. There are at present 58 enjoying this privilege, and its adoption is most beneficial, not only as a reward to the prisoners for their good conduct, but also as the means of economizing the application of labour, and removing many of the disadvantages which have always arisen in the employment of convicts. It frequently happens in the performance of any particular work, an officer in charge of a party may require additional tools or materials, or the assistance and instruction of the clerk or foreman of works, and prior to having a convict available for the service he had occasion to move the whole of his gang from their work to obtain what he wanted. Whilst such privileges are granted to the deserving and exemplary prisoners, no harshness or unnecessary severity are permitted by any officer; and every prisoner having a daily opportunity of making his complaints known to the Governor and the other superior authorities, it may be presumed that the absence of any such representations is the best

Governor's Report.

proof that the treatment every prisoner receives is in accordance with the rules and regulations. The religious and moral instructions of the prisoners have been carefully attended to by the Chaplain, and the Medical Officer has been most watchful in his treatment to the sick; their reports will furnish you with full details of their services.

Species of Labour.—The majority of those able to work are employed in reclaiming and cultivating the waste moorland; cutting, turning, and harvesting turf for fuel and light, building stone walls, forming new roads; others in making and repairing prison boots and shoes, clothes, &c.; whilst the mechanics, comprising smiths, carpenters, masons, painters, follow their crafts in executing such prison work as may have been necessary and approved by the Surveyor General. Cooking provisions for officers and prisoners, baking bread, washing clothes, and the general cleaning of the prison, are all performed by the convicts.

Weekly Hours for Prayers, Meals, Labour, School, and Bed-time.—The hours vary with the seasons. On reference to Appendix B., you will find the periods of time specified. Daily prayers are performed in the chapel twice, first before proceeding to the work, and also on their return from labour in the evening. Two short lectures are also delivered on the mornings of Wednesday and Thursday, either by the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain.

The hours for meals have continued the same as in former years, and of course vary with the seasons. The school hours continue the same, and will be noticed together with the instruction by the Chaplain.

The hours for labour are particularized in the Appendix.

Amount and Particulars of Earnings.—In those cases where a fixed price can be estimated, it has been done; much labour, however, is performed, especially by the worst class of invalids, which would be difficult to value with any correctness. I have recorded in Appendices C., D., and E., specifications of the labour performed, with a fair value set against it, and representing a sum of 6,299*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

Conduct of Prisoners.—The conduct of a large number of the prisoners has been very satisfactory. The commission of offences, however, has been numerous, arising chiefly among the invalid class, who are always found more troublesome and difficult to manage than any other body; the total number reported during the year has been 1835, of whom 40 have been punished by the Visiting Director, and 1,517 by the Governor. As a body, the convicts conduct themselves very well, and although the invalids, who form the majority, swell the list of offences, it would, perhaps, be rather severe to refrain from the remark that there is much in their different cases presenting some extenuation; for if the loss of health to those in the possession of liberty too frequently embitters the temper, much more so must it be in the case of those who, in addition to this privation, suffer the corrective but formidable punishment of loss of liberty; this class is numerous, and requires lenient consideration.

Governor's Report.

Condition of Buildings and Fences.—The buildings are in fair order. Frequent repairs will be found necessary, arising from the severity of the climate and exposure to heavy storms of wind and rain. Repairs and alterations have been executed during the year, as approved by the Surveyor General, and it must be expected in so exposed and unsheltered a station that they will be more extensive than under other circumstances would be the case. The yearly expenditure in the necessary repairs will be considerable.

Expenses.—The expenses of the prison have been as particularized in Appendix G.

Abuses.— I am not aware that any abuse has existed during the year.

Escapes.—The number of escapes and attempted escapes have been 15; of these, ten have been recaptured and remain in the prison or have been removed, and four have been taken before the civil power and dealt with as the law directs, leaving one at large.*

Industry.—The industry of the prisoners continues to be satisfactory, and it is not a little surprising to find that delicate and debilitated men can go through the labour they do, notwithstanding their exposure to much inclement weather. They proceed to their work with much readiness and cheerfulness, and appear contented with their employment: and I trust this may be taken as a promise that, having formed or renewed industrious habits, they will not fail to appreciate their worth when the period arrives for restoration to liberty. The instructions you have issued on this head, by bringing into more general application the extra exertion reward provided for in the printed rules, have been attended with the best results, and afford additional evidence that encouragement, accompanied with suitable and discriminative rewards, whether immediate or prospective, are productive of much good, and induce the prisoners to do their utmost. It would not be fair to compare the earnings and productive amount of labour performed in this establishment with other prisons, such as Portland or Portsmouth; the majority here being invalids, who have been more or less draughted from the able-bodied prisons as unfit for heavy labour, and cannot therefore be expected to do an equal quantity of daily work; nor is it, when performed, of so productive a character as the construction of breakwaters, harbours of refuge, forts, or dockyard works, each being generally capable of a fair valuation, and favourable for working gangs, either in large or small parties. But, making fair allowance for such drawbacks, I venture to hope it will be found that the labour of this prison has been satisfactory and profitable.

Licence.—The Act of Parliament for the discharge of prisoners on licence in this country came into operation in September, 1853, since which period 467 have been liberated, of whom 3 only have been received back into this prison with their licences revoked; and I have only heard of five who have got into trouble and been retried, and are again the inmates of a prison; and I believe the experience in the case

* This prisoner has since been recaptured at Newcastle.

Governor's Report.

of the other Government prisons is very similar. The Act having now been in operation upwards of a year, it cannot be considered premature, in the face of such beneficial results, to speak of it as so far successful.

Judging from the few who have returned or committed themselves so as to occasion a fresh trial, there is certainly much to be anticipated from the working of this Act. But apart from this, I am daily receiving letters from those licensed, in which well authenticated testimony is afforded that the majority are doing well and obtaining an honest livelihood; and I have every confidence that the liberation of convicts in this country, who have passed through the well-arranged discipline of a close prison as a first probation, and then, secondly, the industrial training of the prison on public works, will be attended with beneficial results both to the community and the emancipated and reformed criminal.

The Farm.—Having referred to the various subjects required by the rules, I now proceed to give you an account of the farming operations for the past year.

The reclaiming, improving, and cultivating the waste moorland has continued the same as in former years; trenching, draining, double and single digging, are the first operations, followed by the application of lime and manure. Swedes and turnips are then sown, and are well adapted to the soil and humidity of the climate; perhaps more so than any other, especially as a first crop.

The year which has just terminated has been favourable for the different operations: the green crops were well sown and cleaned, and the oats and bere harvested in good condition; the latter has been ground into meal and used as food for the pigs, thereby considerably lessening the purchase of barley meal.

The sales and supplies to the steward for prison purposes have amounted during the year 2,045*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, as particularized in Appendix F. The supply of cabbages to the prison show a diminished return to that of previous years, arising from the Medical Officer having considered it desirable during the summer months to recommend a discontinuance of the issue of vegetables as an article of diet, in consequence of the prevalence of diarrhœa, and to prevent waste the cows and pigs received a large supply.

The number of acres trenched, and the turf cut and harvested, considerably exceed that of any former years; these operations, together with the other works of building stone walls, making roads, together with the usual work of a farm under reclamation and improvement, represent a return of estimated labour amounting to 3,064*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, against 2,294*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* for the previous year, and exhibiting an increase of 769*l.* 19*s.* on the year ending 1854. The works are particularized in the Appendix E., and merely set forth such work as can be fairly estimated for; leaving many others, such as are usually applicable to a farm, out of the calculation, as no settled or satisfactory estimate could be arrived at.

This result has been attained principally by the employment of invalid prisoners, their numbers this year having greatly exceeded those of any former period, arising from the discharge on licence of

Governor's Report.

a large number of able-bodied men, and their places being filled by prisoners of delicate constitution, and who are unfitted for the heavy labour of the other public work prisons. It may therefore be inferred that whilst the nature of the employment is favourable to this class of prisoners, it is also beneficial by its being moderately remunerative. Prior to the establishment of this prison, the labour of the invalids was entirely unproductive, and their previous occupation in the hulks of picking oakum and coir, was in itself ill adapted to establish industrial habits, which I regard as indispensable in permanently settling in the minds and dispositions of the convicts good motives. The means, however, of steady employment to this class of prisoners is now secured, and I have every confidence, in the course of a few years, that the reclamation and cultivation of this desolate spot will, under the hands of the invalid prisoners, produce satisfactory and profitable results.

The crops produced for the year have been, hay, bere, oats, potatoes, carrots, cabbages, flax, swedes, and turnips. 2,482 tons of turf have been cut, dried, and housed, which is used for fuel, peat, and coke, and conversion into gas for lighting the prison. I will briefly refer to each in the order they have been harvested.

The Hay Crop.—This crop was harvested in good condition, with the exception of one rick, which heated, and was partly destroyed by fire; the estimated quantity saved is 63 tons.

Barley or Bere.—Harvested well, and yielded 4½ quarters per acre, weighing 49 pounds to the bushel: it has been ground into meal and given to the pigs.

The Oats.—A continuance of wet weather after the oats had been cut prevented their being harvested in good condition; a part of them will afford useful keep when cut into chaff.

Flax.—This crop was tried on a small scale in a well-prepared piece of ground, but with indifferent success.

Green Crops.—Under this head are comprised potatoes, carrots, mangolds, swede turnips, and cabbages. The cultivation of each is well suited to the soil and climate. The potatoes were only tried on a small scale, in consequence of the disease which had proved fatal in former years: the yield this year has considerably improved, and about 13 tons of good potatoes were taken from the two acres. The other crops have been good, and have produced as under, viz.:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	
The carrots - -	10	3	to the acre.
„ mangolds - -	9	12	„
„ swedes - -	24	6	„
„ turnips - -	16	7	„

Governor's Report.

The Turf.—The turf harvest has been attended with much success, and 2,482 tons have been secured, yielding a money value of 1,116*l.* 18*s.*, and a saving in this amount under the head of "fuel and light:" 696½ tons of this quantity have been manufactured into gas for lighting the prison, and has produced 2,272,780 cubic feet. On reference to Appendix I., you will find the cost of manufacture particularized, and exhibits a charge of 4*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000 cubic feet. The quantity of peat consumed in the different parts of the prison is specified in Appendix H.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of 5 horses, 11 feeding cows, 22 milch cows, 1 pure North Devon bull, 6 two-year-olds, 6 yearlings, 16 calves, and 128 pigs.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. Morrish, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX TO GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1854.

Appendix (A.) Statement of Reception and Removal of Prisoners.

„ (A 2.) Classification of Convicts.

„ (B.) Distribution of Time.

„ (C.) Statement of Work by Shoemakers, Tailors, and Washers.

„ (D.) Value of Work executed by Artificers.

„ (E.) Statement of Farm-work performed by Convicts.

„ (F.) Statement of Farm Produce sold or supplied to Prison.

„ (G.) Statement of Quantity of Gas manufactured and consumed.

„ (H.) Statement of Quantity of Peat consumed in Prison.

„ (I.) Return of Daily Employment of Prisoners.

„ (K.) Statement of Expenditure in the Year.

(A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Establishments, between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec. 1854.

On the 1st January 1854—				
The Number of Convicts in Dartmoor Prison				1,128
Received during the year from—				
Convict Prisons	Millbank	168		
	Parkhurst	7		
	Pentonville	20		
	Portland	17		
	Dartmoor	—		
	Shorncliff	—		
	Portsmouth	50		
			262	
Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	6		
	"Justitia"	—		
	"York"	—		
	"Stirling Castle"	6		
	"Defence"	4		
			16	
		Government Cells.		
County & Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government.	Wakefield	68		
	Preston	6		
	Leeds	8		
	Leicester	23		
	Northampton	6		
	Bath	6		
	Reading	10		
	Bedford	16		
	Perth	21		
			164	
County and Borough Prisons (Exeter Gaol)		2		
Lunatic Asylums (Bethlehem Hospital)		1		
			3	
Licence revoked (from Edinburgh)		1		
Ditto (from Bow Street Police Court)		2		
			3	
Total				1,576

Disposed of during the year, by—				
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Millbank	4		
	Parkhurst	—		
	Pentonville	11		
	Portland	—		
	Dartmoor	—		
	Shorncliff	—		
			15	
Transfers to Convict Hulks.	"Warrior"	—		
	"Justitia"	—		
	"York"	—		
	"Stirling Castle"	—		
	"Defence"	—		
Embarkations	Van Diemen's Land	—		
	Western Australia (Public Works)	25		
	Norfolk Island	—		
	Bermuda	—		
	Gibraltar (Public Works)	45		
			70	
Removals	Lunatic Asylums	3		
	Philanthropic	—		
	Exeter Gaol, for Trial	1		
			4	
Pardons	Free	1		
	Conditional	—		
License	Medical Grounds	4		
	On expiration of a moiety of their Sentence, under an old Rule (half Sentence)	42		
	Having served prescribed Probation	350		
			397	
Discharged on completing Sentence			1	
Escapes (4 re-captured and committed to Exeter for trial)			5	
Deaths			31	
Numbers remaining 31st December 1854			1,053	
Total				1,576

(A 2.)—STATEMENT showing the CLASSIFICATION of CONVICTS received during the year from the Prisons under-mentioned :— Governor's Report.

Prison.	Number in each Class.			Total.
	1.	2.	3.	
Millbank	117	34	17	168
Pentonville	13	2	5	20
Parkhurst	2	—	5	7
Portland	12	2	3	17
Portsmouth	28	7	15	50
"Warrior" Convict Hulk	5	1	—	6
"Stirling Castle" ditto	4	2	—	6
"Defence" ditto	4	—	—	4
Wakefield House of Correction	43	17	8	68
Preston ditto	3	1	2	6
Leeds Borough Gaol	8	—	—	8
Leicester	13	7	3	23
Northampton	3	3	—	6
Bath	5	—	1	6
Reading	5	4	1	10
Bedford	10	6	—	16
Perth	20	1	—	21
Exeter County Gaol	—	—	—	2
Bethlem Hospital	—	—	—	1
Edinburgh	—	—	—	1
Bow Street Police Court	—	—	—	2
Total received				448

Governor's Report.

(B.)—DISTRIBUTION of TIME, distinguishing the Time in Summer and Winter.

	Summer.				Winter.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, clean Cells and Wards	5. 0	6. 0	1	0	6. 0	7. 0	1	0
Breakfast (Officer and Prisoner)	6. 0	6.30	0	30	7. 0	7.30	0	30
Morning Prayers (including time for unlocking and removing to and from)	6·30	7. 0	0	30	7.30	8. 0	0	30
Labour (including mustering and going to and from Work)	7. 0	12. 0	5	0	8. 0	12. 0	4	0
Dinner (Officers and Prisoners)	12. 0	1.10	1	10	12. 0	1.10	1	10
Labour (including mustering and going to and from Work)	1.10	5.30	4	20	1.10	4.15	3	5
Cleaning and washing after returning from Labour	5.30	5.50	0	20	4.15	4.30	0	15
Evening Prayers and Lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.)	5.50	6.15	0	25	4.30	5. 0	0	30
Supper (Officers and Prisoners)	6.15	6.45	0	30	5. 0	5.30	0	30
Cleaning Shoes, Shaving, Hair-cutting, &c., and Reading in Cells	6.45	8. 0	1	15	5.30	8. 0	2	30
Total	- -	- -	15	0	- -	- -	14	0

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

	Summer.	Winter.
Hours of Labour	9.20	7. 5
Meal Hours	2.10	2.10
Prayers	0.55	1. 0
In-door Occupation	2.35	3.45
Total	15.0	14.0

(C.)—STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, TAILORS, WASHERS, &c. during the Year 1854. Governor's Report.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Shoemakers.			
130 Pairs of Half Wellington Boots - made at	5 0	32 10 0	
110 „ Blucher Boots - - - „	5 0	27 10 0	
250 „ Shoes - - - - „	2 0	25 0 0	
40 „ Boots, for deformed feet „	3 6	7 0 0	
2,515 „ Boots, bottomed - - „	2 3	282 18 9	
3,402 „ Ditto, repaired - - „	0 9	127 11 6	
1,043 „ Shoes, bottomed - - „	1 2	60 16 10	
1,010 „ Ditto, repaired - - „	0 6	25 0 5	
			588 7 6
Tailors.			
904 Pairs of Drab Trousers - - - made at	1 0	45 4 0	
755 Drab Jackets - - - - „	1 0	37 15 0	
1,062 Ditto, Vests- - - - - „	0 6	26 11 0	
39 Pairs of Fustian Trousers - - „	2 9	5 7 3	
184 Fustian Jackets - - - „	2 6	23 0 0	
161 Ditto, Vests - - - - „	1 2	9 7 10	
1,321 Flannel Shirts - - - „	0 6	33 0 6	
1,033 Ditto, Drawers - - - „	0 6	25 16 6	
443 Cotton Shirts - - - „	0 7	12 18 5	
425 Kit and Peat Bags - - - „	0 4	12 7 11	
211 Cooks' Jackets, &c. - - - „	1 3	13 3 9	
50 Infirmary Sheets - - - „	1 4	3 6 8	
1,258 Drab Jackets lined - - - „	0 6	31 9 0	
916 Drab Vests lined - - - „	0 3	11 9 0	
3,099 Pairs of Drab Trowsers lined - „	0 6	77 9 6	
1,595 Prisoners' Beds, refitted up - „	0 4	26 11 8	
1,400 Ditto Pillows - - „	0 1½	8 15 0	
500 Smock Frocks altered - - „	0 2	4 3 4	
469 Towels repaired - - - „	0 1	1 19 1	
634 Pairs of Stockings, repaired—new run in the heel - - - -	0 1	2 12 10	
30 Men, employed on General Repairs at 6*d.* per Day - - - -	- -	234 0 0	
			646 8 3
Washers.			
63,372 Linen Shirts.			
38,540 Flannel ditto.			
38,200 Ditto, Drawers.			
90,000 Stockings.			
48,000 Towels.			
40,000 Handkerchiefs.			
44,000 Other Garments.			
362,112 Total Garments - - - - at	0 7 per score.	528 1 10	
			528 1 10
		£	1,762 17 7

Governor's Report.

(D.)—STATEMENT of the Value of Work executed by Artificers during the Year 1854, as ascertained by actual Measurement.

Description.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Works to Buildings within the Walls (excepting Officers' Quarters)	599 11 6	
Cottages, Barracks	110 5 2	
Military Quarters	20 13 4	
Superior Officers' Quarters	88 2 11	
Farmstead, &c.	233 11 1	
General incidentals	214 5 3	
Work for Chatham Prison	87 16 1	
Furniture and Fittings	30 6 8	
Quarry	87 13 6	
		1,472 5 6
Bricklayers, Masons, Stonecutters, and Slaters' Work	636 0 10	
Quarrymen	87 13 6	
Smiths, Fitters, and Labourers	253 14 8	
Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Coopers, and Sawyers	269 18 1	
Plumbers, Glaziers, and Painters	196 19 7	
Tinplate Worker	27 18 10	
£	1,472 5 6	

12 per cent. for profit, if executed by contractors, would give 147*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* in addition.

(E.)—Statement of Farm-work performed at Dartmoor Prison during the year 1854, with Value thereof. Governor's Report.

Description.	Rate.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
116 Acres trenching 2 feet deep	7	0	0	812	0	0
11 „ draining 3½ „	6	0	0	66	0	0
38 „ double dug	2	10	0	95	0	0
69 „ single dug	1	2	0	75	18	0
56 „ ditto, twice	2	4	0	123	4	0
45 „ limed and dug	1	5	0	56	5	0
28 „ top-dressed	0	3	0	4	4	0
52 „ green Crops hoed three times	0	10	0	26	0	0
35 „ hay cut and harvested	0	9	6	16	12	6
21 „ barley and oats, ditto	0	9	0	9	9	0
14 Tons rushes and heath cut for litter	0	16	0	11	4	0
38 Acres green Crops stored	0	8	0	15	4	0
1 „ planted with forest trees	1	16	0	1	16	0
1,484 Yards stone wall built 6 ft. high, coped with turf sod	0	2	0	148	8	0
8,636 „ old wall repaired	0	0	3	45	9	0
836 „ new road formed	0	4	0	167	4	0
1,760 „ old road repaired	0	1	3	110	0	0
1,584 „ tramway repaired	0	0	8	52	16	0
4,540 „ earth excavated in various parts	0	0	5	94	11	8
641 „ guttering paved	0	0	6	16	0	6
2,482 Tons turf cut and stored	0	9	0	1,116	18	0
				3,064	3	8

Abstract of C., D., and E.

	£	s.	d.
C.	1,762	17	7
D.	1,472	5	6
E.	3,064	3	8
Total	£6,299	6	9

Governor's Report.

(F.)—STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE sold or supplied to the Steward in the Year 1854.

Articles.	Rate.	Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
9,323 gallons of milk supplied to the steward	0 6	233 1 0
279⅓ „ „ sold to officers	1 0	13 19 4
3,013½ lbs. butter sold to officers	1 0	150 13 6
74 pigs sold alive		103 3 0
Pork sold to officers		129 2 3
425 cwt. 2 qrs. cabbage	2 10	81 11 1
40 cwt. 1 qr. celery	15 0	30 3 9
442 cwt. carrots	3 3	71 16 6
438 cwt. 3 qrs. turnips	3 0	65 16 3
41 cwt. 3 qrs. potatoes	5 10½	12 5 3
9 calves sold		12 10 0
2 fat cows		24 10 0
2,482 tons of turf	9 0	1,116 18 0
	£	2,045 9 11

(G.)—Statement showing the Quantity of Gas manufactured and consumed in the Year 1854.

Peat used in making Gas and Heating Retorts.	Quantity of Gas Manufactured.	Cost of Manufacture.		Rate.	Amount.	Total.
Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	*Feet cube.*	*Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.*		*s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
			Value of Labour			215 6 0
			2 retorts and connecting pipes		81 3 8	
			Fire-brick and tileses		9 5 0	
			Angle iron for graty		3 12 0	
			68 feet cube fire cla	2 0	6 16 0	100 16 8
696 10 2 14	2,272,780	696 10 2 14	Peat	9 0	313 8 9	
			22 chaldron coke, 12 at 19*s.* 6*d.*, and 10 at 22*s.*		22 4 0	
			60 yards lime, 16 at 15*s.*, and 44 at 16*s.*		47 4 0	
						382 16 9
			Total cost			698 19 5
		56 1 1 21	Charcoal	30 0	84 2 1	
		34 6 0 0	Ashes	30 0	51 9 0	
			60 yards lime (half cost)		23 12 0	
						159 3 1
				Net cost		£ *539 16 4

* Divided by 2,272,780 cubic feet, gives a cost of 4*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000 feet.

(H.)—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of PEAT consumed in the different Prisons, &c., during the Year 1854.

Where consumed.												Total consumed.			
Gasworks.				Prisons.				Mess Room, Guard Room, Gate Lodges, Chapel.				Kitchen and Wash-house.				In Offices.				Issued to the Officers on Payment of 3*s.* per Ton, as authorized.							
Tons.	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Tons.*	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Tons.*	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Tons.*	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Tons.*	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Tons.*	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Tons.*	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
696	10	2	14	326	16	3	0	124	14	3	0	301	16	2	0	52	19	3	0	126	0	0	0	1,628	18	1	14

(I.)—Return of Employment of Convicts in Dartmoor Prison, on the 7th July 1854. Governor's Report.

General Occupation.	No. of Men.
Carpenters	3
Smiths and fitters	11
Painters	5
Plumbers	1
Glaziers	–
Sawyers	1
Coopers	–
Wheelwrights	–
Masons	6
Stonecutters	2
Bricklayers	–
Plasterers	3
Slaters	4
Tinmen	1
Labourers, learners, cleaners, and light-labour men	173
Shoemakers	24
Tailors	54
Washers	15
Bakers	10
Cooks	22
Farm Labourers	665
Sick, school, and under punishment	164
Total	1164

Governor's Report.

(K.)—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of DARTMOOR PRISON for the Year ended 31 March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,999	11	7
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	7,220	19	1
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	783	15	11
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,705	1	3
Uniforms for officers and servants	451	15	4¼
Victualling prisoners	15,104	15	9
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,441	15	4½
Bedding for prisoners	136	10	2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	93	18	8
Medical comforts, (extras for the sick)	238	17	2
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,505	16	1
Gratuities to convicts	3,048	4	5
Furniture and fittings	46	6	11
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	31	6	11
Fuel and light	1,960	14	1½
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,109	16	9
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	79	3	10
Brushes, brooms, and mops	5	2	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	32	9	0
Various small disbursements	539	10	10
Rent, rates, and taxes	562	3	3
Total	39,097	14	11¼
Deduct amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,591	0	11
Net expenditure	£ 37,506	14	0¼

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 3, 1854. Chaplain's Report.

IT gives me pleasure to report to you at the usual season, that through the past year the duties connected with the Chaplain's department have gone on satisfactorily. The daily morning and evening prayers and occasional lectures have been given during the week both in chapel and in that division of the prison which is separated from the rest; and the three wards of the infirmary received suitable daily visiting. The holy Communion is solemnized every three months with a small gradual increase on each occasion to our number of communicants, who undergo such examination during the month before the celebration, as can be obtained after their daily labour. Two lectures are given to the communicants alone, during the last week, in the chapel, and care is taken to admit none who have serious reports against them, or are of known indifferent character. Of the 121 men who received the Sacrament on Sunday last, there are many of whom good hopes may be entertained that they are becoming fully changed men, and will hereafter prove a blessing to their friends and themselves.

The schoolmasters unite in enforcing good principles on the prisoners' minds to the utmost of their power, and fitting them for present and future usefulness, by a plain, sound education. Grateful allusions are frequently heard from those who are thus instructed, as to the benefit enjoyed in the school. Our staff of masters, for the large number of men receiving daily education, is confessedly small; but while the expenses to which you are subject are heavy, we are content to make the most of our means, and supply deficiencies by extra diligence.

Some of the discharged men, from whose letters I have lately extracted for your use, owe both their power of writing and the expression of their thoughts to our prison school. Looking at the numbers sent out on licence, and the letters received from them, such letters being suitably attested by official persons to the effect that the writers are doing well, and labouring at their respective trades, and comparing these with the very few who have been brought back for misconduct, the per-centage seems exceedingly low. I accept the fact with thankfulness.

The plan adopted by the chaplains towards men leaving on licence has been to confer with each lot appointed to leave on the morrow (the number averaging ten), and to occupy half an hour with a friendly address, including whatever may be profitable to them in the new situation and duties, on which they are entering, the trials they may expect—the resolutions they should form—the habits they

Chaplain's Report.

should keep up, and the temptations they should avoid, and to whom they should have recourse in prayer for counsel to help them in difficulty and danger.

We have referred to the good habits gained in prison, such as temperance, method, orderly living, times of work and rest, and attendance on means of grace, all which, when once begun, are easily kept up. Topics are touched on more immediately concerning their situation as young men, where there is a proportion of these; and advice is offered and facilities given for depositing their weekly savings in the usual banks. Such interviews conclude with a short prayer, and while bidding them a last good-bye, or in some letter received from them afterwards, they have frequently mentioned these addresses, with a promise that good shall come of them. So wide a field may be taken at these times as to what embraces the welfare of the men, that it appears desirable that those prisoners whose papers have gone up to you for discharge, should receive more than one lecture of this kind, in order that there may be pressed home on their minds the great variety of detail, which may, if attended to, give a colour for good to their future life.

The men in general throughout the prison, as far as my observation goes, manifest a spirit of docility and obedience which must be mainly attributed to the wise and just rule of the Governor, Mr. Morrish, who has done much by his management to put a wholesome restraint on the turbulent, and to encourage the well-conducted man with the belief that good conduct will tell on his behalf. At a time like this, when the licence system is on its trial, it is deeply important that there should be an officer receiving your valued confidence who can thus assist its objects.

It cannot be concealed, however, that considerable prejudice and distrust exists on the part of the public, the judges, and the press, against the licence system; and nothing but a heavy majority of good reformed men leaving prison, can gain sufficient public confidence for it, and give a tone to the measure, so as to save it from defeat and failure. Every man who comes back to us is a heavy blow, and all the notoriety possible is given to the misfortune by the press. True reformation of character, founded on Christian principles, will alone supply a body of fit men in our prison on whom the experiment may be tried; so that the temptations and discouragements which are sure to be met with, may be cast aside on the outside. There must be personal character, new habits, and great hopes in their favour for the future felt by all parties to their discharge.

There is one hindrance to the working of the system, and I hope I shall not be deemed presumptuous in submitting it to your notice. There are a class of men in prison who have been sent hither as invalids. Some of these have been only a short time in the infirmary, others have not once entered it, nor have they had any medical aid in Dartmoor whatever. In their occupations they have been very useful, and have earned quite as much for the public service as the able-bodied man. Some have formerly been in professions; some mercantile or other clerks, and the remainder have

followed light trades, in which they always got their living. In their general habits they are far more to be depended on than the men of strong, rough constitution, who are often unlettered in mind, and have no idea of self-control or other moral habits. In these respects they have a great advantage over the latter class. They are always found on the side of public order, and throw the weight of their example in the scale of good. By the operation of an old rule found at the end of the printed rules, page 87, these men are placed at a disadvantage, as may be seen by reference to it; thus—"Prisoners who from ill health or other cause are not considered fit "subjects for embarkation to a colony with tickets of leave, or otherwise, will not become eligible for a free or conditional pardon in "this country until the expiration of at least one half of the term "of their sentence of transportation, nor unless their conduct during "that period has been exemplary."

I respectfully press this point—that every well-conducted man who can earn his living by honest work of any kind should start fair with the stalwart able-bodied navvie—that no sense of hardship should be allowed to rankle in the mind of an improving prisoner, when he will think over and over again that his detention an extra six or twelve months is caused by a mere technical difficulty.

I have to apologize for the length of this report. I have endeavoured to be as brief as the subject would permit; and I have now only to add the expression of my thanks for your kind confidence and co-operation generally, in strengthening the better and more effectual working of so really important a matter as the licence, and in freeing it of any burdens which now impede its usefulness.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
J. Dobie, *Chaplain.*

The Chairman and Board of Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

Abstract of Particulars from Letters.

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. N. - - 5 Sept. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Was well received. Is constantly employed, and has not met with any reproach.
W. J. - - 8 Nov. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Is in the employment of his prosecutor, earning two shillings per diem.
G. B. - - 6 Nov. 1854.	7 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Has constant work, and is doing well.
F. G. - - 8 Nov. 1854.	11 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Friends much rejoiced at his liberation. Immediately received into the employ of his old master, and is very happy.
H. W. - - 8 Nov. 1854.	11 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Has employment, earning from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per week. His master promises to increase his wages. Has been treated very well.
F. K. - - 8 Nov. 1854.	Sebastopol Roads 22 Dec. 1854. Himself.	Has joined Her Majesty's Navy, and is doing very well.
D. J. - - 27 Oct. 1854.	20 Dec. 1854 - Himself.	Employed at one guinea per week with promise of increase. His master knows that he has been a prisoner; but still promises to be his firm friend, if he conducts himself well.
H. H. - - 26 Dec. 1854.	9 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Was heartily received by his friends. Is earning 12*s.* per week, and expects more as the summer comes on.
R. M'K. - - 19 Dec. 1854.	13 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Has a comfortable situation, and is doing well.
W. G. - - 19 Dec. 1854.	15 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Was well received.
G. L. - - 22 Dec. 1854.	9 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Friends glad to see him: has constant work.
T. B. - - 22 Dec. 1854.	Ireland - - 7 Jan. 1855. Himself.	Friends do not know that he has been a prisoner: has employment, and is doing very well.
A. W. - - 6 Nov. 1854.	16 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Has plenty of work. Master promises he shall never want any, so long as he has it to give.
C. R. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	16 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	The master, who signed the form promising employment, has been *since* unfortunate, and cannot fulfil his promise. Is anxious to obtain work.
J. G. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	20 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Has work enough to support himself. Lives with his brother.
R. L. - - 20 Dec. 1854.	19 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	Is doing very well. Is determined to avoid "drink," which before led to his imprisonment.

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
T. S. - - - 25 Oct. 1854.	23 Dec. 1854 - and 20 Jan. 1855 - Himself.	At work on a popular periodical. Has now signed an agreement for six months certain, at £1 16s. per week, with board. His employers know of his imprisonment.
R. J. - - - 17 Sept. 1854.	14 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received. Employed five days per week.
J. B. - - - 11 Oct. 1854.	15 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Offered work on his arrival by three different people, declined, and works as a shoemaker on his own account. Is doing very well.
E. S. - - - 22 Sept. 1854.	17 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Has permanent employment. Was heartily received by his friends (who are highly respectable).
G. H. - - 22 Sept. 1854.	16 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Is at work upon his own farm, which pays 80*l.* a year. Was kindly received by his friends, who knew of his imprisonment.
W. H. - - 21 Sept. 1854.	14 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Is doing very well.
M. C. - - 17 Sept. 1854.	16 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Well received. Has married since his liberation. Plenty of work, until temporarily stopped by the frost.
G. J. - - - 21 Sept. 1854.	17 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Was well received by his uncle, who employs him. Is doing very well.
E. C. - - - 17 Sept. 1854.	18 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Earns 3*s.* 9*d.* per day as a blacksmith, which trade he learned at Dartmoor Prison.
J. C. - - - 23 Oct. 1854.	20 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received; has work, but not at present sufficient to support him. Is anxiously looking out for more.
F. J. - - - 23 Oct. 1854.	18 Feb. 1855 - His mother.	Had been a soldier; discharged on account of ill-health. Gratefully received at home; remained six weeks, then re-entered the army. Is doing well.
J. W. - - 11 Oct. 1854.	20 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Got work on his arrival at home at 12*s.* per week; out of employ during the five weeks of frost, but pledged his boots and coat rather than do anything wrong.
E. H. - - 25 Oct. 1854.	20 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Has constant employment; and is very happy with his family.
J. M. - - 11 Oct. 1854.	19 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received by all. Plenty of permanent employment, at good wages, from the tradesman to whom he served his apprenticeship.
T. P. - - - 23 Oct. 1854.	19 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Obtained employment on his arrival at home.
P. R. - - 21 Sept. 1854.	19 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Kindly received; and in constant work.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. S. - - 23 Oct. 1854.	24 Feb. 1855 - A Friend.	Is living with his father; expects constant employment so soon as the frost ceases.
W. W. - - 23 Oct. 1854.	25 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Has constant work from his old master; was kindly received, and is doing well.
J. B. - - - 22 Sept. 1854.	27 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Has obtained permanent employment; was kindly received by his friends; is well treated by his fellow workmen; earns 20*s.* a week, and expects more.
J. L. - - - 17 Sept. 1854.	27 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received by his friends, who procured him a situation at 14*s.* per week.
J. G. - - - 17 Dec. 1854	28 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Had plenty of work until the frost set in. Supports his aged father.
H. W. - - 16 Dec. 1854.	12 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Very kindly received by his friends. Is living with his uncle, and being perfected in his trade by him.
W. G. - - 26 Dec. 1854.	4 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Got employment immediately on his arrival. Is working with his two brothers for the same master.
O. S. - - - 20 Dec. 1854.	18 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Immediately obtained an excellent situation.
B. G. - - 23 Dec. 1854.	20 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Getting on very well. Plenty of employment in one of the largest establishments in the City of London.
M. C. - - 4 Aug. 1854.	14 Jan. 1855 - A Friend.	Took his two children from the Union. Is established in trade for himself; and employs under him two workmen and his eldest son.
T. B. - - 19 Dec. 1854.	5 Feb. 1855 - Himself.	Got employment immediately on his return home. Is doing very well.
J. W. - - 21 Sept. 1854.	2 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has not been able to obtain employment. Is supported by a friend, and determined to resist every temptation to do wrong.
J. P. - - - 11 Oct. 1854.	5 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Kindly received by friends; has regular employment.
J. H. - - - 30 Oct. 1854.	6 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Well received at home; has not yet obtained permanent employment.
J. R. - - - 1 Dec. 1854.	7 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has opened a school. Employs his leisure hours working as a tailor. The resident clergyman has inspected his school, and is satisfied.
J. H. - - - 17 Dec. 1854.	9 Mar. 1855. - Himself.	Was kindly received on his return. Being a bricklayer, was thrown out of constant work by the severe frost. Took every job he could get. Regularly attends divine worship.
C. T. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	11 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received, and has got constant employment as a weaver.
D. H. - - - 8 Nov. 1854.	8 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Thanks the schoolmasters that he is now able to read and write. Was kindly received, and is doing well.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. P. - - - 17 Dec. 1854.	9 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	His brother, who is very respectable, has promised to support him until he can obtain a suitable situation.
W. M. - - 19 Dec. 1854.	11 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Working on the railway, and doing well.
W. H. I. - - 2 Nov. 1854.	March 1855 - His parents.	Was kindly treated on his return, obtained immediate employment, conducted himself well, and has since enlisted into the army.
W. B. - - 7 Nov. 1854.	10 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	His brother treated him with great kindness on his return, but is unable to help him any more. Is in great distress, on account of having no employment. Is anxious for work.
R. E. - - - 22 Sept. 1854.	11 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has been short of work, but has plenty now. Is doing very well.
W. H. - - 9 Dec. 1854.	12 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Heartily welcomed, and kindly treated by his old neighbours. Has got constant employment from the magistrate who committed him.
C. P. - - - 16 Dec. 1854.	12 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has sufficient work for himself and two men. Treated kindly by his friends and the clergyman, and is doing well.
G. M. - - - 19 Dec. 1854.	12 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Got immediate employment from his old master.
J. T. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	11 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has not had constant work, owing to the severity of the frost. Has had a comfortable home with his parents.
J. C. - - - 19 Dec. 1854.	11 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has a comfortable home. Owing to ill-health, has not been able to do much.
G. F. - - - 20 Dec. 1854.	12 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has not yet got employment, but is anxious to be usefully employed.
G. R. T. - - 27 Oct. 1854.	13 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has a comfortable business, does not want for anything, and is very happy.
A. G. - - - 8 Nov. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Is living with his parents, who are very kind to him. Has plenty of work, and is doing well.
T. S. - - - 16 Dec. 1854.	10 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received, and has constant and regular employment as a glass-maker.
H. K. - - - 16 Dec. 1854.	Himself - -	Is doing pretty well, and hopes soon to do better.
E. B. - - - 19 Dec. 1854.	13 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has got employment, and is likely to do well.
J. B. - - - 27 Oct. 1854.	13 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has not had constant work, owing to the severe frost. Has been promised regular work as soon as the fine weather sets in.
W. P. - - 20 Dec. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Obtained employment on his return, and has continued in the same place up to the present. No one has ever alluded to his conviction.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. J. - - - 26 Dec. 1854.	15 Mar. 1855 - His mother.	Engaged on board a trader ; great hopes of his entire reformation.
J. D. - - - 18 Aug. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Was kindly received, has plenty of employment, and regularly attends a place of worship.
D. G. - - - 16 Dec. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	About opening a shop on his own account, and hopes to be respected and happy.
D. B. - - - 19 Dec. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has been ill ever since his discharge ; friends much pleased to see him, and anxious to help him as much as they can.
S. B. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	16 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Is working as a farm labourer, and hopes to be constantly employed as such.
W. S. - - 27 Oct. 1854.	15 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	In business for himself, treated with kindness and respect, and hopes to do well.
D. S. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	14 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has been treated with kindness, has constant employment, is living with his mother and sisters, and is very happy.
W. C. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	17 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has had constant employment ever since his return. Was welcomed home by his friends, and is desirous of honestly conducting himself.
T. D. - - - 22 Dec. 1854.	22 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has been at work in stone quarries, but is in hopes of getting constant employment on a farm.
J. F. - - - 29 Dec. 1854.	25 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	A sum of money left him by his brother, together with the proceeds of his labour, enables him to live comfortably.
J. T. - - - 26 Dec. 1854.	24 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Expects constant employment very soon. Has been working for a magistrate, who discharged him as soon as he ascertained he had been a convict, and has been treated in a similar manner by the authorities of a railway.
T. M'G. - - 22 Dec. 1854.	29 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has constant employment, and is doing well.
P. D. - - - 9 Mar. 1854.	31 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	In good work all last summer, but compelled to relinquish it on account of bad health. Is now better, and hopes soon to be usefully employed again. Has been treated with great kindness.
B. W. - - 17 Dec. 1854.	30 Mar. 1855 - Himself.	Has not had constant employment, but takes all the jobbing he can get. Keeps himself sober, and is resolved to do well.

COPIES OF LETTERS received from PRISONERS discharged with LICENCE from DARTMOOR, addressed to the Rev. J. DOBIE, Chaplain. Chaplain's Report.

No. 1.

W. N.—"I am happy to say I was very graciously received. I have been constantly employed; and no one reproaches me. It was a happy thing for me to have been under your care. I live with my dear wife, and I thank God I attend a place of worship every Sabbath. I hope my fellow-prisoners will attend to your advice, for I am sure it will be for their welfare; and may God bless you," &c.

Dated *December* 4, 1854. (Signed) W. N.

Discharged.

No. 2.

W. J.—"I have more friends now than ever I had in my life before. My wife and children are all well. I go to church always morning and evening; Mr. P., who was my prosecutor, now finds me employment; and I am earning regularly two shillings a day."

Dated *December* 4, 1854. (Signed) W. J.

Discharged November 8, 1854.

No. 3.

G. B.—"I am in work, and doing well. I am employed by the person who signed my reference, Mr. K., of this village," &c.

Dated *December* 7, 1854. (Signed) G. B.

Discharged.

No. 4.

F. G.—"I am happy to say my father and mother, and all my brothers and sisters, rejoiced to see me safe home again, as did also my old master, who began to employ me directly. I have a very happy home; and am much happier than I ever was before. I now know the worth of liberty, and that I did not before," &c.

Dated *December* 11, 1854. (Signed) F. G.

Discharged November 8, 1854.

No. 5.

H. W.—"I write to say I am quite well, and have got work, earning from ten to twelve shillings per week; and as my master promises to raise my wages next week if I like to stop with him, I shall do so. I have a very good home; and everybody behaves very well to me," &c.

Dated *December* 11, 1854. (Signed) H. W.

Discharged November 8, 1854.

No. 6.

F. K.—"I hope you will excuse my seeming neglect in not writing before. I avail myself of an early opportunity of writing. The first night I was in action, we lost eight seamen and four marines, while taking a fifteen-gun battery from the Russians, in which we succeeded; and last night our loss was more severe, *both* in the trenches on shore. I believe we are to be the leading ship whenever the harbour is forced, and must expect

Chaplain's Report.

hot work, but I trust in the kind Providence which has led me safely through all, to protect me in that danger. With my most humble thanks to yourself and the Governor," &c. &c.

Sebastopol Roads, (Signed) F. K.
November 22, 1854.

Discharged October 27, 1854.

No. 7.

D. J.—"According to promise I take the earliest opportunity of writing to you. Allow me to express how thankful I am to you for your kindness to me while at Dartmoor. I am happy to inform you I am in very good work, receiving one guinea per week, with a promise of increase should I behave well, which I shall take care to do. My master knows all my past, but says he will be my firm friend if I act as I ought to do. I was most kindly received; and am very happy, thank God; and trust my future behaviour will make amends for my past misconduct. Wishing you every blessing," &c. &c.

Dated *December* 20, 1854. (Signed) D. J.

Discharged October 27, 1854.

No. 8.

H. H.—"With great pleasure I write to say I met with a very welcome reception at home. I have obtained work, and am earning twelve shillings per week: as the summer comes on I hope to get more. I keep the Sabbath as I did when at Dartmoor, and hope I shall always do so," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 9, 1855. (Signed) H. H.

Discharged December 26, 1854.

No. 9.

R. M'K.—"I beg to return my sincere and grateful thanks for your past kindness and good advice, and I hope I shall always in future follow it. I have a comfortable situation, &c. &c. I hope you will be long spared to give good advice to others," &c.

Dated *January* 13, 1855. (Signed) R. M'K.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 10.

W. G.—"According to your request, I write a few lines to say I arrived quite safe, and found my brother and sister very happy to receive me," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 15, 1855. (Signed) W. G.

No. 11.

G. L.—"I arrived safe; I did not reach Oxford till midnight, when all the houses were shut except one, to which I was directed by the police; but it was so dreadful a place I would not go in; and therefore had to walk the streets until the morning train left. My friends were very glad to see me; and I am now at work for Mr. M., Lichfield."

Dated *January* 9, 1855. (Signed) G. L.

Addressed to the Governor.

No. 12.

T. B.—"I am happy to inform you I arrived home safe, have got employment, and am doing very well. None here except my own friends know of my misfortune; and I hope none will know, for should they,

I would not remain. I can never be thankful enough to you for your kindness," &c. &c.

Dated (*Ireland*), *January* 7, 1855. (Signed) T. B..

Addressed to the Governor.

No. 13.

A. W.—"I have now the pleasure to do as you wished me, and inform you that I have plenty of employment, and in a fair way to do well, of which I shall not lose the opportunity. I have a very good master, and he has promised me that I shall never want for work so long as he has any to give. I thank you for all your kindness, wh ich I shall ever appreciate," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 16, 1855. (Signed) A. W.

No. 14.

C. R.—"As you wished me to write to you as to my getting employment, I take the liberty to do so. I am sorry to say the master who promised work for me has been since very unfortunate, and has so little to do just now that he cannot take me on; but I hope times will soon be better, and that with good conduct and industry I may merit your approbation," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 16, 1855. (Signed) C. R.

No. 15.

J. G.—"In compliance with your request, I address these few lines to you, sincerely hoping they will find you in the enjoyment of perfect health; and may the blessing of God be with you, and sanctify your labours, to the good of those amongst whom you are called upon to labour. May God give me grace to pray for, and strength to persevere in the path that ends in peace. You will be glad, doubtless, to hear that I have got work sufficient to support myself. I am living with my brother. Be assured, dear Sir, I shall never cease to remember you while memory remains," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 20, 1855. (Signed) J. G.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 16.

R. L.—"I think it my duty and privilege to write to you. I cannot attempt to describe my feelings in being again under my own roof with my dear wife and children, who have supported themselves without any aid from the parish. I am thankful for the kind instruction you gave me, and earnestly hope I shall be enabled to walk henceforward humbly with my God. I was led astray by going to the public-house. It is the ruin of tens of thousands. I hope the time will soon come when nothing will be allowed to be sold there on the Lord's day. The inducements held out by public-houses are a great evil.

"I believe my confinement will be a blessing to me all the days of my life, for I believe God, in mercy to my soul, has over-ruled it for good," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 19, 1855. (Signed) R. L.

Discharged.

No. 17.

T. S.—"I have got some literary work on a popular periodical. My first article is accepted. Oh, how sweet is honestly earned money. The Lord bless this kind lift, and it will indeed be a blessing."

Dated *December* 23, 1854.

Idem.—"My heart is overflowing with gratitude and joy. I have signed a permanent engagement, for *six months certain*, with Messrs.

Chaplain's Report.

———, (who, you are aware, know everything connected with my late imprisonment,) at 1*l.* 16*s.* per week, with board, &c. in addition. I now see my way clear before me by God's help. Accept my most grateful thanks for all your unwearying kindness. My wife and children are brimful of happiness," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 20, 1855. (Signed) T. S.

Discharged October 24, 1854.

No. 18.

R. J.—"I was kindly received not only by my mother and brothers but also by my employer, who is very kind to me; and though work is not very good at present, he keeps me employed four or five days a week, for which I am very thankful; for with the help of God, I intend to earn an honest living. I attend the Catholic church every Sunday; and my leisure time I spend in reading and trying to improve my writing; that by the grace of God, I may regain the place I lost in society through bad company."

Dated *February* 14. (Signed) R. J.

Discharged September 17, 1854.

No. 19.

J. B.—"I should have written before, but really I have been so busy I could not find time. I work early and late at shoemaking, on my own account, and for Mr. ——. I got home as cheaply as I could, and before I was at home half an hour with my dear wife, the house was full, shaking hands; and that same night I was offered work by three people. Of the 3*l.* 16s. I received, I paid 3*l.* for leather; and have been one hour without employment through all this sharp weather. I should do much better if I had more capital; but I am very thankful for the sum I received, as well as for the instruction you and the dear schoolmaster gave me. I have seen ——* a few times, but not lately, but heard his name published in Church last Sunday for the first time. I go to church twice (and sometimes thrice) every Sunday. I get a very good maintenance by my labour. May the Lord give you a blessing," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 15, 1855. (Signed) J. B.

Discharged October 11.

No. 20.

E. S.—"I was received with a hearty welcome, and was fortunate enough to get permanent employment the week after at ————, where I still remain, and am well liked by my employers, considering the circumstances I was placed in previous to my discharge; but I had some highly respectable friends to put me forward, and take away the frowns of those who knew the cause of my absence for so long a period. I now do from choice what I was obliged to do when with you, go regularly to a place of worship," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 17, 1855. (Signed) E. S.

Discharged September 22, 1854.

No. 21.

G. H.—"I was kindly received by my wife and all my friends. I have never had any unkindness shown me by any other person, but all have given me a hearty welcome, which is very pleasant to me. As I have a farm in this parish, which brings me in nearly 80*l.* a year, I have not sought any permanent employment. I attend church sometimes, and

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* A man discharged 12 months since.

sometimes the Methodist preachings. Pray give my kind love to Mr. Aborn, the schoolmaster. I heartily thank God that I am very happy with my family," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 16, 1855. (Signed) G. H.

Discharged September 22, 1854.

No. 22.

W. H.—"I assure you I greatly feel the kind interest you have taken in my welfare and return you my grateful and heartfelt thanks. I trust I shall never again disgrace myself, or prove unworthy of your kindness to me. I regularly attend a place of worship, being confident no good comes without it; and I trust your advice will ever be uppermost in my mind. I wish you many years of earthly prosperity," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 14, 1855. (Signed) W. H.

Discharged September 21, 1854.

No. 23.

M. C.—"I do assure you that I attend a place of worship. I was well received by all my friends, and have got married since I came home to one that makes me a very good partner. I was never a day without work till the frost commenced, having permanent employment; but we cannot work during the frost, so I have done none for nearly 6 weeks. My master will give me constant work when we can begin again," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 16, 1855. (Signed) M. C.

Discharged September 17.

No. 24.

G. I.—"I was received much better than I expected, particularly by my uncle and aunt, who offered me immediately a situation which I accepted, and in which I hope to continue. I attend church once and sometimes twice on Sunday, having missed doing so three times since I came home. I shall be glad to hear from you or any of the authorities at any time. Pray except my respects," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 17, 1855. (Signed) G. I.

Discharged September 20, 1854.

No. 25.

E. C.—"I am sorry I could not write to you before, but I am so worn out with the fatigue of the week, that I can scarcely say the Sabbath is my own. I was very kindly received by my parents, and remain with them. I have good employment, working from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., which counts a day and a quarter, at 3*s.* a day; so I earn 3*s.* 9*d.* every day. I am very grateful for having been allowed to go into the smith's shop, at Dartmoor. I knew *nothing* of *that trade* before; and it is by *that* I am now earning 3*s.* 9*d.* a day. I bought a small Bible last week, which I always carry with me to my work; and on Sundays I go to church. With respects to you, the kind Governor, and Mr. Aborn," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 18, 1855. (Signed) E. C.

Discharged September 17, 1854.

No. 26.

J. C.—"I was kindly received at home, and I work at shoe mending; but I am sorry to say I have not employment enough to support me, as times are so bad, and everything so dear, that it makes it very difficult for me. Oh, if you knew of any situation for me. I do not care what it is;

Chaplain's Report.

out of doors or in-doors, or in the factories, so that I can get a honest livelihood. I go regularly to Church on the Lord's day," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 20, 1855. (Signed) J. C.

Discharged October 20, 1854.

No. 27.

In re F. I.—"I feel it my duty to inform you that we gladly and thankfully received our son. He remained with us six weeks, but was so anxious to rejoin the service, that he enlisted in Her Majesty's —— Regiment of Foot. He was formerly in the —— Regiment, but was discharged in consequence of ill-health. My son speaks of your kindness to him; and if you will take the trouble to write to him, your letter will be thankfully received," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 18, 1855. (Signed) F. I.

Discharged October 23, 1854.

No. 28.

J. W.—"I am happy to inform you I was kindly received, and got work as soon as I came home. I am sorry to say I cannot go to Church on Sunday morning for want of clothes, but I go at night; and on Wednesday night to a lecture. Wages are very low here. I only get twelve shillings a week for working on the high road; and I have been very badly off lately, having no employment this last five weeks because of the frost. But I have pledged my boots and coat, rather than do anything wrong. So soon as I came home, an old comrade of mine came, and wanted me to go to the public house; but I talked to him, and showed him the consequences of doing so; and now he comes to my mother's house every night, and we read together, and he is as steady a young man as there is about, though before he was one of the lowest characters. I shall be so happy to hear from you. Your faithful servant," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 20, 1855. (Signed) J. W.

Discharged October 11, 1854.

No. 29.

E. H.—"I cannot sufficiently express my feelings of gratitude for your kindness. Through your good advice I am happy to say I am very comfortable with my family, and I attend worship. I was most kindly received by my relations, and continue at the same work I began when I first came home," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 20, 1854. (Signed) E. H.

No. 30.

J. M.—"Do not think I had forgotten you because I have not written before. I was always going to do so, but put it off. I love you; and may God bless you, and prosper you in your labour of love; and make you the means of turning many from darkness to light; from the power of Satan to serve the living God. Dear Sir, I was kindly received by all. I am working for Mr. ——, to whom I was apprenticed. He has been very kind, as have all my old shopmates. I am more respected than ever before. Mr. —— will continue to employ me as long as I like; he has plenty of work; and I work piece work, and get *good* wages. Thank God, I am quite comfortable. I attend the Established Church. I went and saw our good minister the night after I came home," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 19, 1855. (Signed) J. M.

Discharged October 11, 1854.

No. 31.

T. P.—"I am happy to tell you I obtained employment the same week I left you; with sincere well wishes," &c. &c. Chaplain's Report.

Dated *February* 19, 1855. (Signed) T. P.

Discharged October 23, 1854.

No. 32.

P. R.—"I was received very kindly by all my friends, and have been in constant employ since I came home," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 19, 1855. (Signed) P. R.

Discharged September 21, 1855.

No. 33.

Re W. S.—"I write to you for W. S., at his request, as he cannot write for himself. He is living with his father, who is very friendly; but employment being so much retarded by the frost, he has not had constant work; but hopes for it so soon as the weather changes. He attends church or chapel on Sundays, and sends his sincere and humble thanks for your kindness towards him," &c &c.

Dated *February* 24, 1855. (Signed) C. O. for W. S.

Discharged October 23, 1854.

No. 34.

W. W.—"I can assure you I was very kindly received when I came home by all my friends, and many respectable people; and so soon as my old master knew I was at home, he sent for me to work. I have a constant situation; and am getting on very comfortably. I have not missed going to church one Sabbath since I left Dartmoor, and the time I spend in the house of God is a comfort to me all the week," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 25, 1855. (Signed) W. W.

Discharged October 23, 1854.

No. 35.

J. B.—"I do feel extremely grateful for the many lessons of religion and virtue I have received from you, and am happy to inform you that the reception I met with was very good: all that knew me said they were glad to see me at home again. I have obtained permanent employment, working for Mr. ——, the gentleman you wrote to for my reference. My shopmates behave well to me; I do not frequent the public-house, but live carefully. I have a good suit of clothes; and myself and wife go to church together, *which we never did before.* I am quite willing any one should inquire into my conduct since I have been home. Trade is very bad; but since Christmas I have made five days per week at four shillings a day; and hope to do better as the days get longer. I shall always keep in grateful remembrance your kind endeavours for my temporal and spiritual welfare," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 27, 1855. (Signed) J. B.

Discharged September 22, 1854.

No. 36.

J. L.—"I was kindly received by my friends, and was not long ere they got me a situation, which suits me very well. I get 14*s.* a week, for which

Chaplain's Report.

I am very thankful. I still, when at leisure, endeavour to improve myself, and regularly attend church, for which I have a great liking, thanks to your kind instructions. Hoping you will accept my gratitude," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 27, 1855. (Signed) J. L.

Discharged September 17, 1854.

No. 37.

J. G.—"I take the liberty of writing these few lines to you, and am very glad to tell you I have been very fortunate, I thank God, until the last three weeks, during which the frost has thrown me out of employment; and having an aged father to keep, I assure you I have enough to do to get on. I never forget your kind advice, and avoid all bad company," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 28, 1855. (Signed) J. G.

Discharged December 17, 1854.

No. 38.

H. W.—"In addressing you for the first time since my liberation, I am happy to inform you I was received with joy, without even one unpleasant hint. Not being perfect in my trade, one of my uncles offered to finish my instruction in it, and I am living with him. I hope the Lord will give me grace to know and do His will. I have now seen the error of my former evil course, and hope that I may not fall again. However, I will not *promise* you anything, promises are so plentiful; but I hope my future conduct will show that I have not suffered in vain. Pray for me, and please to accept my love," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 12, 1855. (Signed) H. W.

Discharged December 16, 1854.

No. 39.

W. G.—"I write these few lines to you, thanking God for getting employment as soon as I got home; and this last week I have begun a better job. I am very comfortable. I have two brothers working with me for the same master. I thank you for your instructions. I go to the Primitive Methodist Chapel," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 4, 1855. (Signed) W. G.

Discharged December 26, 1854.

No. 40.

O. S.—"I am most happy to inform you that I have reason to hope I have profited by the advice you have instilled. I endeavoured immediately to obtain employment, and have had the good fortune to obtain an excellent one, which I continue to fill. I can assure you, Reverend Sir, that Her most gracious Majesty's clemency shall not be lost on me," &c. &c.

Dated *February* 18, 1855. (Signed) O. S.

Discharged December 20, 1854.

No. 41.

B. G.—"I write you these few lines according to my promise. I have employment at one of the largest in the City, where I have been now six weeks, and am getting on quite comfortably, although there are a great many now out of work. I cannot give you any information about

any of the others who went away with me, except ——, who is getting on very well," &c. &c. Chaplain's Report.

Dated *February* 20, 1855. (Signed) B. G.

Discharged December 23, 1854.

No. 42.

In re M. C.—"M. C., on arriving at home, took his two children from the union. He then went to —— to see his poor old father. There he procured work, which enabled him to clothe well himself and children, and set other matters right. I then selected a home for him in this town, being myself surety for the rent. He has plenty of work, having two people and his own boy employed under him, and he himself works from five o'clock in the morning till late at night. He is doing well, and continues very steady; and if he so continues, which I hope and believe, will have good support," &c. &c.

Dated *January* 14, 1855. (Signed) ——.

Discharged August 4, 1854.

No. 43.

T. B.—"Immediately I arrived I resumed my old work, that is to say, on the 17th January. I am still at it, and doing well; and if God spares me in health and strength, I hope I shall get plenty to do. With sincere thanks for the lessons I received from you," &c. &c.

Dated *February 5*, 1855. (Signed) T. B.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 44.

J. W.—"I am sorry to inform you I have not got anything to do since I returned here, and had it not been for the kindness of the person from whose house I write this, who received me when I had neither home nor friends, I know not what would have happened to me. Trade is so bad that I lose hope, and know not what to do; but worlds of gold would not tempt me to go astray as I did before. I attend the —— Church on Sunday with my generous friend," &c. &c.

Dated *March* 2, 1855. (Signed) J. W.

Discharged September 21, 1854.

No. 45.

J. P.—"I am happy to inform you I was kindly received by my friends, and have had regular employment ever since I came home. I also attend a place of worship, and hope, by God's assistance, to live to His glory through the remainder of my life," &c. &c.

Dated *March 5*, 1855. (Signed) J. P.

Discharged October 11, 1854.

No. 46.

J. H.—"I am happy to inform you that I was very kindly welcomed by my dear wife and family. I have not yet been so fortunate as to obtain any permanent employment, but hope I shall soon, for trade seems a little better. I never neglect attending Divine Worship, and read that blessed book the Bible at home every night, instead of going to the public-house. I can assure you I have not been in one since I came home, nor do I intend ever again to do so," &c. &c.

Dated *March* 6, 1855. (Signed) J. H.

Discharged October 30, 1854.

Chaplain's Report.

No. 47.

J. R.—"I was most cordially welcomed when I reached home. On Sundays and other opportunities I attend a place of worship with my family, who have always been accustomed to do so. I have opened a school, which is rapidly increasing; meanwhile, I follow my trade of a ——. The Rev. Mr. ——, Incumbent of ——, has been to visit me in my school and at work, and is perfectly satisfied as to my conduct. I shall be happy if you will allow me to acquaint you with my future progress," &c. &c.

Dated *March* 7, 1855. (Signed) J. R.

Discharged December 1, 1854.

No. 48.

J. H.—"Pardon my neglect in not writing to you before this time. I have now to inform you that I met with a very kind reception on my return home. As I am a bricklayer, the severe frost prevented my getting constant work, but I took every job I could get, and made the most of the money I received from Dartmoor. Now the weather has broken, I shall have plenty of work. I regularly attend a place of worship."

Dated *March* 9, 1855.

Discharged December 17, 1854.

No. 49.

C. T.—"I am very glad to inform you that I was kindly received at home, and that I have got constant employment. My work is weaving. I attend a place of worship. I send my best respects to the Governor."

Dated *March* 11, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 50.

D. H.—"I was kindly received, and am very happy with my wife and family. I send my youngest son to school. I now see the value of education. I thank yourself and the schoolmasters that I am now able to read and write a little. I read my Bible on the Sabbath, and shall never cease to do so. I attend church with my family."

Dated *March* 8, 1855.

Discharged November 8, 1854.

No. 51.

J. P.—"I was received very kindly by my brother, with whom I am now stopping. I am happy to inform you that my brother has promised to support me until I can find a suitable situation. I regularly attend a place of worship."

Dated *March* 9, 1855.

Discharged December 17, 1854.

No. 52.

W. M.—"I am happy to say I am a great deal better in health. My friends received me with great pleasure. I am now working on the railway."

Dated *March* 11, 1855.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 53.

W. H. J.—"We beg to inform you that our dear son is now in the army. We were happy indeed to receive him on his return to N——. He obtained employment immediately; but he thought he should be more happy in the army, and so he enlisted in ——, the week before Christmas. We frequently receive very pleasing letters from him; the last time we heard from him he was in Windsor Barracks.

Dated *March*, 1855. (Signed) "W. & M. A. B."

Discharged November 2, 1854.

No. 54.

W. B.—"I am in deep distress at present, as all things are at a standstill. On my return, my brother Thomas received me; but he, poor man, cannot do any more for me; he did all that he could. I am thankful to God, and also to my brother. I am sorry to say I have no work at present, and should be very thankful if something could be done for me. I have nothing but old clothes, and I think that is the reason I cannot get work. My brother who stood my friend has now only four days a week at work; but I trust that God will open a door for me in His own good time."

Dated *March* 10, 1855.

Discharged November 7, 1854.

No. 55.

R. E.—"I am doing better now than I have been. I have been very short of work, but I have plenty now. I am very well in health."

Dated *March* 11, 1855.

Discharged September 22, 1854.

No. 56.

W. H.—"I am happy to inform you, that on my reaching —— I was heartily welcomed by all my old neighbours; each tried to soften the affliction I had received by the death of my wife; and though it was bare walls I had to resort to, by frugality and industry I have now made it pretty comfortable. I was very fortunate in getting employment from the magistrate who committed me. My work is likely to be permanent; though my wages are low, I make the best of it and am content. I do not attend a place of worship, as my clothes are so bad, having spent all my money in household matters; but I hope to be able to do so shortly."

Dated *March* 12, 1855.

Discharged December 9, 1854.

No. 57.

C. P.—"I have to inform you, that the little money I received has enabled me to find full employment for myself and two men; I have so far persevered and done well. My wife and family have been in great distress during my absence; they were five pounds in debt; when I have paid this and bought some better clothes, I shall attend church. I was kindly received by my friends. The minister of our church seems much interested in my welfare, and gives me good advice."

Dated *March* 12, 1855.

Discharged December 16, 1854.

No. 58.

G. M.—"I got immediate employment from my old master, with whom I am still working. I have been most kindly treated, and attend church regularly."

Dated *March* 12, 1855.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

Chaplain's Report.

No. 59.

J. T.—"I regret to have to inform you, that I have not had constant work, owing to the severity of the weather, but I thank God I have not wanted a home; I am living with my parents, and they do all they can to make me comfortable. It will give you pleasure to learn that I attend my place of worship every Sunday."

Dated *March* 11, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 60.

J. C.—"I arrived home quite safe, and my friends gave me a hearty welcome; I have a very comfortable home, but owing to my health being bad, I have been able to do but little towards earning a living; I hope to gather strength as the summer comes on."

Dated *March* 11, 1855.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 61.

G. F.—"I arrived home safely, but owing to the dulness of trade, I have not yet got employment. I am anxious to be at work."

Dated *March* 12, 1855.

Discharged December 20, 1854.

No. 62.

G. R. T.—"My wife's ill-health has prevented me writing before. I take her place at the business. I cannot attend church owing to her illness, but read my Bible regularly at home. We have a nice little home, and I do not want for anything."

Dated *March* 13, 1855.

Discharged October 27, 1854.

No. 63.

A. G.—"I am living with my parents, and they are very kind to me. I have always had work when I have been able to do it. I hope I shall ever keep the Sabbath as I ought. My health has not been good latterly."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged November 8, 1854.

No. 64.

T. S.—"I was kindly received by my friends, and have got regular employment at my trade, which is glass-making. I attend a place of worship."

Dated *March* 10, 1855.

Discharged December 16, 1854.

No. 65.

H. K.—"My friends, whom I found well, received me kindly. I have been going on tolerably well, and I hope things will soon be better. I do not fail to attend divine worship regularly."

Discharged December 16, 1854.

No. 66.

E. B.—"I am thankful to say I have got employment, and hope to do well. I am hardly settled yet, but as I have now received my money, I will buy clothes and hope to become respectable. I attend worship almost every Sabbath. I have been well treated by my friends."

Dated *March* 13, 1855.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 67.

J. B.—"I am happy to say I found my wife quite well. She, as well as all my friends, was much rejoiced to see me. I have had a little work, but owing to the severity of the weather, my time has not been fully occupied hitherto; however, I have been promised constant employment after a fortnight's time. Since I have had decent clothing I have attended this church generally on the Sabbath. I hope you will not forget in your prayers a poor sinner like me."

Dated *March* 13, 1855.

Discharged October 27, 1854.

No. 68.

W. P.—"I obtained employment on the Monday after my return, and have continued in the same place ever since. I was very kindly received by all who knew me, not a person having ever alluded to my fall. I am a constant attendant at our parish church, and shall, hoping for God's help, endeavour to keep a conscience void of offence towards God and man."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged December 20, 1854.

No. 69.

W. J.—"I am very thankful for your kindness to my son, W. J; I am in great hopes of his entire reformation. He is now engaged on board a trader. He was poorly after his return, but as soon as he was able he attended divine worship. (Signed) "M. E."

Dated *March* 15, 1855.

Discharged December 26, 1854.

No. 70.

J. D.—"I have to say that I was kindly received on my return. I enjoy good health, and have plenty of employment. I attend regularly the Established Church, and hope, by the blessing of God, to do well."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged August 18, 1854.

No. 71.

D. G.—"I have great pleasure in informing you that I arrived home quite well, and was welcomed by all that knew me. I am about opening a comfortable shop, and I doubt not that I shall find friends enough to enable me to carry on the business. I hope yet to be respected and happy."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged December 16, 1854.

No. 72.

D. B.—"I have been ill ever since my discharge from Dartmoor, owing to a cold I caught on my journey home. My friends were greatly pleased to see me; they are poor, but still willing to do what they can for me. I hope soon to be better, and so be able to perform all your wishes."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged December 19, 1854.

No. 73.

S. B.—"I beg to inform you I was very kindly received by all my relatives; they were exceedingly glad to see me. I am working as a farm labourer, and I have no doubt but I shall continue to do so. I constantly attend a place of worship, which is generally the parish church."

Dated *March* 16, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

Chaplain's Report.

No. 74.

W. S.—"I am happy to inform you that I am in business for myself. I have met with friends to support me with their custom. I am treated with kindness and respect. Should you write to me at any time, I shall be very happy to answer your letter."

Dated *March* 15, 1855.

Discharged October 27, 1854.

No 75.

D. S.—"I received your letter yesterday from my friend I——. I hope you will excuse me for not writing to you before. I had resolved two or three times to write, but somehow or other I have not been able to do so. I assure you, Sir, I could not have been more kindly received by my friends; I have been treated with the greatest respect, from the day of my return to the present day. The gentleman that promised me employment is a contractor for ————. The employment he intended for me was driving a large van, but my never having been used to horses rendered me totally unfit for it. So I went to work at ———— factory where my mother has worked for many years. I left in consequence of my wages being so small. I then went to work at shoemaking with Mr. ——. I am still in this place. I am lodging with my mother and sisters, and we are all now very happy. You are aware that I was brought up a Roman Catholic, and I attend the chapel of the parish in which I was born. But though I differ from you in religion, I have the greatest respect for you, as I believe you wish the happiness of us all. I will write to you again."

Dated *March* 14, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 76.

W. C.—"I thank God I am in good health. I have been constantly at work since my return. I attend constantly a place of worship. My desire is to continue to do so, for I am determined to conduct myself so as to be respected by all who know me. I was heartily welcomed home."

Dated *March* 17, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 77.

I. D.—"I am happy to inform you I was received with great kindness by my friends. I have been at work in some stone-pits, but as work is now increasing, I am in hopes of getting employed by the farmers. I am sorry to say I have not acted as I ought relative to the Sabbath, but I am determined to act differently in this respect for the future."

Dated *March* 22, 1855.

Discharged December 20, 1854.

No. 78.

J. F.—"I was very kindly received by my friends on my return home. My brother, who has been very successful in Australia, has left me a sum of money which (together with the proceeds of my labour) has enabled me to live comfortably."

Dated *March* 25, 1855.

Discharged December 29, 1854.

No. 79.

J. T.—"The person who promised me employment has not much work at present, but will give me constant work as soon as possible. I have

been working for Mr. ——, magistrate, but as soon as he ascertained that I was a discharged convict, he dismissed me. The authorities of the railway have treated me in a similar manner. However, I hope soon to be fully employed. My father has been very kind to me."

Dated *March* 24, 1855.

Discharged December 26, 1854.

No. 80.

T. M'G.—"Thank God, I am in good health. I have also full employment, and am my own master. I attend a place of worship regularly.

Dated *March* 29, 1855.

Discharged December 22, 1854.

No. 81.

P. D.—"I was in good work all last summer, but am sorry to say it was too much for me, and caused an illness which lasted 12 weeks. I am now much better. My place was a good one, though the work was very hard. I hope soon to get another. During my illness, and indeed since my return, I have been treated with great kindness by several gentlemen. I am sorry to say W. H. died on the 20th November last. I have had several letters from his mother, and she states that he died very happy."

Dated *March* 31, 1855.

Discharged March 9, 1854.

No. 82.

B. W.—"I was heartily welcomed by all my friends. I have not got constant employment, but I take all the jobbing I can get, knowing that 'half a loaf is better than no bread.' I keep myself sober, and that gives my poor wife great pleasure. I have seen Mr. W—— several times. Myself and my wife paid him a visit not long since. He is indeed a very good man."

Dated *March* 30, 1855.

Discharged December 17, 1854.

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Infirmary, Dartmoor Prison,
January 9, 1855.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to transmit my report on the sanitary condition of this establishment for the past year, and in doing so, it affords me much pleasure to state that it bears a favourable comparison with previous years.

In estimating the comparative sickness and mortality in the different Government prisons, the large proportion of invalids in this establishment might be overlooked, and the apparently unfavourable result ascribed to the exposed situation of the prison, and the nature of the out-door labour. My experience, however, leads me to an opposite conclusion. With few exceptions, the prisoners received during the year belonged to the invalid class, and many of them were aged men, or men greatly debilitated by disease and other causes; and although a corresponding increase in the amount of sickness and mortality might reasonably have been expected, it has, in point of fact, been less than in former years.

I am still impressed with the conviction of the great benefit derived from the nature of the employment in restoring the weakly invalids to their accustomed health and strength, the improvement in their appearance very soon becoming manifest, and the increase in their weight has been very remarkable in many instances. The unusually favourable state of the atmosphere during the year has, no doubt, contributed in a great measure to this result, and has enabled me to transfer a considerable number from the invalid to the able-bodied list.

Although invalids appear to suffer as little from exposure to the weather in this elevated situation as those in other places, and may, with benefit to their health, be employed in out-door labour, still, from the gradual increase of aged and infirm prisoners in this establishment, as well as many with impaired sight, who are unfit to walk to the moor, there has arisen greater necessity for increased means of employment for such men within the walls. It occurs to me that some light kind of work might be introduced with advantage, both to the mental and bodily health of this class of prisoners.

Four hundred and eleven prisoners have been received as invalids since the 1st January, 1854, from other prisons, of which number

Medical Officer's Report.

seven have died, 140 have become able-bodied, and the remainder has greatly improved. I may add, that the description of invalids received during the year were generally well suited for the place, and although in some instances the diseases were so far advanced as to require the admission of the prisoners into the hospital on reception, yet the larger proportion were likely to benefit by the change.

The nature of the diseases during the past twelve months have differed but little from those of former years, the chronic affections predominating, and those principally of the respiratory organs. Such diseases, occurring, as they most frequently do, amongst the aged and debilitated invalids, require constant care and attention; and many are so far advanced as to preclude any hope of cure or permanent benefit. Nothing more can, therefore, be done in many of those cases than to alleviate urgent symptoms and to endeavour to improve the general health by prescribing a suitable diet, and work when the patients are fit for a little labour.

The following annual return gives the daily average number of able-bodied and invalid convicts confined in this establishment, the per centage daily sick in hospital, and complaining for each month; also the number of deaths per cent. for the year 1854.

Month.	Average Daily Number of Convicts in the Prison.			Per Centage.	
	Able-bodied.	Invalids.	Total.	Daily Number of Sick in Hospital.	Daily Number complaining.
January - - -	643	521	1,164	5·24	3·35
February - - -	646	559	1,205	5·06	3·73
March - - - -	639	608	1,247	5·37	4·17
April - - - -	632	612	1,244	5·30	3·93
May - - - -	599	605	1,204	5·06	3·65
June - - - -	591	604	1,194	4·77	3·93
July - - - -	680	488	1,168	6·25	3·85
August - - -	653	477	1,130	6·81	3·45
September - - -	601	520	1,121	5·08	3·21
October - - -	640	469	1,109	4·32	3·51
November - - -	588	510	1,098	4·37	3·19
December - - -	562	524	1,086	4·60	2·67
Average for the year -	623	541	1,164	5·19	3·55

Number of Deaths per cent. for the Year - - - 2·66

Medical Officer's Report.

Hospital Report for the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Disease.	Cases remaining in Hospital 1st January 1854.	Cases admitted during the year.	Total.	Discharged.				Total discharged.	Cases remaining in Hospital 1st January 1855.
				To Labour.	Died.	Licensed on Medical Grounds.	Removed.		
Febris	–	146	146	138	6	1	–	145	1
Rheumatismus	3	50	53	49	–	–	–	49	4
Phlogosis	11	121	132	126	1	1	–	128	4
Ophthalmia	1	23	24	22	–	–	–	22	2
Pleuritis	–	13	13	13	–	–	–	13	–
Nephritis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Bronchitis	3	23	26	22	–	1	–	23	3
Otitis	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	2	–
Podagra	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Erysipelas	1	2	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Eruptio	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Hœmoptysis	1	20	21	18	2	–	–	20	1
Hœmatemesis	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Hœmorrhois	–	10	10	10	–	–	–	10	–
Catarrhus	17	277	294	280	–	–	–	280	14
Catarrhus Chronicus	7	23	30	23	6	1	–	30	–
Dyspepsia	–	10	10	10	–	–	–	10	–
Palpitatio	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Epilepsia	1	35	36	35	–	–	–	35	1
Cephalalgia	–	5	5	5	–	–	–	5	–
Colica	–	13	13	13	–	–	–	13	–
Diarrhœa	–	200	200	193	3	–	–	196	4
Diabetes	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Mental Diseases	–	10	10	7	–	–	3	12	–
Attempted Suicide	1	2	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Phthisis	2	7	9	3	4	–	–	7	2
Hydrocele	1	14	15	15	–	–	–	15	–
Scrofula	1	18	19	18	–	–	–	18	1
Obstipatio	–	62	62	62	–	–	–	62	–
Scirrhus	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Hernia	1	52	53	52	1	–	–	53	–
Prolapsus Ani	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	3	–
Pernio	2	13	15	14	–	–	–	14	1
Stricture	1	11	12	12	–	–	–	12	–
Vulnus	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	1
Contusio	–	11	11	11	–	–	–	11	–
Ulcus	6	23	29	28	–	–	–	28	1
Herpes	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Fractura	–	3	3	1	–	–	–	1	2
Fistula	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Ambustio	–	3	3	2	–	–	–	2	1
Caries	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Vermes	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Injuries and Sprains	3	53	56	53	–	–	–	53	3
Flagellation	2	10	12	12	–	–	–	12	–
Ulceration of Bowels	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Debilitas	5	41	46	40	4	1	–	45	1
Totals	71	1,331	1,402	1315	31	5	3	1,354	48

Medical Officer's Report.

Fevers of an inflammatory type occasionally occurred in the earlier part of the year, but they presented nothing unusual, and in general very soon yielded to the remedies employed. About the end of July febrile diseases became more common, the cases at first exhibiting the characters of influenza in an aggravated form, but at length terminating in typhus. The attacks were not confined to any particular class of employment, as the prisoners at work in the fields were as liable as those engaged within, and the number of cases were about equal from the different prisons. Out of 122 cases that occurred 20 took on the spotted form of typhus, and four of those terminated in death. Two of the number were aged, delicate men, and one had been many months in the hospital for scrofula; in both the disease was very rapid, and one was incoherent when admitted. The other two were young men, and although both rather delicate, the disease in them was less rapid in its course. Two others placed on the list for fever died of other diseases. Some of the patients in the infirmary for other complaints, as well as three of the officers in attendance on the sick, having been seized, it was deemed proper to open a ward for the fever cases. Disinfecting agents were freely used throughout the different prisons and other precautionary measures adopted, and we had the satisfaction of seeing it begin to abate about the end of August, and by September it had entirely disappeared, but the convalescence was sometimes tedious.

In the month of August, when the disease was at its height, the weather was very changeable, and towards the end of the month the atmosphere was very oppressive. I may remark that fevers of a typhoid type are prevalent in this locality about the same time of the year, and the cases I have myself witnessed in two previous years were very similar to the last, only of a milder form. The disease was also more severe than usual amongst the country people in the neighbourhood, as also in lower situations.

Catarrhal complaints are in general rather prevalent amongst the invalids at all seasons of the year, but there was an unusual number of all classes affected in the months of June and July. The great and sudden variations in the temperature during these months, and a long continuance of wet, foggy weather, are sufficient to account for the increase, as by far the largest proportion of the prisoners were employed in reclaiming the land and in other out-door labour, at a distance from the prisons. Frequent wettings were therefore unavoidable, but that has been greatly obviated by the construction of sheds for temporary shelter, which, being portable, are kept near the working parties. There was nothing unusual in the symptoms or nature of the attacks at first, it being commonly very mild till about the end of June, when it took the form of influenza, and the subsequent debility rendered the cases sometimes protracted, but there were no deaths.

Bronchitis diseases are very common, but nearly always of a chronic nature, and confined to the aged and debilitated. Two of the cases which terminated fatally had only been a short time in the hospital, although constantly on the complaining list, and the other two were several months on the sick list. The post-mortem examinations revealed extensive disease of the lung in all these cases, as will be seen

Medical Officer's Report.

by referring to the accompanying mortality table. From the gradual increase of this description of invalids, a considerable amount of sickness and mortality is to be expected amongst them, and the duration and extent of the disease, combined with advanced age, precludes any hope of permanent benefit.

Pulmonary consumption, as in former years, has proved most fatal, but by no means more so than might be expected from the large number of invalids received labouring under chest affections, and in many instances with pulmonary tubercular disease well developed. At the present time the prisoners subject to chest affections, such as asthma, bronchitis, hœmoptysis, amount to about 200, and without exception these men were labouring under such diseases on reception, or their health was otherwise impaired. The good effects of the change to this locality have been more perceptible than in former years, owing to the unusual fineness of the weather, which enabled us to employ many of these weakly men at some easy out-door labour. Nothing appears to exert a more salutary influence on such men than exercising the mind and body, as the natural depression attending disease, aggravated in some instances by long-continued confinement, ought to be counteracted if possible. With that object, all the invalid prisoners considered fit for a moderate amount of labour are sent to the fields, and the invigorating effect of the air is soon observable, as the appetite is in general soon excited, and hence follows an improvement in the health and strength. Out of the fourteen deaths from this disease eight occurred between the ages of 21 and 28, and six between 33 and 60. With one exception, all these men were received into this establishment as delicate invalids, and their health continued very indifferent up to the period of death. The particulars given in the mortality table show the duration and extent of disease in these cases, and that no permanent benefit was likely to follow any change or system of treatment.

Next in importance to some light easy employment for delicate invalids, whose constitutions are impaired by disease or long-continued separate confinement, there apppears to be a necessity for a liberal allowance of food, as these men can only be viewed in the light of convalescents from fever or other depressing diseases; and I am therefore sometimes under the necessity of recommending full diet for such men, although they may be unfit for much labour, as the only chance of restoring the physical powers.

Diseases of the alimentary canal appear to occur next in frequency to those of the respiratory organs amongst convicts, and the result of my experience goes to prove that they are frequently of a tubercular nature and co-existent with phthisis. Such diseases have, however, presented themselves in many different forms, and five terminated fatally, namely, two from chronic diarrhœa, two from ulceration of the bowels, and one cancer of the stomach and bowels.

Diarrhœa has been common throughout the year, but most prevalent during the September quarter. About that period the attacks became rather more sudden and severe, being sometimes accompanied with cramps and vomiting, but in no instances did the discharges assume the choleraic character, and the complaint seemed more prone

to become chronic or to terminate in dysentery. From the prevalence of cholera throughout the country, these cases excited some uneasiness; but the diet and other prophylactic measures were carefully attended to, and the attacks gradually diminished in frequency and violence. During the last quarter there have been fewer cases and the attacks generally mild.

Epilepsy.—I have formerly alluded to the prevalence of this distressing malady amongst prisoners, and mentioned that a great improvement had taken place in many of those sent to this establishment. The subjects are generally pale, sickly-looking men, with impaired constitutions; and the gradual cessation of the fits observable here, most probably arises from the invigorating effects of the out-door labour. Perhaps, also, the atmosphere of this elevated situation acts beneficially, as an improvement has also been observed in some of the officers' children who had been liable to such seizures.

Mental affections.—There has been a considerable addition to this class of invalids during the last year, and they amount altogether to 65, including those remaining last return. Very few cases of delusion have occurred, and they are commonly characterised by confusion of manner, occasional incoherence, dulness of intellect, eccentricity, or imbecility, the last being most common. Other cases are stated to have been insane, or to have shown a tendency to insanity.

These cases are naturally a source of much anxiety, as the patients are occasionally intractable and violent, but the encouraging and firm system of management, with suitable out-door employment, has proved very beneficial in many cases. Some of those remaining at the close of last year have made great progress both in mental and bodily health, and are now performing able-bodied work. In some instances these men have refused to work, and to eat or speak for lengthened periods, but their fits of obstinacy have always been overcome. This is best accomplished by taking them out to the fields with the working parties, and although they may at first obstinately refuse to exert themselves in the slightest degree, the force of example was commonly too powerful to be long resisted. One weakly imbecile young man made two attempts to destroy himself by hanging, but he was discovered in time. Two of the cases sent to Bethlehem Hospital were very violent on several occasions and assaulted the officers; the other was an imbecile young man, but subject to fits of passion, during which he made several serious assaults on his fellow prisoners.

Accidents have not been numerous, considering the number of prisoners constantly employed quarrying, blasting, roofing, and other descriptions of labour attended with risk. The most serious injury happened to a prisoner at work on the tramway, who was run over by a waggon. It was stated that the wheel passed over his left arm and abdomen. The continued discharge of blood from the bladder for the first few days indicated severe internal injuries, and there was an extensive laceration of the arm near the elbow joint, with commuted fracture of the bones of the arm and forearm. As soon as he recovered from the shock I amputated the mangled limb, and although the case was apparently hopeless at first, the man was able to leave his bed in a month, and made a good recovery.

Medical Officer's Report.

I beg to observe, in conclusion, that from the peculiar nature of this establishment, in being composed principally of invalids, varying greatly in their capabilities for labour, there appears to be a necessity for a proper classification and separation of the weakly and delicate from the more robust. As the delicate prisoners are at present sometime incorporated with the able-bodied, they must, to a certain extent, be induced to compete with those much stronger and better fed than themselves; but by having the weakly and delicate in separate gangs, it would be easier to assign them suitable labour, and to employ them in drier and less exposed situations. The advantages of the able-bodied gangs would, I think, be sufficient to make a transfer desired by the prisoners, and that might be done according to the improvement in their health and strength, and the report of the officer in charge.

I have formerly mentioned, that I have found cases of malingering very rare amongst prisoners, and since the new system of tickets of leave and other gratuities came into operation, they in general show a great reluctance to go into hospital. The extent of land reclaimed and many other works executed during the year, together with the willingness and apparent cheerfulness observable amongst the prisoners in the performance of their labour, are convincing proofs that encouragement is the most effectual plan of training to habits of industry.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Particulars of Thirty-one Deceased Convicts, for the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	From whence, and Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
1799	W. R. - -	21	1	9	0	1	0	0	1851. April 7	Yrs. 7	Millbank Prison. Nov. 17, 1852.	Delicate -	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	2	13	1854. Jan. 6	P. M. The pericardium was filled with serum, and adherent to the sternum. Both lungs contained tubercular deposits with several cavities in the upper lobes. Mucous membrane of stomach and bowels much congested.
1862	J. C. - -	52	0	1	29	1	4	0	1852. July 7	10	Millbank Prison. Jan. 5, 1853.	Delicate -	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	4	12	Jan. 26	P. M. The chest narrow in its dimensions. Costal cartilages quite opified. Firm adhesions of right pleura, which was much thickened. The right lung contained the cicatrices of two large abscesses. The left was almost in a state of disorganisation.
1811	J. T. - -	60	0	8	25	1	8	3	1851. Sept. 13	Life.	Millbank Prison. Nov, 17, 1852.	Delicate -	Very indifferent.	Chronic bronchitis.	9	7	Feb. 15	P. M. Right lung completely disorganised, of a dark fungoid appearance. Left, in a less advanced stage of disease. Pericardium firmly adherent.
1417	D. W. - -	33	0	10	0	2	0	0	1851. April 8	7	Pentonville Prison. Aug. 3, 1852.	Scrofulous abscess.	Indifferent	Chronic diarrhœa.	2	7	Feb. 24	P. M. Firm adhesion of opposed surfaces of both pleura. Both lungs contained large vomicæ in their upper lobes, and tubercular deposits in a more or less advanced state throughout. Bowels presented traces of chronic inflammation.

Particulars of Thirty-one Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	From whence, and Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
949	H. S. - -	60	0	9	26			2	1850. Sept. 16	Life.	Pentonville Prison. Oct. 22, 1851.	Aged; delicate.	Indifferent	Consumption -	8	7	1854. March 3	P. M. Firm adhesions of both pleura. Both lungs contained vomicæ of various sizes, and a great quantity of tubercular deposit throughout. Spleen small and soft. The fissures of the kidneys unusually marked.
1673	W. G. - -	28	0	7	17	3	4	0	1850. Mar. 24	7	"Stirling Castle," Portsmouth. Oct. 30, 1852.	Chest complaint.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	2	27	March 5	P. M. Both lungs contained vomicæ and a great quantity of tubercular deposit throughout. The glands of the small intestines, many of them ulcerated, others prominent, containing tubercular deposit. The spleen soft and diffluent.
1182	M. C. - -	22	1	2	17	2	1	0	1850. Oct. 30	10	Pentonville Prison. Mar. 11, 1852.	Delicate -	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	5	23	March 9	P. M. Old adhesions of opposed surfaces of both pleura. Upper lobes of both lungs contained vomicæ filled with purulent matter, and were tuberculated throughout. The glands of the small intestines were very prominent, many of them being ulcerated.
2487	G. S. - -	44	1	2	18	0	2	6	1852. Dec. 6	10	Reading Gaol. Mar. 15, 1854.	Pale and emaciated.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	1	0	April 29	P. M. Adhesions of right pleura. The right lung contained a large vomicæ in the upper lobe. The substance of the lower lobe was infiltrated with pus. Left lung much congested. Pericardium thickened and contained a large quantity of limpid serum. Mucous membrane of bowels much congested.

2269	O. W. - -	64	0	8	26	0	5	21	1853. Feb. 22	Life.	Millbank Prison. Nov. 10, 1853.	Aged; lepra.	Very indifferent.	Chronic bronchitis and general decay.	1	8	April 30	P. M. Left pleural cavity contained a quart of sero-purulent fluid. Right pleura partially adherent. Both lungs filled with tubercle in a crude state. Pericardium adherent to the surrounding tissues, and about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick.
1936	T. J. - -	23	0	4	20	1	6	0	1852. June 14	7	Millbank Prison. Feb. 2, 1853.	Scrofulous, delicate.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	4	4	May 5	P. M. The right lung almost in a state of decomposition, containing large vomicæ throughout, some of them filled with muco-purulent matter of very offensive odour. The left lung was filled with tubercle in a less advanced state.
1796	W. J. - -	31	0	10	21	1	7	0	1851. Nov. 24	Yrs. 10	Millbank Prison. Nov. 17, 1852.	Bronchitis; palpitation.	Indifferent	Chronic bronchitis.	0	16	May 14	P. M. Opposed surfaces of both pleura firmly adherent. The upper lobes of both lungs contained large vomicæ filled with pus, and the whole tissue of both was almost in a state of decomposition, breaking down under pressure of the fingers.
1502	J. M. - -	26	1	6	0	2	0	14	1850. Oct. 30	10	Millbank Prison. Sept. 1, 1852.	Delicate; lame.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	26	May 14	P. M. Deformed chest. The whole of both lungs completely decomposed, containing the cysts of large abscesses, filled with purulent matter.
2247	W. P. - -	25	0	5	27	0	7	16	1853. April 4	7	Leeds Prison. Sept. 29, 1853.	Good - -	Indifferent	Bronchitis - -	1	26	May 18	P. M. The upper lobes of both lungs contained the cavities of large abscesses, lined with a tough false membrane. The lower lobes were filled with tubercle. The bronchial glands were enlarged and tubercular. The heart large and flabby.
1785	R. B. - -	21	0	5	9	4	3	2	1849. Sept. 14	10	New Prison, Portsmouth. Oct. 30, 1852.	Lumbar abscess.	Very indifferent.	Lumbar abscess	14	14	May 24	P. M. The peritoneal cavity contained about three gallons of straw-coloured serum, of very unpleasant odour. Spleen, large and soft. Liver, large, pale, and flabby. Two fistulous passages passed from the left groin along a channel behind the psoas muscle, and communicated with the bodies of three lower lumbar vertebræ and upper part of sacrum, which were carious.

Particulars of Thirty-one Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	From whence, and Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
1511	R. B. - -	21	1	4	10	1	9	7	1851. Apr. 10	7	Millbank Prison. Sept. 1, 1852.	Delicate -	Indifferent	Pulmonary consumption.	3	21	May 26	P. M. Opposed surfaces of both pleura firmly adherent. The whole of both lungs stuffed with tubercle, the upper lobes containing several vomicæ, filled with pus. Spleen soft. Liver
2452	R. B. - -	21	1	1	13	0	6	9	1852. Oct. 19	10	Pentonville Prison. Mar. 3, 1854.	Strumus disease of ears. Delicate.	Very indifferent.	Ulceration of the bowels, and perforation of the intestines.	3	6	June 9	P. M. Body emaciated. The peritoneum studded with deposits of miliary tubercles, its cavity containing a quantity of fœcal matter, mixed with flakes of lymph. The whole small intestine much congested, and perforated by ulceration in several places. The opening in the groin communicated with a large abscess in the cellular tissue, about the cœcum. Chest not examined.
2441	W. J. - -	36	0	10	16	0	3	12	1853. Mar. 19	7	Millbank Prison. Mar. 3, 1854.	Chronic diarrhœa.	Very indifferent.	Chronic diarrhœa.	1	1	June 19	P. M. Adhesion of left pleura. Lungs congested and œdematous. Mucous membrane of ileum much congested. Numerous ragged ulcers of various sizes throughout the descending colon, and upper part of rectum.
2362	J. P. - -	33	1	3	6	0	8	15	1852. June 29	7	Bedford Prison. Jan. 19, 1854.	Spare and delicate.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	4	8	June 22	P. M. Right pleural cavity filled with straw-coloured serum. Adhesions of left pleura. Both lungs filled with tuberculous deposit, beginning to soften in the upper lobes, where it was very abundant. Pericardium unusually adherent. Bronchial glands much enlarged.
2142	J. M'K. -	53	0	5	22	1	0	8	1853. Jan. 4	7	Millbank Prison. Aug. 9, 1853.	Aged and delicate.	Very indifferent.	General debility.	8	18	July 3	P. M. All the organs were small, but apparently healthy, with the exception, perhaps, of the kidneys, which were small, granular on the surface.

858	M. C. - -	41	0	7	25	2	9	5	Feb. 4	10	Millbank Prison. Oct. 22, 1851.	Healthy -	Indifferent	Cancer of the stomach and bowels.	3	20	July 3	P. M. Peritoneal cavity contained a considerable quantity of sero-sanguineous fluid. The pyloric extremity of stomach surrounded by a large mass of hardish carcinomatous matter, the orifice being contracted by it to a very small size. The mesenteric and lumbar glands much enlarged from the same disease, presenting a mass of large size. The liver also contained large masses of the same substance.
2528	P. C. - -	25	1	0	3	0	3	24	1853. Mar. 8	Yrs. 10	Millbank Prison. May 2, 1854.	Debility; delicate.	Very indifferent.	Ulceration of the bowels.	1	4	July 4	P. M. The peritoneal cavity contained a quantity of serous fluid, mixed flakes of lymph and some fœcal matter. The stomach and intestines were in quite a gangrenous state, in several places perforated by large ragged ulcers, and would nowhere bear the slightest manipulation.
444	J. L. - -	52	1	0	0	3	7	27	1849. Dec. 8	Life.	Leicester Prison. April 17, 1851.	Aged, delicate, and scrofulous.	Very indifferent.	Typhus - - -	12	25	Aug. 5	P. M. Blood throughout the body quite fluid. Some thickening of mitial and aortic valves of heart. Atheromatous deposit in the coats of the aorta. The glands of the small intestines prominent and vascular.
1598	J. S. - -	53	1	0	3	1	7	0	1852. Jan. 8	7	Millbank Prison. Oct. 21, 1852.	Delicate: double rupture.	Indifferent	Typhus - - -	0	25	Aug. 6	P. M. Blood fluid in the heart and large vessels. The glands of small intestines very prominent and vascular, two or three ulcerated patches of them in the lower part of the ileum, and in the cœcum. All other parts healthy.
1057	J. S. - -	21	1	0	0	3	5	3	1850. Mar. 4	10	"Justitia" hulk, Woolwich. Oct. 22, 1851.	Healthy -	Rather delicate.	Pulmonary consumption.	2	9	Aug. 7	P. M. Both pleural cavities contained a quantity of serous fluid; upper lobe of right lung stuffed with tubercular deposit, lower lobe quite solidified, of a brawny consistency when cut, and sinking in water. Left lung also tubercular to a less extent. Pericardium contained a considerable quantity of serum.

Particulars of Thirty-one Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	From whence, and Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks and Post-Mortem Appearances.
2512	C. L. - -	51	0	3	3	1	0	0	1853. July 5	7	Millbank Prison. Mar. 23, 1854.	Debility, spare, and delicate.	Very indifferent.	General decay -	0	26	Aug. 8	P. M. Some old adhesions of right pleura. Both lungs congested. Blood in heart, and large vessels quite fluid.
2022	W. P. - -	41	0	11	0	1	6	4	1852. Mar. 9	14	New Prison, Portsmouth. May 6, 1853.	Delicate; lame left arm and foot.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	29	Aug. 13	P. M. Strong adhesions of both pleura. Upper lobe of right lung stuffed with tubercle, in process of disorganisation. Upper lobe of left lung contained several large vomicæ, with abundant tubercular deposit throughout. Glands of small intestine contained tubercle, and were in some parts ulcerated.
2330	W. P. - -	26	1	3	17	0	9	1	1852. July 30	15	Pentonville Prison. Nov. 30, 1853.	Varicose veins; delicate.	Indifferent	Typhus - - -	1	4	Aug. 17	P. M. Both lungs congested, and very œdematous. Blood in heart and large vessels quite fluid. Glands in the ileum and cœcum many of them ulcerated, others vascular and prominent.
2100	P. H. - -	24	0	11	13	1	5	17	1852. Mar. 24	7	Pentonville Prison. May 17, 1853.	Healthy -	Rather delicate.	Typhus - - -	1	15	Aug. 22	P. M. Opposed surfaces of both pleura firmly adherent. Pericardium also adherent. Heart very large, with firm clots in its cavities. Mitial and aortic valves much thickened, the wall of the left ventricle nearly double the ordinary thickness. Intestinal glands very vascular.

2540	J. W. - -	28	1	2	11	0	4	7	1853. Feb. 21	7	Millbank Prison. May 2, 1854.	Phthisis; left lung improving. Just discharged from Infirmary Millbank; pale, spare, and sickly looking.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	14	Sept. 11	P. M. Old adhesions of both pleura. Both lungs stuffed with tubercle; the upper lobes of each contained large vomicæ filled with pus, and were almost in a state of putridity. Numerous ulcerated patches of glands, both in large and small intestines.
1830	W. W. -	21	1	1	9	2	2	19	1851. July 1	Yrs. 7	Millbank Prison. Nov. 17, 1853.	Dull intellect; delicate.	Very indifferent.	Pulmonary consumption.	3	13	Oct. 30	P. M. There were several collections of pus in the substance of the right pectoral muscle. Old pleural adhesions. The upper and middle lobes of both lungs contained large vomicæ, mostly filled with pus, and were tuberculated throughout.
1183	D. C. - -	22	1	2	10	2	8	0	1850. Dec. 30	10	Pentonville Prison. Mar. 11, 1852.	Healthy -	Good, up to the time of accident.	Psoas abscess, caused by injury.	10	20	Nov. 10	P. M. Body in an extreme state of emaciation. Old pleural adhesions. Both lungs contained tubercle in a crude state. Liver very large, and of a soft, greasy consistence. Deposit of tubercle in the cortical substance of left kidney. The opening in the groin communicated with the cavity of a large abscess in the sheath of the psoas muscle, filled with a thinnish pus. Lumbar vertebræ roughened and carious.

Annual Return of the State of Health of 448 Convicts received into this Establishment during the Year 1854.

From whence received.	Number received during the Year.	State on Reception.																																				
		Healthy.	Delicate.	Infirm.	Rheumatism.	Ophthalmia.	Pleuritis.	Hepatitis.	Bronchitis.	Podagra.	Hæmoptysis.	Hæmaturia.	Hæmorrhois.	Cough; weak chest.	Paralysis.	Dyspepsia.	Debilitas.	Epilepsy.	Palpitatio.	Diarrhœa.	Mental diseases.	Headache.	Phthisis.	Asthma.	Hydrocele.	Scrofula.	Stricture.	Fistulæ.	Ulcus.	Varicose veins.	Injuries.	Caries of rib.	Diseased hip.	Diseased elbowjoint.	Chronic disease of bladder.	Chronic tarsitus.
Portland Prison	17	2	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portsmouth „	50	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	17	1	.	.	7	2	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	.
"Stirling Castle" hulk	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.
"Warrior" and "Defence" hulks	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parkhurst Prison	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millbank „	168	2	22	15	1	5	2	.	.	3	1	3	3	14	1	2	21	3	13	2	17	.	4	2	5	18	1	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wakefield „	68	9	16	4	1	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	4	.	9	.	.	2	2	5	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pentonville „	20	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leicester „	23	4	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perth „	21	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bedford „	16	1	6	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Preston „	6	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Reading „	10	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton Prison	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leeds „	8	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bath „	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Exeter „	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edinboro' „	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bow Street, London	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bethlehem Hospital	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals	448	37	72	22	6	12	3	1	7	3	3	3	3	32	3	8	45	8	26	2	52	3	11	4	7	41	3	5	3	9	8	1	1	2	1	1

Medical Officer's Report.

GENERAL HEALTH of Convicts confined in this Establishment, Year ending the 31st December 1854.

State of Health.	Remaining at Dartmoor 1st January 1854.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.	Remaining on the 1st January 1855.
Healthy	464	25	489	223	266
Ditto, lost hand	5	—	5	3	2
Ditto, lost arm	10	1	11	4	7
Ditto, lost leg	6	1	7	3	4
Ditto, lost eye	10	—	10	2	8
Ditto, lame	50	2	52	21	31
Ditto, ruptured	35	5	40	5	35
Ditto, aged	15	3	18	5	13
Ditto, sight impaired	15	—	15	10	5
Delicate	84	57	141	31	110
Ditto, lost eye	6	—	6	—	6
Ditto, lame	30	2	32	10	22
Ditto, ruptured	20	9	29	9	20
Ditto, aged	22	4	26	4	22
Ditto, sight impaired	8	—	8	—	8
Infirm	50	22	72	—	72
Subject to rheumatism	24	6	30	8	22
Ditto ophthalmia	2	12	14	4	10
Ditto pleuritis	1	3	4	2	2
Ditto hepatitis	2	1	3	1	2
Ditto chronic bronchitis	—	7	7	—	7
Ditto „ podagra	—	3	3	—	3
Ditto „ hæmoptysis	—	3	3	—	3
Ditto „ hæmaturia	—	3	3	—	3
Ditto „ hæmorrhois	1	3	4	—	4
Ditto cough, weak chest	43	32	75	18	57
Ditto paralysis	5	3	8	—	8
Ditto dyspepsia	—	8	8	7	1
Ditto palpitation	34	26	60	22	38
Ditto epilepsy	25	8	33	8	25
Ditto cephalagia	—	3	3	—	3
Ditto asthma	15	4	19	6	13
Ditto chronic diarrhœa	3	2	5	2	3
Ditto mental disease	19	52	71	6	65
Ditto „ debility	10	45	55	11	44
Ditto „ phthisis	9	11	20	5	15
Ditto „ hydrocele	5	7	12	—	12
Ditto „ scrofula	74	41	115	63	52
Ditto „ stricture	8	3	11	5	6
Ditto affection of bladder	—	1	1	—	1
Ditto „ ulcus	1	3	4	—	4
Ditto „ fistula	1	5	6	2	4
Ditto „ caries	—	1	1	1	—
Ditto chronic jaundice	1	—	1	—	1
Ditto „ tarsitus	—	1	1	—	1
Ditto varicose veins	11	9	20	10	10
Ditto tumour	1	—	1	1	—
Ditto diseased hip	—	3	3	—	3
Injuries	3	8	11	11	—
Totals	1,128	448	1,576	523	1,053

Medical Officer's Report.

ANNUAL RETURN of Ages of Convicts confined in this Establishment for the Year 1854.

Ages.	No. of Prisoners remaining on the 1st January 1854.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.						Number remaining on the 1st Jan. 1855.
				Embarked.	Licensed.	Removed.	Escaped.	Died.	Total discharged.	
Above 10 & under 20	123	91	214	13	89	9	-	4	115	99
20 „ 30	540	186	726	36	164	8	3	13	224	502
30 „ 40	203	68	271	14	64	2	1	5	86	185
40 „ 50	123	57	180	5	45	-	-	3	53	127
50 „ 60	105	41	146	2	34	-	-	3	39	107
60 „ 70	34	4	38	-	3	-	-	3	6	32
70 „ 80	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals - -	1,128	448	1,576	70	399	19	4	31	523	1,053

Meteorological Table for the Year 1854.

Month.	Daily Average Readings of Barometer.	Daily Average Readings of Thermometer.					Depth of Rain.	Weather.			Direction of Wind.								
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 Noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.		Fair Day.	Partially wet or fog.	Wet days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	Variable.
		Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.				Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
January - -	29·58	37	39	38	48	23	7·3	5	15	11	1	2	4	8	4	5	1	6	–
February - -	30·19	35	40	39	47	25	1·72	14	9	5	9	3	5	–	2	3	–	6	–
March - - -	30·26	38	45	43	50	28	1·58	24	5	2	4	5	2	1	2	5	5	7	–
April - - -	30·11	44	53	50	61	32	0·3	25	4	1	5	3	2	1	8	1	7	2	1
May - - -	29·77	48	52	51	65	42	4·93	8	20	3	3	3	3	5	1	4	2	10	–
June - - -	29·86	51	56	54	70	44	6·11	10	17	3	1	3	4	1	–	6	4	10	1
July - - -	29·92	56	63	61	76	50	4·07	10	18	3	6	–	2	2	2	8	4	5	2
August - - -	30·04	58	64	61	77	53	1·84	17	12	2	7	3	3	1	–	5	3	9	–
September - -	30·10	55	62	59	75	44	1·71	21	6	3	2	8	2	1	1	4	7	2	3
October - - -	28·52	46	51	48	67	35	5·11	13	12	6	2	2	6	3	1	3	2	10	2
November - -	29·78	37	41	38	53	23	3·30	19	7	4	2	8	11	2	3	1	1	1	1
December - -	29·97	38	41	39	49	28	3·97	6	19	6	4	–	13	–	–	1	–	13	–

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - -	255
APPENDIX :	
I. Governor's Report - - - -	259
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	273
III. Medical Officer's Report - - - -	302

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Portsmouth Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. IV. cap. 84., and Act 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying the State of the Buildings; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to submit our Annual Report for the year 1854, on the Convict Prison at Portsmouth.

Condition of the Buildings.

Condition of the buildings.

The several buildings and yards are in good order, and have required only the ordinary repair.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

The conduct of the officers generally has been very satisfactory. In the month of December Captain Rose was appointed Governor, on transfer from the "Warrior" hulk, Woolwich; Captain Gambier, his predecessor at Portsmouth, having been transferred, at his own request, to the charge of the prison at Millbank. The latter officer had only taken charge of Portsmouth Prison in the month of April, and during the interval had maintained the discipline and general management of the prison in their previous satisfactory state. During the intervals of these changes in the office of Governor, the

established discipline and arrangements of the prison lost none of their efficiency under the careful attention and experience of Mr. Hudson, the Deputy Governor.

The discipline officers of all ranks have laudably exerted themselves during the year in promoting industry and maintaining good order and discipline among the convicts.

The Chaplain's department, including in its objects the religious instruction and schooling of the convicts, has continued to be satisfactorily conducted under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Livesay, who speaks in commendatory terms of the effective aid afforded him by the Scripture Reader and the Schoolmasters.

Dr. Jewell has been succeeded, on his resignation of the situation of Medical Officer of the establishment (in the month of November), by Dr. Bowler, R.N., whose long experience in the management of convicts, during several voyages to Australia and Van Diemen's Land, as Surgeon Superintendent of Convict Ships, has well qualified him for the duties of his present office.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the prisoners.

Remaining in confinement 1st January 1854 -	294	
Received during the year - - -	545	
		1,469
Removed to Western Australia for public works	24	
„ Gibraltar - - -	41	
„ Millbank Prison - - -	4	
„ Pentonville - - -	6	
„ Portland - - - -	2	
„ Dartmoor - - -	50	
„ Stirling Castle - - -	50	
„ By Licence - - -	264	
Deaths - - - - -	6	
	447	
Remaining in confinement 31st December -	1,022	
		1,469

Treatment and Condition of the Prisoners.

Treatment and condition of the prisoners.

The treatment and condition of the prisoners have left no room for any well-grounded complaints; and few of any kind have been made against the officers, or otherwise by the prisoners, as to their treatment or condition.

Health.

Health.

With the exceptions mentioned in the Medical Officer's Report hereto annexed, the health of the prisoners has been generally good. The number of deaths has been six within the year.

General Conduct of the Prisoners.

General conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been good, both within the prison and on the public works. The majority of offences consisting of acts of repeated misconduct on the part of the same individuals.

Description of Employment and Labour.

Description of employment and labour.

The hours of general occupation of the prisoners throughout the day are shown in the Appendix to the Governor's annexed Report, page 271. Their labour has chiefly consisted in the usual work of labourers employed in dockyards and under the Engineer departments, a very small proportion of the whole number employed having been engaged in skilled labour, and those almost exclusively in works of repairs or alterations connected with the prison buildings. Coaling and balasting ships, loading, unloading, removing and stacking timber, cleaning guns and shot, and levelling ground, or other works on the ramparts or roads, have been the principal objects of their labour, as in previous years.

Industry and Earnings.

Industry, earnings and expenses.

The prisoners have shown by the amount of work that they have performed, and their willingness in performing it, a very creditable degree of industry and a general desire to obtain the character of being industrious.

In all instances in which the nature of their work has admitted of measurement, it has been measured carefully, and the result has been taken as affording a general fair criterion of the value of the miscellaneous work to which this test has not been applicable. The general result has been that out of a total average number of 1,002 prisoners confined in the prison, the average daily number of 870 effective for labour, have executed work in the year to the value of 31,638*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, being at the rate of 31*l.* 11*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per man in the year on the total number in the prison, or 36*l.* 7*s.* $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per man on the above number actually employed. The difference in these numbers (132) shows the total number of prisoners daily occupied at school, sick, under punishment, or otherwise not available for labour being rather more than one-eighth of the total number in the prison.

If from the above total amount of labour executed by effective men a deduction is made of the work performed by an average number of 99 prisoners engaged daily in baking, cooking, washing, repairing the shoes and clothing of the prisoners, and other ordinary work of the prison, the result shows that 771 prisoners employed daily at out-of-door labour, have executed work to the value of 28,970*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, being at the rate of 37*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per man of that number throughout the year.

Expenses.

Expenses. The total expenditure of the prison, as given in Appendix page 272, has been 32,406*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, which is reduced by sundry receipts to 31,948*l.* 9*s.* 7¼*d.*

General Remarks.

General remarks. This being the first complete year during which the system of discharging convicts on licence has been adopted, 264 prisoners were thus discharged from Portsmouth Prison; 51 had been discharged on the same conditions between the month of September (when the new Act of Parliament authorizing this mode of discharging convicts came into operation) and the end of the year 1853, making altogether 315 discharged on licence from the commencement of the period of the Act. Up to the end of the year to which this Report refers, only one of this number had been returned with licence revoked, and satisfactory accounts have been received, directly and indirectly, of the conduct and prospects of many of the discharged prisoners. The result so far has given good reason to hope, that if the discharged convicts receive fair encouragement from the public in the way of regular employment, the great majority of them will be saved from falling back into the evil courses by which they were degraded to the position of convicts. The whole success of the system of licences appears to depend on the means of honest employment being accessible to the prisoners after their discharge. This will apply equally to the successful result in this country of discharging prisoners at the termination of their penal servitude instead of transporting them to the colonies; and it appears a fair subject for consideration whether, in the case of the latter prisoners, it would not have a salutary effect to pass them, towards the completion of their sentences, through a certain probation on license, during which, living still in some degree under the control of the Secretary of State, they would be constrained in general to good conduct; and thus, if well conducted, enter on their state of entire freedom with something better than merely a good character for conduct and industry in the prison from which they have been discharged.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Colonel, R. E.,
Chairman.
I. S. Whitty,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
January 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

Governor's Report.

MY charge of this prison having commenced in December of last year, the report I have now the honour of presenting is mainly derived from a memorandum left by my predecessor, Captain Gambier.

Conduct of the Officers.—The conduct of the officers has in general been very satisfactory. Whenever the public service has required their remaining at their duties beyond the ordinary working hours they have cheerfully done so. The gratuity or working pay granted them for exertion on the public works is highly prized, and most fairly earned.

Treatment and Conduct of the Prisoners.—Good order has been at all times maintained without too great severity of discipline. Every convict has had the daily opportunity of conferring with the governor, chaplain, or other superior officer of the prison. Their behaviour has upon the whole been good, and the necessity for severe punishment has been very rare.

Industry of the Prisoners.—The heads of departments under whom the convicts have been employed bear ready testimony to the industry they evince on the works. A weekly record of industry is kept, which shews highly favourable results.

Description of Labour.—The labour is applied under three heads, viz.:—Admiralty, Ordnance, and Prison. The first comprises the ordinary labour of the Dockyard, Haslar Hospital, and Royal Clarence Yard; consisting in discharging colliers, and coaling vessels of war; landing and stacking timber; embarking and disembarking stores; improving the premises of the Haslar Hospital, &c. The second, in cleaning guns and shot, levelling and repairing roads, ramparts, and other ground, transporting material from place to place, &c. The third in the ordinary duties of the prison, as

Governor's Report.

cooks, bakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c.; and has also comprised the completion of some of the buildings and premises belonging to it. See Appendix, Return No. 2.

Value of Convict Labour—See Return No. 2, appended. I think it right here to extract the following passage from the last Annual Report of this prison, which is equally applicable to the present, and which deserves the earnest attention of the Directors.

"The only case in which the value of work not measurable will not actually give a fair return, is when the convicts are put in carts to draw like horses. The convicts whose labour has been thus misapplied, have all been previously on measured work, and proved themselves able and willing to produce a good return."

Escapes.—There have been three attempts, but without success.

Abuses.—I am aware of none.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. Rose, *Governor.*

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Removal of Convicts to and from the above Establishments, between the 1st January 1854 and 31st December 1854.

On the 1st January 1854—							
The number of Convicts in Portsmouth Prison				924			
Received during the Year from—							
Convict Prisons	Millbank	246					
	Parkhurst	10					
	Pentonville	145					
	Portland	4					
	Dorchester	38					
			443				
Convict Hulks	"Warrior"	11					
	"Stirling Castle"	4					
	"Defence"	12					
			27				
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government	Wakefield	57					
	Leeds	16					
			74				
Metropolitan Police (Licence revoked)		1					
			1				
Total			1,469				
Disposed of during the year, by—							
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank			4			
	Pentonville			6			
	Portland			2			
	Dartmoor			50			
					62		
Transfers to Convict Hulks	"Stirling Castle"			50			
					50		
Embarkations	Western Australia			24			
	Gibraltar			41			
					65		
Pardons	Discharged on Licence			264			
					264		
Escapes						"	
Deaths						6	
Numbers remaining 31st December 1854						1,022	
Total						1,469	

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value of Work performed by the Convicts from Portsmouth Prison, in the year ending 31st December 1854.

No. of Men.	Work Performed.	Price of Work.	Value.	Average value per man per day.
	ADMIRALTY.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
	1. DOCKYARD.	Per load.				
18,409	Timber:—					
	330,645 Cubic feet removed - - 500 yards.	0 9	247 19 9			
	83,761 „ - - - 600 „	0 10	69 15 10			
	82,506 „ - - - 700 „	0 11	75 12 6			
	218,759 „ - - - 800 „	1 0	218 15 0			
	29,734 „ - - - 900 „	1 1	32 4 7			
	23,281 „ - - - 1,000 „	1 2	27 3 8			
	556 „ - - - 1,100 „	1 3	0 13 9			
	5,135 „ - - - 1,200 „	1 4	6 17 4			
	48,365 „ - from pits 500 „	1 2	56 8 2			
	49,445 „ - „ 600 „	1 3	61 16 3			
	41,776 „ - „ 1,000 „	1 7	66 3 8			
	5,302 „ - „ 1,200 „	1 9	9 5 6			
	29,224 „ - carried 500 „	1 6	43 16 0			
	187,222 „ - stowed under - 4 tiers.	0 11	171 12 0			
	61,650 „ - - - „ „	1 1	66 15 9			
	42,543 „ - - - „ „	1 2	49 12 10			
	34,249 „ - - - „ „	1 5	48 10 5			
	11,266 „ - - - „ „	1 7	17 16 3			
	303,512 „ - unstowed - - - -	0 8	202 6 8			
	5,162 „ - unstowed and restowed - -	1 4	6 17 4			
	379,018 „ - canted - - - -	0 6	189 10 0			
	10,962 „ - „ for survey - - -	0 8	7 6 0			
	22,300 „ - landed with crane - - -	0 8	14 17 4			

		Plank:—Removed and stowed	Per 100 ft.			
		73,621 superficial feet, Oak - - 4 inch.	0 11	33 14 8		
		20,056 „ „ - - 3½ „	0 10	8 7 6		
		72,550 „ „ - - 3 „	0 9	27 4 6		
		37,063 „ „ - - 2½ „	0 8	12 7 4		
		41,120 „ „ - - 2 „	0 7	11 19 9		
		54,222 „ „ - - 1½ „	0 6	13 11 0		
		55,630 „ Fir - - 4 „	0 10	23 3 4		
		20,335 „ „ - - 3½ „	0 9	7 12 3		
		297,627 „ „ - - 3 „	0 8	99 4 0		
		47,034 „ „ - - 2½ „	0 7	13 14 2		
		81,993 „ „ - - 2 „	0 6	20 10 0		
		186,820 „ „ - - 1½ „	0 4	31 2 8		
		40,707 „ „ unstowed or restowed 4 „	0 8	13 11 4		
		7,845 „ „ „ - 3½ „	0 7	2 5 6		
		58,692 „ „ „ - 3 „	0 6	14 13 6		
		33,801 „ „ „ - 2½ „	0 5	7 0 10		
		48,436 „ „ „ - 2 „	0 4	8 1 4		
		40,358 „ „ „ - 1½ „	0 3	5 1 0		
		Slabs :—	Each.			
		2,664 fathoms, stacked - - - - -	0 10	111 0 0		
		1,149 waggons unloaded - - - - -	0 2	9 11 6		
18,409		- - - Total Timber - - - -			2,165 12 9	2 4¼
	17,820½	Coaling:—	Per ton.			
		In "Malabar" Coal Ship				
		5,479 tons coal, received and stowed - - -	1 0	273 19 0		
		2,626½ „ issued to steamers - - - -	0 9	98 9 10½		
		5,287 „ filled in bags - - - -	1 0	264 7 0		
		In "Maidstone" and "Pitt" Coal Ships				
		4,482½ tons coal, received and stowed - - -	1 4	298 16 8		
		7,460 „ issued to steamers - - - -	1 2	435 3 4		
		5,509 „ filled in bags - - - -	1 4	367 5 4		
		Carried forward - - -				

No. 2.—Continued.

Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Men.		Work performed.	Price of Work.	Value.		Average value per man per day.
18,409		Brought forward	s. d. Per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
		On shore:				
		18,260 tons, coal received and stowed	1 0	913 0 0		
		391 „ patent fuel „	1 2½	23 12 5½		
		790½ „ coal landed and carried	0 8	26 7 0		
		827 „ „ landed	0 7	24 2 5		
		54 „ patent fuel	0 8½	1 18 3		
		6,491½ „ coal issued to steamers	1 2	378 13 4		
17,820½		Total Coaling			3,105 14 9	3 5¾
	2,187	Ballasting :—				
		3,694½ tons, removed and stowed	1 0	184 14 6		
		1,595½ „ hoisted from hold of ship of the line	1 2	93 1 5		
		573 „ „ frigate	1 2	33 8 6		
		580 „ „ lighter	1 0	29 0 0		
		100 „ lowered into hold of frigate	0 11	4 11 8		
		30 „ „ sloop	0 10	1 5 0		
		407 „ „ lighter	0 7	11 17 5		
2,187		Total Ballasting			357 18 6	3 3¼
38,416½		Total measured work, Dock-yard			5,629 6 0	2 11
		Sundry unmeasured work charged at estimated average prices :—				
	13,711½	Removing timber for survey	2 4	1599 13 6		
	10,470½	Removing and stowing boats and masts	2 6	1308 16 3		
	11,441½	Removing and stowing chain cable	2 4	1334 16 10		
	7,577	Assisting shipwrights	2 4	883 19 8		
	27,102½	Removing and carting sundries	2 4	3161 19 2		

		1,140	Breaking up the "York" hulk			5	0	285	0	0			
		60,566	Sundry work not classified, as stowing old timber, collecting and stowing old iron, screening coal, cleaning out docks, sweeping dock-yards, &c.			2	4	7,066	0	8			
	132,009		Total unmeasured								15,640	6	1			2	4¾
	170,425½		Total Dock-yard								21,269	12	1			2	6 nearly.
			2. Clarence Yard.														
		5,111	Cleaning, painting, whitewashing, and stowing tanks			2	4	596	5	8							
		8,868	Sundry work			2	4	1034	12	0							
	13,979										1,630	17	8			2	4
			3. Haslar Hospital.														
		4,051½	Sundry work, as making roads, levelling ground, carting shingle, &c.			2	0	405	3	0							
	4,051½										405	3	0			2	0
188,456			Total Admiralty											23,305	12	9	2	5½
			ORDNANCE.														
			1. Gun Wharf.														
	10,135½		Sundry work, as shipping and unshipping stores, removing, scraping, and painting carriages, guns, shot and shell, &c.			2	4				1,182	9	6			2	4
			2. Royal Engineers.														
			1. Portsmouth side.														
	10,577		Various work, as repairing ramparts, excavating for magazines, shipping soldiers' huts for the Crimea, carting shingle, &c.			1	6				793	5	6			1	6
			Carried forward														

No. 2.—Continued.

Return showing the Nature, Quantities, and Value, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Men.			Work performed.	Price of Work.	Value.			Average value per man per day.
				s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	- -	- - -	- - -		
			2. Gosport side.	per day				
		6,668	Rebuilding blockhouse battery, repairing Haslar Breakwater, &c.	3 0	1,000 4 0			
		8,204	Various work, as repairing roads and ramparts, cleaning out					
	14,872		moats, carting sundries, &c. - - - -	2 4	957 2 8			
						1,957 6 8		2 7½
			3. Southsea Esplanade.					
	2,711½	- -	Work executed for the Southsea Esplanade Committee of the					
38,296			Town Council, on the part of the Ordnance - - -	2 0	- - - -	271 3 0		2 2½
							4,204 4 8	
226,752			Total Public Departments - -	- -	- - - -	- - - -	27,509 17 5	2 5 nearly.
			PRISON.					
			1. Measured Work.					nearly
		2,468	Carpenters - - - - - - - -	- -	314 17 7			2 6½
		2,745	Blacksmiths - - - - - - - -	- -	376 19 7			2 9
		4,448	Shoemakers - - - - - - - -	- -	446 16 11			2 0
		5,797½	Tailors - - - - - - - -	- -	681 12 5			2 4¼
		587½	Bookbinders - - - - - - -	- -	50 12 1			1 8¾
	16,046					1,870 18 7		2 4
			2. Unmeasured.					
		499	Bricklayers - - - - - - -	3 0	74 17 0			
		2,412½	Labourers - - - - - - -	2 4	281 9 2			
		981	Painters - - - - - - -	2 6	122 12 6			

		2,123	Boatmen	2 0	212 16 0			2 6
		355	Mat-makers	1 6	26 12 6			2 0
		5,782½	Washers	1 6	433 13 9			1 6
		3,164	Cooks	1 6	237 6 0			1 6
		2,159	Bakers	1 6	161 18 6			1 6
		5,949	Cleaners	1 6	446 3 6			1 6
		3,464½	Pumpers	1 6	259 16 9			1 6
	26,894½					2,257 5 8		1 8
42,940½			Total Prison	—	—	—	4,128 4 3	1 11 nearly.
269,692½			Total Effectives	—	—		31,638 1 8	2 4 nearly.
			Non Effectives.					
		11,535	Sick	—	—			
		25,847	School	—	—			
		3,346	Separate for Punishment, &c.	—	—			
		139½	Time lost	—	—			
40,867½								
310,560			General Total	—	—	—	31,638 1 8	2 0½ nearly.

No. 3.

Abstract of previous Return, showing General Averages.

No. of days of 10 hours each.	No. of Men, or actual days' work.		Nature of Work.			Value.			Average value per man per day.		Value per man per day of 10 hours.	
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.
				Measured Work :									
		18,409	Admiralty	Dock Yard	Timber	2,165	12	9				2 4¼	2 6½
		17,820½			Coal	3,105	14	9				3 5¾	3 9¼
		2,187			Ballast	357	18	6				3 3¼	3 6¼
35,535½	38,416½								5,629	6	0	2 11	3 2
		132,009		Unmeasured Work :	Dock Yard	15,640	6	1					
		13,979			Clarence Yard	1,630	17	8					
		4,051½			Haslar Hospital	405	3	0					
132,785½	150,039½								17,676	6	9	2 4¼	2 6½
174,321	188,456								23,305	12	9	2 5½	2 8
				Civil Branch :									
		10,135½	Ordnance		Gun Wharf	1,182	9	6					
				Royal Engineers :									
		10,557			Portsmouth	793	5	6					
		14,872			Gosport	1,957	6	8					
		2,711½			Southsea	271	3	0					
35,424	38,296								4,204	4	8	2 2½	2 4½
209,745	226,752								27,509	17	5	2 5	2 7¼

		16,046	Prison - - -	Measured Work: Prison Trades - - -	1,870 18 7		2 4	2 6¼
		26,894½		Unmeasured Work: Prison Duty - - -	2,257 5 8			
39,720½	42,940½					4,128 4 3	1 11	2 1
249,465½	269,692½					31,638 1 8	2 4	2 6¼
37,802½	40,867½		Non-Effective -	- Sick, School, under Punishment, &c. - -				
287,268	310,560			Total - - - - -	- - -	£31,638 1 8	2 0½	2 2¼

Number of Working Days in the Year - - - - - - -		310	
Average Number of Working Hours per Day - - - - - -		9¼	
Average Number of Men in Prison (Working Days) - - - - -		1,002	
Average Number Effective for Labour - - - - - - -		870	
	£	s.	d.
Average Value per Man per Annum (Effectives) - - - - -	36	7	3¾
Average Value per Man per Annum (including Non-Effectives) - - -	31	11	5¾
Average Cost per Man per Annum - - - - - - - -			
Average Daily Value of Work - - - - - - -	102	1	2
Average Value per Man per Day (Effectives) - - - - - -	0	2	4
Average Value per Man per Day (including Non-Effectives) - - - -	0	2	0½

No. 4.

Governor's Report.

RETURN of the Disposal of CONVICT LABOUR, showing the Average Daily Number employed for each Public Department and at different kinds of Prison Work, the Number non-effective, and the proportion per cent. of each upon the whole Average Number in the Prison throughout the Year 1854.

Department.	Daily average number employed.	Proportion per cent. on whole Number in Prison.			
ADMIRALTY :					
Dockyard	550	54·890	60·679	73,054	86·926
Royal Clarence Yard	45	4·491			
Haslar Hospital	13	1·298			
ORDNANCE :					
Gun Wharf	33	3·294	12·375		
Royal Engineers, Portsmouth	34	3·393			
Royal Engineers, Gosport	48	4·790			
„ Southsea	9	·898			
PRISON (effective):—					
Carpenters	8	·798	13·872	13·872	
Blacksmiths	9	·898			
Shoemakers	14	1·397			
Tailors	19	1·897			
Bookbinders	2	·199			
Bricklayers	2	·199			
Labourers	8	·798			
Painters	3	·299			
Boatmen	7	·699			
Matmakers	1	·100			
Washers	19	1·897			
Cooks	10	·998			
Bakers	7	·699			
Cleaners	19	1·896			
Pumpers	11	1·098			
PRISON (non-effective) :—					
Detained in separate confinement under punishment or otherwise	11	1·098	13·074	13·074	13·074
School	83	8·283			
Sick	37	3·693			
	1,002	100·	100·	100·	100·

GENERAL ABSTRACT of CONVICT LABOUR. Year 1854.

Department.	Value of Work performed.	Total No. of Prisoners employed.	Average daily Number.	Proportion per cent. on whole No. in Prison.	Average daily Value per Man.	Average Value per Day of 10 Hours.
	£ s. d.				s. d.	s. d.
ADMIRALTY	27,510 1 5½	188,456	608	60·679	2 11	3 2
ORDNANCE	5,584 16 8	38,296	124	12·375	2 11	3 2
PRISON (effective)	4,327 8 7½	42,940½	139	13·872	2 0¼	2 2¼
„ (non-effective)	- - -	40,867½	131	13·074	—	—
Total £	37,422 6 6	310,560	1,002	100·	2 4¾	2 7¼

No. 5. Governor's Report.

DISTRIBUTION of TIME, distinguishing the longest and shortest days.

	Longest Day.			Shortest Day.		
	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.	A.M.	A.M.	H. M.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, clean cells and wards	5 0	to 5 45	= 0 45	5 45	to 6 30	= 0 45
Breakfast (officers and prisoners)	5 45	„ 6 25	= 0 40	6 30	„ 7 15	= 0 45
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and removing to and from)	6 25	„ 6 50	= 0 25	7 15	„ 7 45	= 0 30
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work).	6 50	„ 12 0	= 5 10	7 45	„ 12 0	= 4 15
	P.M.			P.M.		
Dinner (officers and prisoners), making up hammocks	12 0	„ 1 0	= 1 0	12 0	„ 1 5	= 1 5
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	1 0	„ 6 0	= 5 0	1 5	„ 4 0	= 2 55
Supper (officers and prisoners)	6 0	„ 6 30	= 0 30	4 50	„ 6 0	= 1 10
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.)	6 30	„ 7 0	= 0 30	4 15	„ 4 50	= 0 35
Cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, &c., and reading in cells.	7 0	„ 8 0	= 1 0	4 0 6 0	„ 4 15 „ 7 30	= 0 15 = 1 30
Total			= 15 0			13 45

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING.

	Longest Day.	Shortest Day.
	H. M.	H. M.
Hours of labour	10 10	7 10
Meal hours	2 10	3 0
Prayers	0 55	1 5
In door occupation	1 45	2 30
Total	15 0	13 45

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of PORTSMOUTH PRISON for the Year ended 31 March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,665	1	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	5,438	10	0
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	453	15	11
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,465	11	0
Uniforms for officers and servants	417	18	4
Victualling prisoners	11,721	17	0
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	3,449	13	1½
Bedding for prisoners	78	16	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	213	1	11
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	133	5	6
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,227	2	7½
Gratuities to convicts	2,736	16	4
Furniture and fittings	278	11	5
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	32	12	7
Fuel and light	755	17	4
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	326	2	2½
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	344	11	8
Brushes, brooms, and mops	47	14	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	8	6	2
Various small disbursements	355	14	1
Rent, rates, and taxes	255	13	4
Total	32,406	12	4½
Deduct amount of sundry receipts	458	2	9¼
Net expenditure	£ 31,948	9	7¼

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
13th February, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

IN laying before you my annual Report of the moral and religious state of the prisoners in the Portsmouth Convict establishment, I am not aware that I have anything to bring to your notice, really claiming your attention, either on the score of novelty or importance. Chaplain's Report.

If I cannot point out any improvement in the working of the system of school arrangements, it is because they partake of a stationary character, and show forth every year identical results. The same anxiety is exhibited by the majority of the prisoners to make a good and profitable use of the very little time allowed them for study and self-improvement on public works. I am perfectly aware that, whilst the scant measure of schooling is much to be regretted, it is unavoidable and necessary. It has, however, struck me, that if nothing can be done to increase the hours of study, the same end might be accomplished by the addition of another schoolmaster. The benefit would be principally felt by the men of the third class, in which from the greater ignorance of the scholars, the master's time is of necessity expended, at a loss, in individual teaching; so that we have least improvement where most is wanted.

Very few reports of misconduct have been made. The constant attendance latterly of two warders has been of great service, and has tended very materially to improve the discipline of the school. The diligence and attention of the Scripture reader and schoolmasters continue to give me unqualified satisfaction. The former devotes to the teaching of the classes in school the time he can spare from his other duties.

The general conduct of the men has been, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging; more especially the latter in some very bad cases, where I had begun to despair of ever seeing a change take place.

The Infirmary was opened in May for the reception of patients. More duty, in consequence, was imposed upon the chaplain and Scripture reader. They hope, however, that their ministrations in this portion of the Lord's vineyard have not been unattended with a blessing. Prayers, morning and evening, and visiting from bed to

Chaplain's Report.

bed, form the daily routine of duty. The patients are well supplied with books, both devotional and instructive; and to many the time of sickness has been sanctified to much good.

Of the six deaths recorded, two only took place in the Infirmary.

A twelvemonth's experience has enabled me to form some opinion of the working of the licence system, and to decide from the returns which I lay before you, that it has answered better than was expected. It has been assailed by much prejudice, and in some instances by unseemly opposition; but the unfortunate cases upon which so much stress has been laid have been exceptions to the general reports that have reached us: no one can deny that the latter are highly satisfactory.

The annexed Table gives a view of the success I have met with in my inquiries into the circumstances and conduct of men who have been discharged on licence. These inquiries have been made, where it was possible, through the minister of the parish; and where that channel was closed, through relatives or friends.

The reserving of a portion of a prisoner's earnings, to be paid three months after his discharge, on forwarding an attested certificate of good conduct, has operated beneficially; and I am induced to think that it would be well to adopt the principle of the reserve in all cases, whatever the amount.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

GEO. WM. LIVESAY, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

RETURNS of 264 PRISONERS LICENSED in 1854.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. H. - 16 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. M'F. states—"He is working for himself. I do not hear him charged with anything worse than profane swearing, and dislike to the restraints of a well-conducted family."
J. A. - - 1 Feb. 1854. No reference given.	4 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. A. H. states that—"J. A. has had regular employment since his return to C. He is now married and has become a member of the church and is doing well."
W. D. - - 8 Feb. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	A circular of inquiry sent to a friend of the late prisoner on the 25th of November, 1854, but no reply has been received yet.
J. T. - - - 25 Jan. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	A circular of inquiry sent to a brother on the 25th November, 1854, but no reply has been made to it.
W. B. - - 4 Feb. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	8 Feb. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. F. B. states—"W. B. is in full employment and conducting himself remarkably well."
H. M'N. - - 28 Jan. 1854. No reference given.	20 Dec. 1854 - From a friend.	Nothing known about him, except that he was seen at the October market for cattle at Falkirk.
T. A. - - 24 Jan. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No reply received to circular of inquiry, sent 25th November, 1854.
J. M. - - 25 Jan. 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Two circulars of inquiry returned: "Not found."
T. M. - - 24 Jan. 1854. No answer from the reference given.	1 Dec. 1854 - Aunt.	Mrs. D. states—"He left Brighton to go to a situation soon after he came here, and I have not heard anything of him since; if I should I will let you know."
J. S. - - - 25 Jan. 1854. No answer from the reference given.	2 Feb. 1854 - Mother.	"J. S. had arrived home. Glad to find he had left a good character behind him; and he sends word that he will strive to give satisfaction. Was going to work after he had seen his friends." No answer to circular of inquiry.
W. P. - - 26 Jan. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	9 Dec. 1854 - From the man himself.	"I have had constant employment since I came home, and I crave your sympathy to get me a free pardon."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
H. H. - - 28 Feb. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No reply received to circular of inquiry, sent 24th November, 1854.
S. L. - - - 6 March 1854. No reference given.	26 Dec. 1854 - Daughter.	"Work has been very dull, but he has had a good bit of employment."
F. D. - 10 March 1854. No reference given.	5 Dec. 1854 - Mother.	"F. D. is doing very well, is now on board one of Her Majesty's ships in the Black Sea."
J. M'K. - - 25 Feb. 1854. No reference given.	1 Dec. 1854 - A friend.	"He has left me to go into the East India Company's service."
F. F. - - - 7 March 1854. No reference given.	30 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	Is in full employment at Toddington.
G. R. - - 10 March 1854. No reference given.	5 Dec. 1854 - Wife.	"My husband is working for the same master that promised him employment, and for whom he was working before his imprisonment. I am happy to say that I never lived so happy in all my life as I do at present.
R. C. - - 3 March 1854. No reference given.	29 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"He is everything I can desire; is still in the same employment he first took; has had his wages raised twice. I assure you my heart rejoices, and it is with feelings of gratitude I subscribe myself," &c. &c.
G. P. - - 3 March 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
C. L. - - - 25 Feb. 1854. No reference given.	5 Dec. - - Sister.	"He came to see me about four months ago, then he was wardroom steward of the Boscawen and was doing well." The last account we had of this man was that he had absconded from the ship with all the mess money in his possession; this is another proof of how little reliance we can put upon the information received from friends or relatives.
M. R. - - 7 March 1854. No reference given.	12 April 1854. - The man himself 29 Nov. 1854. - Father.	Letter to the Deputy Governor, saying he has constant work, and that his father and mother are happy. "He has been a good lad to me, he has always attended the house of God on Sundays, and other days; he has been honest in every way, and works hard.
W. E. - - 9 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	15 Dec 1854. - Mother.	Her son had been very ill, and not able to procure constant employment; has conducted himself very steadily and would be glad to get employment.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
T. S. - - - 15 March 1854 No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. M^{c} I. - - 18 March 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Circular of inquiry returned: "Not found."
C. M. - - 25 March 1854. No reference given.	14 Dec. 1854 - Mother.	"My son is still in the same situation he went to on his arrival in London."
R. A. - - - 14 March 1854. No reference given.	28 Nov. 1854 - Aunt.	"R. A. is now in employment, and appears to conduct himself in a very steady, sober way."
R. C. - - 17 March 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
A. H. - - 16 March 1854. No reference given.	22 May 1854 - The man himself. 9 Dec. 1854. A friend.	Letter to the Deputy Governor: — Settled in Finchley with plenty of employment. "I can give you no information concerning A. H., I have seen him but once."
R. D. - - - 24 March 1854. No reference given.	28 Oct. 1854 -	Met him in Jersey in May 1854. He was working at his trade, but the place was much too hot for him; he was on the point of leaving for Guernsey with the intention of proceeding to England, if unsuccessful there. A letter from the Chaplain of Bath gaol informs me he was committed for 14 days, having smashed a street lamp in great distress. Query: What is to become of him, when he comes out of gaol. 1st Dec. 1854. From Rev. W. C. O., Chaplain of Bath Gaol — "He was discharged on the 8th of November; I wished him to call on me, as I intended to have recommended him to the Colonial Training School, in Great Smith Street, Westminster. During his confinement he behaved well. He appeared broken-hearted and dispirited with his lot. I believe he would have given anything to get back to Portsmouth prison again.' 5th December. From father—"His son was on board a collier trading to Newcastle, and is doing well."
T. H. - - - 21 August 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry; except that he joined the "Harrier" in Portsmouth harbour, but ran from her almost immediately afterwards.
W. S. - - 23 March 1854. No reference given.	22 March 1854 -	Letter to the Deputy Governor, announcing his safe arrival, and having got work. With thanks for past kindness. No subsequent information, the circular of inquiry being returned: "Not found."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
T. W. - - - 24 March 1854. No reference given.	None - - - Friends' address not known.	None.
S. B. - - - 22 March 1854. No reference given.	28 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	"I have good employment and am doing well, and I hope soon to redeem my last character of honest industry."
H. M. - - 27 March 1854. No reference given.	21 June 1854 - Parents.	Letter to the Governor, stating that H. M. is well, steady, and in constant employment under Mr. P., and finds good conduct the best. "Sends his duty to all here." From Mr. W., butcher, father of another convict. "H. M. is getting an honest living, &c."
W. T. - - - 21 March 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
D. M'C. - - 21 March 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
W. D. - - - 28 March 1854. No reference given.	8 Dec. 1854 - Mother.	"W. D. has entered into the Navy, on board the 'Nile,' in the Black Sea, and is doing well."
R. G. - - 22 May 1854. No reference given.	28 Nov. 1854 -	Circular of inquiry returned: "Not found;" but in a letter from a licensed prisoner I find it stated that R. G. had enlisted.
T. L. - - - 23 May 1854. No reference given.	29 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am with my father and mother, and working at my trade. I am getting an honest living."
H. L. - - 3 May 1854. No reference given.	23 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am with my friends, getting an honest living, and have been ever since I left your establishment. I thank you and the members of that establishment for the instruction I received there."
E. P. - - 25 April 1854. No reference given.	14 June 1854 -	Letter from E. P. to the Governor—"I am employed as a painter at 20*s.* a-week, and very comfortably living with mother at 13, Upper J—— st., C—— T——. Thanks God for having brought him through all his troubles, and for still sustaining him."
	24 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"Joined his brother as painter, who, on work becoming scarce, discharged him. I have not seen him for six months."
E. B. - - 2 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
G. M. - - 28 April 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. M. - - 29 April 1854. No reference given.	23 May 1854 - The man himself.	Letter to the Deputy Governor—"Have been very ill: commenced work this day." Welcomed by his friends. No answer to circular of inquiry.
P. B. - - - 28 April 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Circular of inquiry returned: "Not found."
W. M. - - 27 April 1854. No reference given.	None at present except the above.	Letter to the Deputy Governor announcing his arrival home. No answer to circular of inquiry.
R. W. - - 2 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. E. - - - 5 May 1854. No reference given.	29 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"J. E. has constant employment at an extensive engine manufactory in Newcastle; is very steady and attentive to his duties, and conducting himself in the most satisfactory manner.
T. S. - - - 4 July 1854. No reference given.	1 Dec. 1854 - A friend.	"J. S. lived with me up to last September, and worked regularly, and kept the best of hours. I have not heard anything of him since he left me."
T. H. - - - 17 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	24 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. G. B. B., informing me that "T. H. had been found guilty of a theft, and would be immediately sent back to this prison, which took place this very day. Mr. B. had performed his part and given work; but the prisoner could not be prevailed upon to work more than three hours a-day, as HE alleges, from *physical* incapacity."
T. M^{c} I. - - 5 July 1854.	16 Oct. 1854 -	Letter to the Governor about balance paper; nothing about his employment, &c.
	30 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	"His father is dead," hence his delay in writing an answer to circular of inquiry. "I am in full work, much happier than I was, living with brother and sister.
	4 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper, with Minister's certificate.
T. W. - - 4 May 1854. No reference given.	25 Nov. 1854 - Father.	His son, T. W., was "out of employment, and had left Nottingham a short time before the inquiry was made, and nothing had been heard of him since."
H. A. - - 4 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. T. - - 25 April 1854. No reference given.	28 April 1854 - The man himself.	Letter to the Deputy Governor, announcing his arrival at home, and full determination to pursue a right course. No answer to circular of inquiry.
S. N. - - - 4 May 1854. No reference given.	Mother - -	Her son "S. N. is on board the 'Colombo,' belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company."
J. H. - - 1 May 1854. No reference given.	29 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"Is under Mr. W., the clerk of St. John's Church, a painter, and gives great satisfaction. The father regrets he cannot remove from Manchester, as his son is thrown amongst his old associates in working hours."
K. S. - - 29 April 1854. No reference given.	4 Jan. 1855 - The man himself.	"I am following my trade, respected by my employers, and loved by my parents.
W. C. - - 3 May 1854. No reference given.	28 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am living with my former master, Col De H., as gardener, at 12*s.* a-week, house-rent and fuel free, and am getting on much better than I could have expected. I have not been out of work a day since I left the prison."
R. H. - - 26 April 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
H. H. - - 6 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. E. - - 5 May 1854. No reference given.	6 Dec. 1854 - Niece.	"J. E. is in possession of a horse and cart, and is a dealer in marine stores; he is doing exceedingly well. I am happy to state that I think my uncle quite reformed."
J. R. - - 1 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	Friends' addresses not known.
T. W. - - 3 May 1854. No reference given.	23 Nov. 1854 - Mother.	"Gone to Sydney, 30th September 1854, where he has a brother settled."
J. F. - - 6 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	Circular of inquiry returned: "Not found." No answer to second sent.
N. M. - - 2 May 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. H. B. - - 16 June 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
R. G. - - 16 June 1854. No reference given.	21 Nov. 1854 - Sister.	"My brother has been now some time in a mercantile house, and doing well." She regrets the manner in which information is sought, as having a tendency to place in jeopardy her brother's excellent prospects and welfare.
W. B. S. - - 17 June 1854. No reference given.	8 Dec. 1854 - Brother.	"He left England for Canada immediately on his release, where he obtained employment as clerk on a railway, with a fair prospect of advancement."
J. D. - - 17 June 1854. No reference given.	29 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"He is endeavouring to get his living in honesty, but is in poor health—disease of the chest."
R. T. - - 24 June 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. B. - - - 20 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	17 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. B. S. states that he has "no certain or satisfactory information to transmit, but hopes in a little time to send particulars."
A. M'P. - - 21 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	25 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. M. L. states, "A. M'P. returned to this parish about four months ago; he has wrought ever since faithfully at the employment which was procured for him, and gives evidence of a strong desire to redeem his character."
P. M'K. - - 19 June 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present -	First circular of inquiry returned: "Not found." Second not answered.
J. E. - - 28 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	18 July 1854 - The man himself. 14 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Letter to the Chaplain. "Arrived safe and went home; is now with his old master Mr. M." Rev. A. M'L. states—"J. E. is doing well; no longer in Mr. M.'s employment; is a scavenger. M. speaks well of him, both when he was with him and since he left him; he still continues honest, sober, steady, and industrious."
A. H. - - 19 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	14 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. C. B. states, that A. H. "is in full employment at Mr. N.'s at 28*s.* per week; is going to take the pledge with his master, with whom arrangements are being made for him to board. I will watch A. H. myself."
W. D. - - 19 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. A. R. states—"I have just seen Mr. R. (referee), by whom he is regularly employed, who tells me that D. is going on as satisfactorily as can be; he is in full work, and his master appears to have confidence in him."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. C. - - 19 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	13 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. S. states, that "J. C. joined Mr. J. and worked for him three weeks; he then went to America, and the most satisfactory accounts have been received of his conduct and successful industry."
W. M. - - 20 June 1854. No satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. C. - - 20 June 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
M. K. - - 12 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	6 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper, with good certificate, &c. attested by the Minister of the parish.
J. B. - - 11 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	21 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate from the Rev. H. E.
	23 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. W. B. states—"J. B. is at work in the parish; his prospects are not bad, if he continues to conduct himself well."
A. T. - - 12 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. C. - - 14 Sept. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	23 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"My son J. C. is now in the employ of Mr. M. of A——, Berks, and is now doing his best endeavour to redeem his character.
	13 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with good certificate from employer and the vicar of A——.
L. A. - - 13 Sept. 1854.	- - -	Re-committed, and received here on the 11th Dec. 1854. The licence revoked by the Secretary of State's order; no cause assigned. The prisoner returned with a foul disease.
A. W. - - 12 Sept. 1854.	- - -	
J. J. - - 13 Sept. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
A. W. - - 14 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	7 Nov 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. C. S. states, that "A. W. applied to Mr. F. (referee) for employment, but he had ceased to be busy, and could give him none; has been to Birmingham, but without success; is going to Woking to try for work on the railway. Mrs. F. gives him a good character; thinks he is thoughtful and reformed; is very steady. Her husband had given him some jobs."
	19 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from Mr. F., attested by the Minister of the parish.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. P. - - 15 Sept. 1854.	4 Nov. 1854 - Father.	"Wm. P. is going on well in his business of carpenter; he would like to have the balance of gratuity before the expiration of the three months."
T. H. - - 15 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	7 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. B. states—"The young man seems to be going on satisfactorily; is now in the service of his old master, holding out a reasonable hope that he is endeavouring, by honest and willing industry, to redeem his character. I am glad to hear his attendance at church is regular.
D. M'M. - - 13 Sept. 1854. No satisfactory reference.	9 Dec. 1854 - Father.	"D. McM. has been doing well since he came home; he is working daily and keeping from indifferent company, which I am sure will be satisfactory to you as it is a pleasnre to me."
	24 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper with certificate from the Minister of C——.
W. F. - - 16 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. R. G. states, "I am happy to be able to make a satisfactory report of Wm. F., who is steadily engaged in farm work, though not at Mrs. B.'s, who promised him employment."
	13 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate of good conduct.
S. H. - - 16 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	19 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate from the Rev. J. S.
C. C. - - - 16 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	4 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. B. B. states, that "C. C. did not stop more than three or four days with Mr. G. (referee). Mr. G. says C. C. is gone to live with his father, if so, it is not much to be regretted." No Balance.
	8 Dec. 1854 - Father.	"His son has obtained employment in the same firm the father works in; is very attentive and steady, and he is also industrious; he keeps away from all his former associates."
J. S. - - - 20 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry. No Balance.
G. D. - - 18 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	13 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. H. M. W. states, that G. D. "is still in the employment of Mr. S. and an inmate of his house. A most satisfactory account is given of his good conduct hitherto, and Mr. S. believes that he will endeavour, by honest and willing industry, to redeem his character." No Balance.
H. M. - - 20 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	22 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish, and the referee.	"H. M. is now a stoker on board an Australian steam vessel. Mr. S. promises further information when he gets it." From the Rev. L. W. D. No Balance.
A. B. - - 18 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	18 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Balance paper, with certificate from the Rev. W. K., perpetual curate of ———, Bethnal Green. "Has been working for Mr. C. his referee. I have no reason to suppose he will fall back upon any dishonest means of living."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
C. K. - - - 18 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	"C. K. entered the service of Mr. J. K., on his coming home, and still continues in his employment, and gives satisfaction."
	18 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper initialed by the Rev. L. W. T. D.
J. C. - - - 20 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	21 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper with certificate of conduct, but no Minister's signature.
	27 Dec. - -	Minister's signature.
W. J. G. G. - 28 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	20 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with good certificate from Messrs. Piper, and the Clerk of Works at Chatham Convict Prison.
D. C. - - 28 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	8 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. J. T. states that "D. C.'s conduct is satisfactory to his employer Mr. C. I have visited him at his own room, and I think that he is endeavouring to support himself and his mother by honest industry; and that he will do all he can for the future to maintain a good character. No balance.
W. D. - - 19 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	18 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned. He is "working on his own account as an upholsterer. Certificate of conduct from Mr. N., his referee, attested by the Rev. H. H."
S. H. - - 19 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	13 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. S. states that "S. H. has been employed by P. C., in whose he now boards, though he has work elsewhere. Satisfactory accounts are given of his conduct and successful industry.
	21 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate of good conduct.
S. N. - - 27 Sept. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	24 Oct. 1854 - The man himself.	Letter to Mr. Godfrey, Schoolmaster—"Had not been able to get a situation—was watched by the police wherever he went—complains bitterly of this persecution—wants to go into the Navy.
	14 Nov. 1854 - Brother-in-law.	"Still out of employment, though willing to take anything."
J. C. - - - 14 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	9 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish, Rev. B. K.	"J. C. has not been to Mr. S. at all for work. Was sent down to Shields by his father, but had returned to London contrary to father's wish: he had determined to do nothing more for him."
	9 Feb. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from employer, endorsed by the Minister of the parish.
W. C. - - 27 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	14 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. C. R.—"Went to Mr. R's, but became dissatisfied and lazy; had returned to his old neighbourhood, whether to his old practices or not, is not known."
	4 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper sent with certificate from Rev. W. C. Satisfactory. His employer speaks highly of him.
J. N. - - - 28 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. D. L. states, "J. N. had called on Mr. W., who had promised him work two days after his liberation; has then gone to see his mother, living in Edmonton."

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. N.—*cont.* -	8 Dec. 1854 - from the above.	"J. N. had appeared, and accounted for his previous absence. He is now settled with the tradesman Mr. W. who promised to give him employment, and I think he will do well."
J. C. - - - 19 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. H. states that "J. C. is still in the situation to which he came; his conduct has been good ever since he arrived in Liverpool; he appears to have been benefited by the discipline he underwent while with you."
	14 Dec. 1854 -	"Balance paper with certificate from Rev. H."
J. P. - - - 27 Sept. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	15 Nov. 1854 - Father.	Mr. E. F. states that his son is "cook and steward on board the 'Pet of Bristol,' bound to St. Michael's, for fruit."
	28 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper, with statement as above certified by the Rev. B., St. Stephen's, Bristol.
G. J. - - - 16 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
	28 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate. Satisfactory.
J. C. - - - 16 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None. Friends' address not known.	A native of Holland, where he wished to go.
W. S. - - 17 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	11 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	"Working for Mr. J. ——, in Preston."
C. J. M. - - 17 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
G. B. - - 17 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
	20 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate signed by Mr. H., foreman of works, at Chatham.
H. W. - - 17 Oct. 1854. Declined to give a reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. B. - - - 17th Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	12 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of of the parish.	Rev. C. M.—"His father has taken him into his employment. I received a satisfactory account from his mother."
	17 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with satisfactory certificate signed by the Rev. C. M.
E. C. - - - 19 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from W. A. Esq., J. P. for Waterford.
W. S. - - 18 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	26 Dec. 1854 - A friend.	"Has been employed ever since he came home; his conduct is good, and he is doing his best."

Chaplain's Report

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
W. T. - - 18 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	11 Dec. 1854 - Grandmother.	"Is quite a reformed young man; is in the employ of Messrs. H. of Rye. I also beg you to accept my thanks, for he is a great comfort to me. I have always prayed to God to turn his heart, and He has heard me."
	17 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate signed by the Mayor of R.
A. T. - - 18 Oct. 1854. Declined to give a reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
	20 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate of good conduct, countersigned by a magistrate.
T. S. - - - 18 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. H. - - 18 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	"J. H. worked one day with Mr. R., and on his work being found fault with, left him; nothing had been heard of him since."
T. S. - - 18 Oct. 1854. Declined giving a reference.	3 Nov. 1854 - The man himself.	Extract from a letter to a fellow prisoner:— "Yesterday I took a business; paid 10*l.* deposit, and am going to take possession on Monday next, where I trust, by perseverence and industry, to regain my former position," &c.
J. B. - - 19 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	12 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	"A respectable and responsible person, Mr. D. of Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, has given him work up to the time of my inquiries, and though he had not been quite punctual, he was still continued in his factory."
	20 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, satisfactory, but no
	27 Jan. 1855 -	Minister's signature; with certificate highly satisfactory.
J. L. - - 21 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. B. states that J. L. "Has been three weeks in Mr. W.'s employment; he conducts himself steadily and quietly, and none of his fellow workers ever seem to taunt him with his having been a gaol bird."
W. B. - - 19 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	10 Dec. 1854 - Father.	"Is not in regular employment, on account of the scarcity of work. He has conducted himself with great propriety, and seems anxious to redeem his character."
A. G. - - 19 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	19 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. — C. states, "A. G. who is living in my parish, has conducted himself since he came home in a most satisfactory manner; I cannot speak too highly of him. He is a clever and industrious workman, of sober habits, and I am happy to say, a constant attendant at church,"
	27 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper, with certificate from the Minister of the parish.
G. P. - - 20 Oct. 1854. Unsatisfactory reference.	28 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper, with application for the balance of gratuity from the Rev. W. W. F., Curate of H, Thame, Oxford, with good certificate.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
D. R. - - 20 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with proper certificates, signed by R. W., Esq., J. P., and Rev. N. J., Minister, &c.
G. W. - - 20 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None. Friends' address not known.	None.
J. H. - - 20 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	21 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	"J. H. had not claimed Mr. S.'s promise of employment, and no good accounts had been heard of him."
	1 Feb. 1855 -	"J. H. is going on more steadily than when he first left Portsmouth; on the whole his conduct has been far more satisfactory than that of many other convicts released on the same mistaken system."
J. C. - - - 21 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	15 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. S. states—"J. C. has been ill, but as soon as he is able to work, Mr. P. H. will employ him; he seems to be seriously impressed, and I hope he will do well, but the instances of moral reformation are rare."
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from Rev. S.
W. H. - - 21 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	9 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. R. P. H. states—"Wm. H. came home directly on receiving his licence, and went to his work at Mr. G.'s, where he has remained ever since. Mr. G. gives a good report of him."
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with Minister's signature.
W. M. - - 23 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No reply yet received to the circular of inquiry sent to the Minister of the parish 6th December 1852.
J. B. - - - 22 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	18 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. L. states, "His master speaks of him in the highest terms."
	24 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper with a most excellent certificate from the Rev. A. C.
A. S. - - 22 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. T. C. states, that "A. S. is conducting himself very well, and is in the employment of Mr. H., who expresses himself as in every way satisfied with him."
	25 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper with certificate of Mr. H., attested by the Rev. T. C.
T. W. - - 22 July 1854. No satisfactory reference.	26 Oct. 1854 - From the man himself.	Letter to Governor from T. W. "I am doing well, working for my old master whom I worked for four years before I left home; his name is Mr. W."
	14 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate from the employer, for whom he worked one month, but not countersigned.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
R. Y. - - 24 July 1854. No reference given.	19 Oct. 1854 - From the man himself.	Letter from R. Y. to Governer, applying for balance of gratuity, enclosing two certificates from employer and prosecutor: "Steady and good workman." Balance paper with certificate countersigned by the Rev. G. P., Curate of M.
G. M. - - 24 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	19 Oct. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	"I hereby certify that G. M. formerly a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol, and now a resident of this town, is known to me, and conducts himself honestly and industriously. He works with his father, who is a tinman." J. D., Vicar of M.
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with a certificate from Rev. J. D.
	14 Nov. 1854 -	Certificate from Mr. O., ironmonger, of M.; very satisfactory.
G. W. - - 24 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. A. C. H. M. states that, "G. W. went into Wales to a brother, a respectable man, who found him work, but at the latter end of October he left his lodgings, leaving behind him his clothes and balance papers, and no intelligence has been received of him since."
R. McK. - - 25 July 1854. No reference given.	None at present, except that he took his passage to America.	
E. S. - - 25 July 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	27 Oct. 1854 - Employer, &c.	Balance papers sent with a certificate from employer and Churchwarden of Hadleigh, Suffolk.
H. R. - - 26 July 1854, No reference given.	None at present.	No reply yet received to circular of inquiry sent to mother, 11th Nov. 1854.
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate of conduct from H. R. K., Justice of the Peace.
P. W. - - 26 July 1854. No answer from reference.	28 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper, with certificate sent from the Mayor of Bury St. Edmunds.
J. C. - - 26 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	30 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. P. A. states that J. C. is at work in London; steady, and doing very well. Balance paper sent with certificate properly attested.
G. T. - - 27 July 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	16 Nov. 1854 - Sister.	Mrs. H. states—"G. T. has succeeded in getting work, and is going on as steady as I could wish."
	3 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate for good conduct from the Magistrate, that he is working for a highly respectable timber merchant. Information obtained through the police.
H. B. - - 27th July 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. B. - - - 27 July 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
G. T. - - - 28 July 1854. No reference given.	18 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper sent. Getting his livings a a licensed hawker. Statement attested by the Rev. T. D., minister of M—— T——.
A. C. - - - 28 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. H. C. B. states that A. C. is still in the same employment, and that his employer is perfectly satisfied with him, and considers him to be a very honest, sober, and respectable man ; he speaks very warmly in his praise.
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with signature of Rev. B.
B. K. - - 31 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. W. B. states—"B. K. has been diligent and steady at his work since his return, and his master has thought so well of him as to employ him occasionally in his garden and about the house."
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with an excellent certificate from Messrs. E. & C., attested by a magistrate of Notts.
J. F. - - - 1 August 1854. Satisfactory reference.	24 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. M. K. states that "J. F. lives with Mr. G. H. who takes great interest in him and has procured employment for him. He seems to have profited much by his confinement. I have given him a little advice to avoid his former associates," &c.
	31 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from employer, attested by the Rev. J. M. K.
C. K. - - - 2 Aug. 1854. No answer from reference.	10 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, properly attested. In good employment as cabinet turner.
J. T. - - - 1 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	7 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. C. says—"J. T. is at work in the potteries under a slipper man ; his mother expresses much pleasure at the regular and good behaviour of her son. He lives with his mother and gives her his wages, and she says is a great comfort to her."
	21 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper sent with certificate, countersigned by the Rev. J. C. of H——.
J. B. - - - 10 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	24 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. F. T. K. states that "J. B. has had no regular employment, and his conduct has not been very good."
	3 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper, with attestation. Mr. M., Justice of the Peace, states that J. B. is earning his livelihood by honest means.
E. B. - - - 4 Aug. 1854. Reference given, but no answer.	20 Nov. 1854 - Sister.	Mrs. D. states that "E. B. has been at work ever since he come home, and is doing very well."
	25 Nov. 1854 - The man himself	Letter to the Governor—"Has enlisted in the Royal Artillery, and is going to Woolwich."
	12 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper sent from Jersey, with certificate properly attested.
T. V. - - - 3 Aug. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	24 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from the Rev. H. B. B., Essex.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded,	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
M. W. - - - 3 Aug. 1854. No reference given.	12 Oct. 1854 -	Reported by Mr. Sivyer, schoolmaster, as having been taken up for picking pockets in Fleet street. —See *Daily News*, 11th October, 1854. The Guildhall, City.
T. C. - - - 3 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	7 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. A. states that "Mr. R. (referee), finding him a superior person, obtained for him a situation as clerk, in Bond Street, where he is conducting himself much to the satisfaction of his employer."
	1 Nov. 1854 -	Certificate from Mr. R. on sending back the balance paper *not* backed by any other certificate, as required by the printed rules.
R. H. - - - 4 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. C. states—"R. H. is obtaining his livelihood as a hawker of glass and earthenware ; has not yet attended any place of worship, but he promises one of my lay agents that he will come to church next Sunday. He seems thankful that he has now some friend to advise with, and I am much obliged to you for giving me the opportunity and means of searching him out." R. H. was a communicant up to the time of his licence. Balance paper sent in with Minister's signature. (G. W. L.)
E. H. - - - 4 Aug. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	17 Nov. 1854 - Sister.	Mrs. U. states—"He has been a patient of Westminster Dispensary ever since he came home, under treatment for the same complaint as at Portsmouth ; he is at present very weak and unable to work. If there be any small gratuity due to him, under present circumstances, it would be most desirable."
		The above informed that, by sending the balance paper with certificate properly attested, it would be sent.
A. W. - - 5 August 1854. Satisfactory reference.	12 Sept. 1854 - Prisoner's cousin.	Letter to the Governor. J. H. says—"The conduct of A. W. has been most disgraceful in the extreme ; has had connexion with my wife, for which I have turned her out of doors ; drunk every night," &c.
	17 Sept. 1854 - The man himself.	Letter to the Deputy-Governor, in which he states that he fell ill at Brighton, went to work at low wages for the master who was his referee rather than be idle, then for a tinman in Camden Town at good wages ; he told him that he had been a convict. You can now judge the difficulties a poor fellow has to contend with. I have separated from all my former companions.
	4 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned properly attested.
W. C. - - 5 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	17 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. D. B. says—"He is serving out the remainder of his apprenticeship, 20 months, in the yard of Messrs. J., shipbuilders, L——, who consider him sober, steady, and honest.
	1 Dec. 1854. -	Rev. D. B., confirming the above.
	27 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate and Rev. D. B.'s signature.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
E. T. - - 5 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. T. T. D., who, not discovering E. T. in D——, applied to the superintendent of the police for information, which is as follows:—"E. T. arrived at D—— and remained about a fortnight, employed by Mr. D.; but it was thought that as he was known at D——, if he could obtain employment elsewhere it would be preferable. He has done so, and is at present at C——, in a respectable establishment, and has conducted himself with propriety as far as is known."
	24 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper sent back with a satisfactory certificate from the Minister of St. C——, Carlisle.
W. J. - - 9 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	18 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Balance paper returned with certificate from em ployer, attested by the Minister of the parish. Extractfrom certificate accompanying balance paper:—"W. J. is horsekeeper to a farmer in my district, and likely to retain his situation. Has given his employer satisfaction, who states that he is a sober, honest, and industrious man." —Rev. T. B., Incumbent of C—— C——, W——.
J. R. - - 9 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	1 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. W. C., of M—— M——, who states—that "Mr. R. M'L. employed J. R. a fortnight or three weeks, but knows nothing about him. The Rev. W. W. C. is very angry to think M'L. did not fulfil his promise."
J. W. - - 11 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	19 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from his master, attested by a magistrate.
W. M'K. - - 15 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	15 Dec. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with an excellent certificate from the Catholic priest. E. M., who sent W. M'K. the circular of inquiry, 11th Nov., states—"He is following his usual occupation (ratcatcher), and has not been a day without work. His former employers are most happy to see him again."
W. F. - - 25 July 1854. No reference given.	21 Nov. 1854 - Sister. 18 Dec. 1854 -	Who states that W. F. "sailed from Plymouth 11th Aug. 1854, on board the 'Princess Royal,' for Quebec, as able seaman." Balance paper returned with statement and certificate from the master of the vessel, attested by the Minister of T——.
W. S. - - 28 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish. 1 Nov. 1854 -	Rev. E. S. says—He "did not like to apply to Mr. B." (referee), &c. Wrote to him same day explaining the circular. Balance paper returned with certificate from the Rev. W. D., Curate of St. Mary's, I——.
R. S. - - - 29 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	18 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. L. states—"He is in business with his wife, and conducts himself with the greatest propriety." Balance paper sent, but with no certificate.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
T. O. - - 29 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. L. S. O. states—"He is in the same employ. Conduct satisfactory." Balance paper returned with proper attestation.
J. W. - - 29 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper with good certificate, attested by the Rev. A. B.
T. P. - - - 31 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate properly attested.
C. S. - - 31 July 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate signed by H. J. C., Esq., J. P.
J. G. - - 25 July 1854. Satisfactory reference.	17 Oct. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate countersigned by W. W. G., Esq., J.P.
J. M. - - 21 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	14 Dec. 1854 - Father.	A. M. states that J. M. "is conducting himself much to my satisfaction, and is working as a labourer."
	11 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with signature of Rev. W. D.
W. H. - - 11 Sept. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. G. W. states, that "W. H. did not go to Mr. W. for the work he had promised. This fellow's perfidy has acted in two ways. He has annoyed a kind-hearted old man who was willing to give him one more chance, even to a stranger; and it has tended to convince him that the reports in the daily papers respecting the system of Tickets of Leave are too true."
W. B. - - 1 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	6 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. W. C. states that W. B. "has left Mr. B. (referee) to better himself. He gave him 18*s.* a-week. Was, and believes he is, very steady."
A. M. - - 2 Aug. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	1 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from the Vicar of St. M—— C——, very satisfactory.
G. W. - - 4 Aug. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	7 Nov. 1854 -	Balance paper returned, with good certificate from a magistrate of B——. His information was derived from the police.
T. M. - - 25 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	27 Dec. 1854 - Brother.	"I am sorry for him. He only worked a short time with me and then fell ill, and is still under medical treatment."
	28 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with recommendation from the Rev. D. S. that the arrears be paid. (Letter to the Governor.)

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
D. G. - - 23 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. W. states—"D. G. has not returned into Lincolnshire, and is not in the service of Mr. S., who promised him employment. Has joined a brother-in-law, and is going to sea."
	11 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	States he is "on board the 'John,' lighter, of B., earning an honest living. Being at Portsmouth has made an alteration in me. I work hard, but I live well, and the work comes easier, because I know that I am honest."
	23 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, duly signed, with certificate from the Rev. R. S. F., D.
J. W. - - 25 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
W. S. - - 23 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	10 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. H. W. had "seen his employer, who spoke well of him; also his mother, who expressed herself hopefully about him."
J. H. - - - 23 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	10 Dec. 1854 - Mother.	"Is in work, though not fully employed."
	24 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate of conduct.
J. S. - - - 24 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	15 Dec. 1854 - Through the Minister of the parish.	Employer, through the Rev. F. W. R., states—"J. S. has worked for me five weeks, and I have found him honest, sober, and industrious."
H. L. - - 23 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry. Believed to have gone to America.
D. C. - - 24 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	13 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. L. W. T. D. states that "D. C. duly applied to Mr. F. (referee), but found that he had no work for him. He then sought admission into the Preventive Reformatory Institution, New Road, and has remained there ever since. I am happy to report that he is going on very well."
	8 Feb. 1855 - From the same.	"He has conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction, is most diligent, and most exemplary. Will be a candidate at our approaching confirmation."
G. W. E. - - 25 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	22 Nov. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. G. T. D. states that "G. W. E. got employment at a manufacturing chemist's, Mr. G., but left to better himself. Nothing to his disfavour had been heard of him in any quarter."
M. L. - - 25 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. G. M. says—"His uncle left for Australia shortly after M. L.'s discharge. Since then he has not been doing so well. He does not seem to have given up his old haunts or associates. I am unwilling to give the police any information respecting him, as it is said they bear hardly upon such characters; but it is necessary to keep a watchful eye over him. I believe these men require very peculiar forbearance, and great encouragement to do right, and they have most awful temptations to resist."—The Rev. G. M. recommends my writing to him.
	10 Feb. 1855 -	Balance paper sent in with a forged signature.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
G. T. - - 23 Oct. 1854. No reply from references.	11 Dec. 1854 - Father. 22 Jan. 1855 -	"G. T. is getting his living in an honest way, working on a farm." Balance paper returned, with certificate from the Vicar of the parish.
W. H. - - 24 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from the Rev. C. A.
J. G. - - - 24 Oct. 1854. Unsatisfactory reference.	9 Dec. 1854 - A friend. 10 Dec. 1854 - Father.	Mr. C. says he has "forwarded my letter to the father of the late prisoner. I think J. G. is gone abroad." States in letter to Mr. C. that his son is gone with good prospects. He thinks him sincere in his promises.
H. W. I. - 25 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
E. T. - - 25 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	13 Dec. 1854 - Wife. 26 Jan. 1855 -	"E. T. has been working, and conducts himself well." Balance paper returned, with certificate from the Minister of the parish.
J. S. - - 8 July 1854. (Special.) No reference given.	15 July 1854 - Father. 15 Nov. 1854 - Father.	His father, the Rector of B., St. D., intends sending him to Australia. Letter to the Chaplain. Rev. E. S. encloses a copy of letter from his son, dated 18th July, in which he states he is going abroad, having obtained a good situation. That his father should hear the particulars in seven or eight months.
W. L. - - 26 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
T. C. - - 26 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Friends' addresses not known.
D. S. - - 26 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	16 Dec. 1854 - The man himself. 26 Jan. 1855 -	"I am in constant work for Mr. S. (referee), &c., and often contrast my present position with what it was at Portsmouth." Balance paper returned, signed by a Catholic priest, but no certificate of conduct.
M. R. - - - 26 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	19 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. W. states, "M. R. is employed as a gardener, and is conducting himself with great propriety. He seems to lament his former sinful habits, and promises for the future to lead a steady and sober life. He comes to church twice every Sunday. I will take care that he is frequently under my notice, and that he is constantly reminded what cause he has for thankfulness in being rescued from a vicious course of life.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. J. - - - 27 Oct. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	12 Dec. 1854 - Father.	His son "is at work, draining for the Western Company, and is quite a different man from what he was."
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned with certificate from Rev. L., J. P.
W. W. - - 27 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Jan. 1855 - Father.	"W. W. is doing well." Balance paper returned, with certificate from a magistrate of the borough of G.
J. E. - - 27 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	The man himself.	"I am in good employment." Did not give a reference, because he was afraid of exposing himself.
	14 Dec. 1854 - Brother.	"He is determined to get his living by honest industry; is expecting after next Christmas to enter the service of Mr. N., brass founder."
J. H. - - - 27 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	12 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am following my former trade of locksmith and bellhanger, and am living well, and as honest as you could wish."
	3 Feb. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate from Lieut. Col. of 2d Royal Militia at G.
A. S. - - 30 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	10 Dec. 1854 - A friend.	Mrs. E. M. says that "A. S. sailed for America on board the 'Great Western,' the 4th inst." Letter to the Governor.
	28 Nov. 1854 -	Applies for balance 3*l.* to fit him out for America; had not been able to obtain a suitable situation in Liverpool.
J. H. H. - 28 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	27 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	Writing to the Chaplain, according to promise, says—"I have had many difficulties to contend with. The iron masters in the potteries refused to employ me, because I was a returned convict. I am, now, however, working for Mr. B. S. G., Wolverhampton. I have made him fully acquainted with my being a returned convict."
	29 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. F. says—"J. H. has left his first employer to better himself. I think the present system a critical experiment, unless means are adopted to trace the men in their migrations, or those migrations prevented."
	26 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with excellent certificate, but no Minister's signature.
W. B. - - 28 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	17 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. T. O. states, that "W. B. is in the same employment, and conducts himself in every way to the satisfaction of his master."
	5 Feb. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate properly signed.
J. B. - - - 28 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
M. P. - - 30 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	15 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. H. H. states—"As soon as he was released, by the kindness of some friends, he was enabled to set up in business as a dealer in poultry at E. He is likely to become a respectable member of society."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
G. M. - - 30 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	25 Dec. 1854 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. T. A. states—"His referee failed before he was discharged. I have, however, got him some employment with another shoemaker, and I think he has given satisfaction. He comes regularly to church."
W. B. - - 31 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	5 Jan. 1855 - The man himself.	"I am getting an honest living, and am with my brother at W." He gives his master's address.
	28 Jan. 1855 -	Balance paper returned, with certificate, signed by the Minister of the parish.
G. L. - - - 28 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. D. - - - 31 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
D. W. - - 30 Oct. 1854. No reference given.	9 Dec. 1854 - Sister.	"Has got work at South ——"
J. A. - - 8 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Friends' addresses not known.
C. S. - - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
G. P. - - 8 Dec. 1854. No reply from referee.	19 Jan. 1855 - Father.	Who states that his son has occasional work on a farm.
J. F. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	27 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. C. E. F. states—"J. F. is not now with Mr. A. (referee), but with another master; he is living with a married sister, and has promised to attend my schools and church as soon as he get his clothes."
E. K. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	4 Feb. 1855 - A friend.	"E. K. is working in the mines at C., and conducting himself as a steady and honest man."
W. M. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. G. - - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
R. W. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	28 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. L. W. D. says—"The report from the employers is, that he is steady, sober, and industrious, and they think of taking him as a permanent labourer into the shop."
T. N. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	24 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. S. states—"T. N. is still in Mr. P.'s service, and shows great steadiness. Mr. P.'s object in employing him, seems to be a wish to give him an opportunity of becoming a useful member of society, and he seems to have fair grounds for hoping that his benevolent object will be realised."
J. W. - - 9 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. L. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present -	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. W. - - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	3 Feb. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. R. H. states—"J. W. came to W., not to claim the fulfilment of Mr. G.'s promise, but to thank the family for having given the necessary assurance that they would employ him if he wished it."
J. M. - - - 11 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	25 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. F. D. states—"J. M. applied for work on his return to Mr. B. who had promised it; but the man's liberation having been deferred so long, the situation was given to the man's father. I have spoken in his behalf to the largest and most influential employers in this neighbourhood, but without effect. You will be happy to hear he attends a weekly meeting for the poor, which we have established in this neighbourhood."
C. C. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	27 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. W. says—"C. C. is working with his brother; is steady and industrious; working over-hours to furnish his house; abstaining from drink; living happily with his wife."
P. K. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	27 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. H. W. Y. states—"I have seen the young man, who expresses himself fully determined to keep at a distance from all company detrimental to his interests. His father is a very decent man."
J. C. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	21 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. T. H. states that "J. C. worked a week at Mr. H. (referee), then left to go to his friends in Cheshire."
I. W. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Reference satisfactory so far as promise of employment.	24 Jan. 1855 - Brother.	"J. W. has been employed ever since he has been home; there is a very marked change in his habits, and shunning loose company, he seems eager to redeem his lost character."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. C. H. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. R. B. says—"He is at present unemployed, but supported by his children; has tried to get work, but without success."
S. K. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	30 Jan. 1855 - The man himself.	"I am working as a shoemaker, and doing well." Complains of the balance of his earnings being kept from him.
W. C. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	23 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. J. T. states—"Nothing is known about him. His father (his referee) had left G. before the prisoner's discharge on licence."
R. D. - - 8 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	23 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. A. C. A. states that "R. D. has borne an excellent character since he joined Mr. S., but is now looking out for some better employment."
W. H. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	8 Jan. 1855 -	Seen yesterday by one of the schoolmasters; he had joined the "Esk" as fireman; she is going to the Chinese station.
T. D. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	2 Feb. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. E. H. says "T. D. is going on steadily; he is now living at B. with his wife and family."
G. W. - - 15 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
L. C. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. M. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	26 Jan. 1855 - Sister.	J. M. "Has no work, but is living with his brother David, where he is well cared for."
R. C. - - 11 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
J. G. - - 11 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	1 Feb. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. S. W. states—"J. G. is in a situation at Lord W. P.'s, procured for him by his former employer Mr. W. Is most regular in his attendance at church."
G. B. - - 12 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
H. W. - - 12 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	1 Feb. 1855 - The man himself.	Is hawking about the streets; could not enter the Navy, was under the height. "I am ready to do anything for a living, rather than fall into my bad habits again."

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
J. K. - - 12 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	20 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. V. states that Jno. K. "is in full employment for the person who promised him work on liberation, and has conducted himself very satisfactorily."
G. O. - - 12 Dec. 1854. Reference unsatisfactory.	20 Jan. 1855 - Brother.	Geo. O. "Has had but a few weeks work, on account of the dullness of trade. Expects to go to Australia very shortly."
J. E. - - 13 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. S. states—"J. E. is in work but not doing very well; he is gone to Greenwich. My information as far as it goes is unsatisfactory. In forming my opinion of the system from the case of J. E., I think that had he not returned to his old associates he probably would have been induced to go right, but that he had not strength enough to withstand the evil influences under which he was previously led astray."
	1 Feb. 1855 -	"He cannot get work either as a tailor or a shoemaker; is in distress. I have relieved him and will keep my eye upon him."
W. W. - - 13 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	27 Jan. 1855 - Father.	"W. W. is now engaged as a servant with Mr. R. of H., to whom he refers the Chaplain.
W. J. - - 13 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
T. R. - - 13 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	26 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. T. T. states—"He is still in the same situation that was looked out for him, and gives every satisfaction.
J. McA. - - 14 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	1 Feb. 1855 - Sister.	"He is working in Jersey until he goes abroad."
	6 Feb. 1855 - The man himself.	Letter to the Governor—"Could not get work in the neighbourhood of London, and went to Jersey. Says he is engaged on a farm, and trying to redeem his character; wishes that neither the Governor nor Chaplain will inform his master that he had been transported."
J. S. - - - 14 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
S. H. - - 14 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	23 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. C. L. states that S. H. "is employed at home as a cobbler, and from all I can as yet hear he seems to have come back an altered and a better man.
H. R. - - 14 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.

Chaplain's Report.

Initials of Convict, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
P. N. - - 15 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	None - -	Friends' addresses not known.
J. S. - - 9 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	27 Jan. 1855 - A Magistrate.	R. McL., Esq., J. P. for Co. of Dumfries, says "He is working under Mr. L. according to promise, and having much confidence placed in him." Mr. McL. gives a very satisfactory account of Jno. S.
A. C. P. - - 9 Dec. 1854. No reference given.	23 Jan. 1855 - The man himself.	"The person who had promised would not give him work; he had found great difficulty in getting work, but has succeeded." Regrets he could not be allowed all his arrears, as he would have set up for himself as plumber and glazier.
A. F. - - - 15 Dec. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	23 Jan. 1855 - The Minister of the parish.	Rev. W. H. states that "A. F. came to Mr. H. (referee) with whom he stopped four or five days, then went to his mother, living at Bristol. Mr. H. will employ him again if he returns."
J. L. - 25 Nov. 1854. (Special.) No reference given.	18 Jan. 1855 - The man himself.	Letter to the Deputy Governor—"Had been well received by his friends; had not as yet obtained the situation he was trying for, that of farm bailiff, but was doing very well."
J. M. - - 25 Nov. 1854. (Special.) No reference given.	20 Jan. 1855 - Father.	His son J. M. "is gone to sea in a merchant vessel, as cook and steward."
T. A. - - 25 Nov. 1854. (Special.) No reference given.	23 Jan. 1855 - Uncle.	My nephew, T. A. "is doing very well, earning 15*s.* a-week; would wish the Chaplain to write to him."
W. H. - - 31 Oct. 1854. (Special.) Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.
A. W. - - 12 Sept. 1854. No reference given.	5 Dec. 1854 - The man himself.	"I am working in a coal pit at W., at 15*s.* a-week."
J. K. - - 17 Oct. 1854. Satisfactory reference.	None at present.	No answer to circular of inquiry.

TABLE No. 1, showing the Results of CHAPLAIN'S subsequent Inquiries into Circumstances and Conduct of 264 Prisoners discharged on Licence in 1854. Chaplain's Report.

Satisfactory replies from			Unsatisfactory replies from			No replies from			No inquiries made.	Total.
Clergymen.	Prisoners' friends.	Prisoners' themselves.	Clergymen.	Prisoners' friends.	Doubtful.	Clergymen.	Prisoners' friends.	Circulars returned.		
92	70	27	5	5	7	10	34	6	8	264

Average time elapsed from discharge to inquiry, 4½ months.

TABLE No. 2, showing the Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory references, &c. on 187 Prisoners recommended for Licence during the latter half of 1854.

Month.	Number of Prisoners recommended.	Satisfactory references.	Unsatisfactory references.	No Answer to Circular.	Could not give references, or declined.	Total.
July	38	18	8	1	11	38
August	24	18	2	1	3	24
September	22	11	3	1	7	22
October	56	24	5	4	23	56
November	21	5	1	4	11	21
December	26	6	5	6	9	26

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER ON THE CONVICT PRISON, PORTSMOUTH.

Medical Officer's Report.

Convict Prison, Portsmouth,
January 5th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to forward, in compliance with my instructions, the annexed Annual Report for the past year of the health of the convicts of this establishment, and of the condition of the prison itself as regards ventilation and other arrangements for cleanliness, &c.; but as I have only had medical charge since the 14th November last, I must of necessity confine my remarks to the subsequent period; although with reference to the sanitary state of the prisoners for the entire year (as obtained from the records of my predecessor and my subsequent observance), I cannot omit saying a few words, as amongst the total amount of sick I perceive that only eight deaths occurred, six of which took place on board the ship "Briton," but belonging to the prison, which I consider a very small proportion.

There have been 320 cases under treatment in the infirmary; 100 prisoners were invalided, being unfit for hard labour, and the muster of the casual sick in the morning has been at all times large.

Shortly after my arrival, small-pox appeared, and in two cases the symptoms assumed a most alarming type, but are now, with others, progressing most favourably.

The officers and families, although requiring occasional medical attendance, may be said to have enjoyed good health.

The state of the prison arrangements and discipline, cleanliness, and ventilation are most conducive to health; but owing to the number of men who are daily exposed to atmospheric changes, accidents and injuries consequent upon public works and dockyard employ, and whose constitution has been already impaired by bad habits, previous imprisonment, and mental depression, there will, I fear, be always a large amount of disease.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
W. BOWLER,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

ABSTRACT of the Diseases of Patients admitted into the Infirmary of the Portsmouth CONVICT PRISON for 1854.

Medical Officer's Report.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1854.
Febrile diseases, &c.				
Febriculæ	8	—	6	2
Phlegmonous inflammations	28	—	27	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	1
Variolæ	4	—	—	4
Mental diseases, &c.				
Cephalgia	8	—	8	—
Syncope	1	—	1	—
Vertigo	1	—	1	—
Amaurosis	1	—	1	—
Of the heart.				
Palpitation	2	—	2	—
Of the liver.				
Hepatitis	1	—	1	—
Diseases of the chest.				
Bronchitis chronica	3	1	2	—
Catarrhus	6	—	5	1
Asthma	1	—	1	—
Hæmoptysis	1	—	1	—
Pleurodynia	3	—	3	—
Diseases of the primaviæ.				
Dyspepsia	13	—	13	—
Constipation	14	—	14	—
Diarrhœa	61	—	61	—
Cholera	1	1	—	—
Urinary Diseases.				
Dysuria	5	—	4	1
Enuresis	1	—	1	—
Testitis	2	—	2	—
Cystitis	2	—	2	—
Strictures	2	—	1	1
Œdemæ preputeum	1	—	1	—
Syphilis, &c.	1	—	—	1
Of the eye.				
Ophthalmia	4	—	4	—
Of the ear.				
Otorrhalgia	2	—	2	—
Of nutrition, &c.				
Muscular rheumatism	7	—	7	—
Struma	1	—	1	—
Debilitas	4	—	4	—
Accidents, &c.				
Scalds	1	—	—	1
Strains	6	—	6	—
Contusion	59	—	55	4
Vulnus	11	—	11	—
Fractures	3	—	3	—
Hernia	1	—	1	—
Abscesses	28	—	28	—
Ulcus	10	—	10	—
Ustio	1	—	1	—
Concussion	2	—	2	—
Irritation	1	—	1	—
Caries	1	—	1	—
Dislocation	2	—	2	—
Parotid enlargement	1	—	1	—
Of the skin.				
Herpes	3	—	3	—
Total	320	2	301	17

Medical Officer's Report.

ABSTRACT of the NUMBERS of PRISONERS Received, Removed, and Remaining from 1st January 1854, to 31st December 1854.

Received.	No.	Removed.	No.
From Millbank Prison - -	246	Transferred to Millbank Prison -	4
,, Pentonville ,, - - -	145	,, Pentonville ,, -	6
,, Parkhurst ,, - -	10	,, Portland ,, -	2
,, Portland ,, - - -	4	Embarked for Western Australia	24
,, Wakefield ,, - - -	57	,, Gibraltar - -	41
,, Leeds ,, - - -	8	Invalided to Dartmoor - -	50
,, Bedford ,, - - -	1	,, "Stirling Castle" Hulk	50
,, Leicester ,, - - -	8	Died - - - - -	6
,, Dorchester Barracks - -	38	Discharged on Licence - -	264
,, Metropolitan Police - -	1	Remaining in prison 31st December 1854 - - -	1,022
,, "Defence" Hulk - -	12		
,, "Warrior" ,, - -	11		
,, "Stirling Castle" - -	4		
Remaining in prison, including 4 in "Briton" 1st January 1855	924		
Total - - -	1,469	Total - - -	1,469

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

HULK ESTABLISHMENT.

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT - - - - - - - - 307

APPENDIX : —

I. Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Convict Hulk at Woolwich - - - 312

II. Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Convict Hulk at Woolwich - - - 317

III. Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulk at Woolwich - - - - - 327

VI. Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich - - - - - 332

V. Report of the Governor of the "Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth - - - 338

VI. Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle" Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth - - - 342

VII. Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk, Portsmouth - - - - 357

HULK ESTABLISHMENT.

REPORT,

For the year 1854, of the Directors of Convict Prisons, made, as regards the Hulks, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. 4. cap. 84. and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39.;—specifying their State of Repair; the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers, and of the Convicts; the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Establishment; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to submit our Annual Report on the state and condition of the Convict Hulks at Woolwich and Portsmouth for the year 1854.

The hulks in use are the same as mentioned in our Report of the previous year, viz.,

The "Warrior" and "Defence" at Woolwich, for the confinement of the convicts employed on public works respectively at the Dockyard and Royal Arsenal.

The "Unité" at the same station (attached to the "Defence"), as an hospital ship for the two above-named hulks.

The "Stirling Castle," invalid hulk at Gosport, with the "Briton" attached to her as an hospital ship.

The only change that has taken place within the year among the superior officers has been the appointment of Mr. Buller, Deputy Governor of Portland Prison, in the month of November, to the charge of the "Warrior" hulk, in place of Captain Rose, transferred as Governor to Portsmouth Prison.

State of Repair.

State of repair.

With the exception of the "Warrior," these places of confinement are all in sound condition and good repair.

The "Warrior" is patched up as well as her unsoundness will permit, but there is no knowing how soon she may become quite unfit for further use, and it will be advisable to take the earliest opportunity that offers of transferring the prisoners to some more suitable place of confinement, as any serious repairs would be quite thrown away on so decayed a hulk, if indeed they would be practicable.

Conduct of the Subordinate Officers.

Conduct of the subordinate officers.

The conduct of the officers has generally been satisfactory during the year; they have afforded zealous aid to the superior officers in maintaining order and discipline and promoting industry among the prisoners under their charge, and we believe that they may truly be described as forming, in each of the hulks, a respectable and efficient body of prison officers.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and disposal of the prisoners.

Remaining on board, 1st January 1854 - -	1,291	
Received since - - - - - - -	848	
		2,139
Embarked to Western Australia for public works -	15	
,, Gibraltar - - - - - -	39	
Transferred to Millbank Prison - - - -	71	
,, Pentonville - - - - -	4	
,, Portland - - - - -	3	
,, Dartmoor - - - - -	16	
,, Portsmouth - - - - -	27	
Removed to a lunatic asylum - - - -	5	
Discharged by free pardon - - - - -	2	
,, Licence - - - - -	544	
On expiration of the sentence - - - -	1	
Escapes - - - - - - - - -	2	
Deaths - - - - - - - - -	54	
		783
		1,356
		2,139

Condition and Treatment of the Prisoners.

Condition and treatment of the prisoners.

There is nothing unfavourable to notice under this head. The treatment of the prisoners is practically regulated by the rules, and we have every reason to believe that the prisoners,

collectively or individually, have no reason to complain of their treatment, and that their condition as prisoners is in accordance with the established regulations. Any complaints or applications that single prisoners may have had to make to the Visiting Director have been recorded at the time, with the decisions thereon, and a similar record has been kept of their applications or complaints to the Governor.

The Chaplains speak favourably in their reports of the general progress in school instruction, and of the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the convicts confined on board the hulks has been generally good. There must of course be always, among such large assemblies of criminals, some individuals whose natures incline them to defy discipline and resist persuasion; men of this character in a state of association in the hulks cause much trouble to the officers, but it is to the credit of the prisoners generally that they are not misled into supporting or following the example of men of this description.

The system of recording by badges the monthly conduct of the prisoners, and regulating thereby the classification, which in turn affects not only the amount of gratuities credited to them, but also the duration of their detention beyond the minimum period at which they can be recommended for discharge, has worked most usefully in the hulks, and prevents even the suspicion of caprice or unfairness in dealing with the duration of their probation, which experience has shown to be an important point in the management of the prisoners.

Health.

Health.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good at Woolwich, but in the autumn of the year the cholera, which had been prevalent in the town, attacked several of the convicts. The Medical Officer reports that from the two hulks "Warrior" and "Defence," 38 cases of cholera were admitted to the hospital for treatment, of which 13 terminated fatally. The total number of deaths among the prisoners during the year at Woolwich was 27, of which one was caused by accidental drowning.

In the "Stirling Castle" invalid hulk, at Gosport, the number of deaths has been 27 in the year.

Earnings and Expenses.

Earnings and expenses.

The estimated value of the labour of the able-bodied convicts confined in the hulks during the year has been 19,736*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

This amount does not include the estimated value of the labour of the convicts employed as cooks, bakers, washers, shoemakers, tailors, and others engaged in work merely for prison purposes, but only of the labour performed by the men on the public works. The details of the employment, the distribution of daily time, and the quantity of work performed as far as it has been capable of measurement, will be found in the Appendices annexed to the Governor's Reports.

The expenses of the hulks during the year have amounted to 44,031*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* as shown in the Appendix, page , which is reduced by sundry receipts to 43,545*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Description of Labour.

Description of labour.

As in preceding years, the labour of the able-bodied convicts in the hulks has been chiefly employed in the ordinary labourers' work of the Dockyard at Woolwich, and of the Royal Arsenal at the same station. At the Dockyard it has consisted in loading and unloading vessels, moving timber and other materials and stores, cleaning out ships, &c. At the Royal Arsenal the prisoners have been employed at jobs of a similar description, with the addition of cleaning guns and shot, and excavating ground for the engineer department.

The only artificers' work that the convicts have had an opportunity of performing has been to a very small extent in executing repairs and other jobs for the service of the hulks in which they have been confined.

Industry of the Prisoners.

Industry of the prisoners.

The prisoners generally have worked willingly and with good effect, considering the disadvantage inseparable from their being occasionally mixed with or in the neighbourhood of numbers of free labourers and others, and which requires, for the sake of security, considerable restraint to be placed on their freedom of action. Punishments for idleness, though always inflicted when the offence is proved, have been by no means of frequent occurrence. The officers are required to keep and give in to the Governors a weekly record of the industry of every prisoner in their several working parties; this record and its effect on the gratuity credited to each prisoner according to his degree of willingness at work, as well as on account of his general conduct, has a very favourable effect on the industry of the convicts generally, and renders them desirous of acquiring a good character "at work."

General Remarks.

General remarks.

Our opinion of the disadvantages of hulks as places of confinement for prisoners, have been so strongly expressed in

previous Annual Reports, that we feel it unnecessary here to say more than that we consider these disadvantages radical and irremediable, and to urge the necessity of adopting every opportunity that may offer of substituting for them prisons on shore, constructed as at Portland and Portsmouth, with sleeping cells for all the prisoners.

Now that the transportation of criminals can only be carried on to a small extent, it appears of very great importance that every defect in connexion with their imprisonment, which might lessen the prospect of its being effectual as a punishment and also as a means of their reformation, should be got rid of as speedily as possible, and of such defects we know none at all approaching in magnitude to the association of the convicts in the prison hulks.

In the past year there have been discharged on licence from the hulks 544 convicts; during the three months of the previous year that the Act of Parliament authorizing the issue of licences to convicts was in operation, 106 had been thus discharged, making a total of 650 from the commencement of the operation of the Act; out of this number only 6 have been received back with licences revoked for misconduct, and the chaplains report that many of the prisoners who have been discharged with licence, are known to be gaining their livelihood by honest employment. The success of the experiment appears to depend so much on this latter point, that the result so far gives reason for hoping that, in the case of at least a considerable portion of the convicts discharged in this country, there will not be so much danger as was anticipated of their being driven by want of honest employment into their former criminal habits. It is not, however, to be expected that nearly all who are thus discharged will use their freedom as they ought, or as they may have resolved to do while under the restraint of prison discipline, and in the absence of temptation to offend against the laws.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.
I. S. Whitty,
Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

I.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE "WARRIOR" CONVICT HULK AT WOOLWICH.

"*Warrior*" *Hulk, Woolwich,*
January 9, 1855.

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with the rules of the convict service, I have the honour to submit the annual report of this Hulk for the year ending the 31st December 1854. I must, at the same time, however, take occasion to premise, that I have myself had very little experience, having only taken over the charge from my predecessor on the 1st December 1854, and, in submitting this report, I must, therefore, mention that I have received from the late Governor, Captain Rose, the following information connected with the discipline, management, &c. of this establishment during the past year.

Conduct of Officers.—The conduct of the officers has in general been satisfactory, with but a few exceptions, among whom two have been dismissed for misconduct. Upon the whole, they have proved generally efficient in the discharge of their duties, and have zealously lent assistance to the Governor in carrying out the discipline of the establishment.

Sentences, how carried out.—Sentences have been carried out by imprisonment in the Hulk, and labour on the public works. Every prisoner has attended school part of one day in each week. Recommendations for discharge on licence have been limited to men who have completed their required probation, and whose conduct has been deserving of it.

Treatment and conduct of Prisoners.—The treatment of the prisoners has been that prescribed by the regulations. It has been endeavoured to raise their self-respect, and while restraining the ill, to encourage the well disposed; and the conduct of the prisoners has in general responded to this treatment, and deserves to be favourably reported of.

Employment and industry of Prisoners.—The prisoners have been employed on the various labours of the Dockyard, such as

discharging colliers, coaling vessels of war, landing and stacking timber, testing cables and timber, drawing hand-carts with stones, clearing away rubbish, &c. &c. A small proportion has also been employed in the service of the Hulk as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, washermen, &c. It appears from the report of the Dockyard authorities, together with the observations made by the late Governor, that the value of the prisoners' labour compares favourably with that of an equal number of free labourers.

Escapes.—During the past year but one prisoner managed to effect his escape. The particulars of the case were fully reported by the Deputy Governor, who was then in charge of the Hulk, during the temporary absence of my predecessor. One unsuccessful attempt was made by a prisoner in December, the circumstances of which were also reported at the time.

Abuses.—The abuses, if any, have been so trifling as scarcely to come under that head.

State of the Hulk.—It is well known that the Hulk is in a most dilapidated condition and scarcely able to hold together. Recent repairs, supporting the lower deck, &c., have rendered her safe from any immediate danger: but the remedy is merely temporary. She is rotten and unsound from stem to stern.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. Buller, *Governor.*

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

"Warrior" Hulk, Woolwich.

Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	In Summer (longest day).		In Winter (shortest day).	
	A.M. A.M. H. M.		A.M. A.M. H. M.	
Prisoners rise and are let out by classes to wash	5 30 to 6 0 = 0 30		5 30 to 6 0 = 0 30	
Breakfast, officers and prisoners	6 0 „ 6 30 = 0 30		6 0 „ 6 30 = 0 30	
Cleaning wards and stowing hammocks	6 30 „ 6 55 = 0 25		6 30 „ 7 20 = 0 50	
Dockyard gates open for admission of workmen, and prisoners paraded for labour	6 55 „ 7 10 = 0 15		7 20 „ 7 30 = 0 10	
Prisoners at labour	7 10 „ 12 0 = 4 50		7 30 „ 12 0 = 4 30	
Labourers leave work, and prisoners return on board for dinner	- - 12 0	= 1 0	- - 12 0	1 0
Prisoners parade for labour	- - 1 0		- - 1 0	
	P.M. P.M.		P.M. P.M.	
Resume labour	1 10 „ 5 45 = 4 35		1 0 „ 4 15 = 3 15	
Mustering, washing, &c.	5 0 „ 6 0 = 1 0		4 15 „ 5 10 = 0 55	
Supper, officers and prisoners	6 0 „ 6 30 = 0 30		5 10 „ 5 45 = 0 35	
Evening prayers and school	6 30 „ 8 0 = 1 30		5 45 „ 7 30 = 1 45	
Slinging hammocks	8 0 „ 8 30 = 0 30		7 30 „ 8 0 = 0 30	
All prisoners in their hammocks	9 0 = 0 30		8 30 = 0 30	
	Total from A.M. 5 30 „ P.M. 9 0 = 15 30		Total from A.M. 5 30 „ P.M. 8 30 = 15 0	

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

	Summer. H. M.		Winter. H. M.
Meals	2 0	—	2 5
Out-of-door labour, including mustering to and from labour	9 5	—	7 55
In-door occupation and evening instruction	4 25	—	5 0
Total	15 30	—	15 0

Working days	308*	
Average number of hours per day	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Daily average number of prisoners	436	
„ effective for labour	404	
„ Public Department	301	
„ Prison labour	135,	including men at school,
„ Invalids	2	under punishment, ex-
„ Cell confinement	3	cused by surgeon, and
„ Sick in Hospital	17	at Hospital.
„ School	70	

* The Dockyard allow the convicts gratuities for Christmas Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, and Coronation day, though not then actually employed.

Report of the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

ABSTRACT of Labour performed by the CONVICTS in the "Warrior" Convict Ship, in the Year from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1854, and the Time occupied therein, the average daily Number of Prisoners being 436.

Employment.	Time actually employed.		Value at.	Amount.	Total.
	Number of Hours.	Days of ten hours each.			
		Days. hrs.	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Labour in the Royal Dockyard - -	686,552	68,655 2	2 5½ & a Fraction.	8,453 15 5	8,453 15 5
Carpenters - -	5,732	573 2	2 6	71 13 0	
Blacksmiths - -	1,966	196 6	2 6	24 11 6	
Painters - - -	2,501	250 1	2 6	31 5 3	172 13 0
Plumbers - -	1,974	197 4	2 6	24 13 6	
Coopers - - -	1,639	163 9	2 6	20 9 9	
Shoemakers - -	7,999	799 9	1 6	59 19 10	
Tailors, &c. - -	7,181	718 1	1 6	53 17 2	
Washers - - -	19,412	1,941 2	1 6	145 11 10	336 1 10
Cooks - - -	10,220	1,022 0	1 6	76 13 0	
General Prison Labour, Boats, &c. - -	58,289	5,828 9	1 3	364 6 2	364 6 2
Total - -	803,465	80,346 5	- -	- - -	9,326 16 7

Total number of hours on the Public Works - - -	724,718
Add for extra time - - - - - - - -	37
	724,755
Deduct for wet weather 269¼ hours - - - - -	38,203
Deduct for other causes 37,933¾ hours - - - -	
Leaving a total of hours on the Public Works of -	686,552

Report the Governor of the "Warrior" Hulk.

STATEMENT of the Value of Labour performed in the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, by Convicts in the Year 1853.

Description of Work.	Quantities.	Prices.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Removing and stacking, &c., cubic timber	2,825,073 cubic feet	12*s.* per 1,000 feet	1,695 0 10½
Removing and stacking superficial timber	1,726,555 sup. do.	4*s.* 6*d.* „	388 9 5¾
Removing iron, ballast, stores, &c.	23,916 tons	6*d.* per ton	597 18 0
Weighing and stacking ditto	25,654 „	4*d.* „	427 11 4
Removing coals	46,406 „	7*d.* „	1,353 10 2
Weighing, and stacking ditto	33,586 „	5*d.* „	699 14 2
Carting sundries	3,362 loads	6*d.* per load	84 1 0
Spinning and balling oakum	228 cwt.	2*s.* per cwt.	22 16 0
Cutting up old rope	193 tons	2*s.* per ton	19 6 0
Picking oakum	119 lbs.	5½*d* per lb.	2 14 6½
Removing, stacking and weighing old rope, &c.	1,932 tons	6*d.* per ton	48 6 0
Odd jobs not measurable:—assisting shipwrights, and riggers, cleaning out sawmills, steamers, docks, and yard, testing chain cables, &c., docking and undocking vessels, cutting up old iron, staging, pitch scraping, cross-cutting timber, removing boats, &c. &c.	266,948 hours at 10 hours per day equal to 26,694 days 8 hours	At 2*s.* 4*d.* per day.	3,414 7 10¼
		£	8,453 15 5

(D.) STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE NUMBER of CONVICTS confined in the "WARRIOR" Hulk, Woolwich, during the Year ending 31st December 1854, and their Earnings, as calculated according to reasonable Wages for the different description of Work performed per Day of 10 hours, into which all the time employed has been reduced, January 1854.

Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days' Labour performed.						Total Estimated Value.	Annual Average per Head.
	Dockyard Labour.			Hulk Labour.				
	Number of Days, 10 hours each.	Average Rate.	Estimated Value.	Number of Days, 10 hours each.	Average Rate.	Estimated Value.		
	Days. Hours.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	Days. Hrs.	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
436	68,655 2	2 5½	8,453 15 5	11,691 3	1 6	873 1 0	9,326 16 5	21 7 10

23d May 1855.

II.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

"*Defence*" *Convict Hulk,*
January 12, 1855.

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to submit my annual report on the state and condition of the "Defence" Hulk.

Conduct of the Officers.—The duties of the subordinate officers have been performed with great zeal and regularity; and I feel justified in reporting that their conduct throughout the year has been highly creditable to themselves, and conducive to order, regularity, and industry among the convicts.

Treatment of Prisoners.—The demeanour of the prisoners is orderly and respectful; and affords in itself a proof of their treatment and condition as prisoners. They have been dealt with agreeably to the established rules and regulations, and every prisoner has had facility for making complaints or representations to the Visiting Director, if he desired to do so. No complaint of unfair or harsh treatment has been in any degree substantiated.

Alterations or Repairs.—The Hulk is in good repair, and requires no alterations.

Abuses.—I am not aware of the existence of any abuses connected with the establishment.

Conduct of the Convicts.—There is no want of industry among the convicts belonging to the Hulks; and I have not the least doubt they might be made cheerfully to perform any description or amount of labour for the execution of which they may be qualified.

Escapes.—One escape took place in October, and there have been five unsuccessful attempts.

On the 27th November, a fire broke out in the galley on board the "Justitia" Hulk, which was extinguished after considerable exertion for some time on the part of the warders, police, and military. The whole of the officers present exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner: the damage was not considerable. I have been unable to trace the cause of the fire, but have every reason to believe it to have been accidental.

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

It affords me much satisfaction to have it in my power to state that those prisoners who have been discharged from the Hulk by free licence, since the date of the Circular authorizing a portion only of their earnings to be paid to them on discharge and the remainder at the expiration of three months, have made application in the usual manner, backed by the certificate of the clergyman of the parish in which they reside; thus proving that they are all earning their bread by honest industry.

I am of opinion the payment of a part only of the earnings on discharge is a most excellent plan; and I feel convinced that it has been the means of preventing many discharged convicts from relapsing into crime.

All these unfortunate men, on returning the receipt for the amount forwarded to them, expressed their gratitude for the humane treatment they have experienced during the period of their imprisonment, and their determination to lead an honest course of life for the future.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

S. Byrne, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

"Defence" Hulk.

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Statement showing the Value of the Prisoners' Labour, the average Number of working Hours in each Quarter, and the aggregate Number of Days Work (of Ten Hours each Day) done throughout the Year 1854.

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each).	Rate.	Value.
							s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Ordnance:								
Labour in the Royal Arsenal, (as detailed in annexed statement) - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	301	7	162,239		
	1 April	30 June	74	332	8	196,554		
	1 July	30 Sept.	78	316	8	197,184		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	332	7	178,948		
						10) 734,915		
						Ds. 73,491 5	2 4	8,574 0 2
Prison Labour:								
Carpenters - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	4	7	2,156		
	1 April	30 June	75	3	8	1,800		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3	8	1,896		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	3	7	1,617		
						10) 7,469		
						Days 746 9	2 6	93 7 3
Smiths - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	3	7	1,617		
	1 April	30 June	70	1	8	560		
	1 July	30 Sept.	70	1	8	560		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	72	1	7	504		
						10) 3,241		
						Days 3,241	2 6	40 10 3
Tinkers - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	59	1	7	413		
	1 April	30 June	72	1	8	576		
	1 July	30 Sept.	71	1	8	568		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	69	1	7	483		
						10) 2,040		
						Days 204	2 6	25 10 0
Painters - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	76	2	7	1,064		
	1 April	30 June	75	2	8	1,200		
	1 July	30 Sept.	78	4	8	2,496		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	74	2	7	1,036		
						10) 5,796		
						Days 579 6	2 6	72 9 0
Carried forward - - - - - -								8,805 16 8

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Statement of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each).	Rate.	Value. £ s. d.
					Brought forward		-	8,805 16 8
Sawyers - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	2	7	1,078		
	1 April	30 June	57	2	8	912		
	1 July	30 Sept.	64	1	8	512		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	72	1	7	504		
						10) 3,006		
						Days 300 6	2 6	37 11 6
Coopers - - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	54	1	7	378		
	1 April	30 June	21	1	8	168		
	1 July	30 Sept.	45	1	8	360		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	69	1	7	483		
						10) 1,389		
						Days 138 9	2 6	17 7 3
Ropemaker - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	72	2	7	1,008		
	1 April	30 June	72	2	8	1,152		
	1 July	30 Sept.	73	1	8	584		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	2	7	1,078		
						10) 3,822		
						Days 382 2	1 6	28 13 4
Bookbinder -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	69	1	7	483		
	1 April	30 June	55	1	8	440		
	1 July	30 Sept.	75	1	8	60		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	67	1	7	46		
						10) 1,992		
						Days 199 2	2 6	24 18 0
Upholsterer -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	6	1	7	42		
	1 April	30 June	3	1	8	24		
	1 July	30 Sept.	8	1	8	64		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	2	1	7	14		
						10) 144		
						Days 144	2 6	1 16 0
Shoemaker - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	6	7	3,234		
	1 April	30 June	75	5	8	3,000		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	5	8	3,160		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	4	7	2,156		
						10) 1,1550		
						Days 1,155	2 6	86 12 6
Carried forward - -			-	-	-	-	-	9,002 15 3

Statement of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, &c. – *continued.*

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each).	Rate.	Value. £ s. d.
					Brought forward	- -		9,002 15 3
Tailors - - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	7	7	3,773		
	1 April	30 June	75	6	8	3,600		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	5	8	3,160		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	5	7	2,695		
						10) 13,228		
						Ds. 1,322 8	1 6	99 4 3
Washers - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	13	7	7,007		
	1 April	30 June	75	13	8	7,800		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	12	8	7,584		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	12	7	6,468		
						10) 28,859		
						Ds. 2,885 9	1 6	216 8 10
Cooks - - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	90	4	10	3,600		
	1 April	30 June	91	4	10	3,640		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	4	10	3,680		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	4	10	3,680		
						10) 14,600		
						Days 1,46 0	1 6	109 10 0
UNPRODUCTIVE LABOUR:								
General Prison Labour, Nurses at Hospital, Boats, &c. &c. -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	68	7	36,652		
	1 April	30 June	75	69	8	41,400		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	67	8	42,344		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	68	7	36,652		
						10) 157,048		
						Ds. 157,04 8	1 3	981 11 0
Wet days, Medical inspection, fogs, fresh arrivals. - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	–	–	–	–		
	1 April	30 June	75	1	8	600		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	1	8	632		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	1	7	539		
						10) 1,771		
						Days 177 1		
School - - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	77	60	7	32,340		
	April	30 June	75	60	8	36,000		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	60	8	37,920		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	77	60	7	32,340		
						10) 138,600		
						Days 13,860		
Carried forward - - - - - - -								10,409 9 4

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Statement of the Value of Prisoners' Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Work.	Quarterly Period. From	To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed daily.	Average No. of Hours Work each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days (of 10 Hours each).	Rate.	Value. £	s.	d.
					Brought forward		-	10,409	9	4
Punishment - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	88	5	7	3,080				
	1 April	30 June	90	4	8	2,880				
	1 July	30 Sept.	86	3	8	2,064				
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	89	4	7	2,492				
						10)1,0516				
						Ds 1,051 6				
Sick - -	1 Jan.	31 Mar.	90	37	7	23,310				
	1 April	30 June	91	23	8	16,744				
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	30	8	22,080				
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	23	7	14,812				
						10)7,6946				
						Ds. 7,694 6				
					Total	- - -	-	10,409	9	4

STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the Ordnance Department, Royal Arsenal, by the CONVICTS, during the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Description of Work.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value. £	s.	d.
Removing and stacking timber	2,222,350 cube feet	12*s.* per 1,000 feet	1,333	8	3
Do. do. -	6,095,636 sup feet	4*s.* 6*d.* „ -	1,371	10	4
Making mortar - -	329 cube yards -	11*d.* per yard -	15	1	7
Breaking stones - -	3,525 bushels -	5*d.* per bushel -	73	8	9
Facing stones - -	839 super. feet -	5*d.* per foot -	17	9	7
Weeding - - -	59,787 sup. yards	1*s.* 6*d.* per 100 yards	44	16	9
Raising and removing mud -	13,070 tons -	5½*d.* per ton -	299	10	5
Removing and shipping stores, &c. - - - -	53,037 tons -	6*d.* „ - -	1,325	18	6
Cleaning shot and shell -	247,370 No. -	1*s.* per 24 shot. -	515	7	1
Carting sundries - -	44,550 loads -	6*d.* per load -	1,113	15	0
Digging and removing gravel	8,547 cube yards -	5*d.* per yard -	178	1	3
Making concrete - -	96 „ -	1*s.* „ -	4	16	0
Odd jobs not measurable: cleaning saw-mills, sheds, drains, tanks, and cadets' barracks, making and repairing grummetts, wads, &c. &c., repairing butt and roads, assisting tradesmen, filling hollow shot, whitewashing, cutting sods, mowing, making and stacking hay, spreading mud, clearing away snow, &c. &c.	19,550 days - -	2*s.* 4*d.* per day -	2,280	16	8
		Total value of labour	8,574	0	2

ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by the CONVICTS in the "Defence" Hulk, in the Year from 1st January to 31st December 1854, and the Time occupied therein, the daily average Number of Prisoners being 515.

Employment.		Time actually employed.		Value.	Amount.	Total.
		Number of Hours.	Days of 10 Hours each.			
			Days. Hrs.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ORDNANCE -	Labour in the Royal Arsenal - - -	734,915	73,491 5	2 4		8,574 0 2
PRISON - -	Carpenters - - - - -	7,469	746 9	2 6	93 7 3	
	Smiths - - - - -	3,241	324 1	2 6	40 10 3	
	Tinkers - - - - -	2,040	204 0	2 6	25 10 0	
	Painters - - - - -	5,796	579 6	2 6	72 9 0	
	Sawyers - - - - -	3,006	300 6	2 6	37 11 6	
	Coopers - - - - -	1,389	138 9	2 6	17 7 3	
	Ropemaker - - - - -	3,822	382 2	1 6	28 13 4	
	Bookbinder - - - - -	1,992	199 2	2 6	24 18 0	
	Upholsterer - - - - -	144	14 4	2 6	1 16 0	
						342 2 7
	Shoemakers - - - - -	11,550	1,155 0	1 6	86 12 6	
	Tailors - - - - -	13,228	1,322 8	1 6	99 4 3	
	Washers - - - - -	28,859	2,885 9	1 6	216 8 10	
	Cooks - - - - -	14,600	1,460 0	1 6	109 10 0	
						511 15 7
GENERAL PRISON LABOUR -	Boats, nurses at hospital, &c. - - -	157,048	15,704 8	1 3	- - -	981 11 0
					Total -	10,409 9 4

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners during the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Received during the Year.			
On Board 1st January 1854	–	–	521
Millbank	97		
Perth	54		
Wakefield	78		
Leicester	38		
Leeds	10		
Northampton	10		
Bath	2		
Reading	2		
Bedford	5		
Northampton	1		
Re-committed to complete Sentence	1		298
			819
Removed during the Year.			
Transferred:—			
"Stirling Castle" Hulk	8		
Pentonville	3		
Portsmouth	12		
Millbank	2		
Portland	1		
Dartmoor	4		
		30	
Embarked:—			
Gibraltar	19		
Western Australia	10		
		29	
Discharged:—			
Free Pardon	1		
Free Licence	214		
On completion of Sentence	1		
		216	
Lunatic:—Bethlem Hospital	–	1	
Deaths	15		
Drowned	1		
Escape	1		
		17	
			293
Remaining, 31st December 1854	– –	– –	526

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

STATEMENT showing the average Number of CONVICTS confined in this Hulk during the Year ending 31st December 1854, and their Earnings, as calculated according to reasonable Wages, for the different Descriptions of Work performed per Day of 10 Hours, into which all the Time employed has been reduced.

Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days Labour performed.				Total estimated Value.	Annual Average per Head.
	By superior Artificers.		By inferior Artificers.			
	Number of Days, 10 Hours each.	Estimated Value.	Number of Days, 10 Hours each.	Estimated Value.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
515	2,889 9	342 2 7	96,018	10,067 6 9	10,409 9 4	20 4 3

Report of the Governor of the "Defence" Hulk.

Weekly Return showing the usual Occupation of Prisoners.

Return of Employment of Prisoners in the "Defence" Hulk for the Week ending 16th December 1854.

General Occupation.	Average Daily No. employed.		Description of Work.	Average Daily No. employed.
Ordnance (A) Working Parties (*as detailed opposite*)	–	329	(A) Ordnance Working Parties.	
			Removing and stacking timber	114
Prison Work (B) (*as detailed opposite*)	63		Discharging mud	14
			Shipping and unshipping stores	40
Carpenters	4		Cleaning out sheds	10
Smith	1		Cleaning shot and shell	27
Tinker	1		Carting sundries	14
Painter	1		Digging gravel	8
Sawyer	1		Odd jobs not measurable	1
Cooper	1		Making and repairing grummetts and wads	24
Ropemakers	2		Repairing butt and roads	36
Bookbinder	1		Assisting tradesmen	27
Shoemakers	4		Cleaning out drains	14
Tailors	6		Total	329
Washers	12			
Cooks	4			
		101	(B) Prison Work.	
			Boarders cleaning ship generally and attending on sick at hospital	42
Sick (C) and unfit for labour (*as detailed opposite*)	22		Boatmen	16
School	60		Whitewashers	2
Separate for Punishment (or other reasons)	3		Bed pickers	2
		85	Net-maker	1
				63
Average daily number	–	515	(C) Sick.	
			Sick at Hospital	16
			Ditto, complaining	6
				22

III.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE CONVICT HULKS, WOOLWICH.

GENTLEMEN, *Woolwich, January*, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following Report respecting the Chaplain's department in the Hulks at this place during the past year.

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

Even in the *ordinary* circumstances of the pastoral charge of a parish, it is difficult, and requires extreme candour and caution to rightly estimate the moral and religious state of a considerable body of people: but, considering the very peculiar antecedents of a numerous convict population, the pernicious associations to which many of them have been doomed from earliest youth, the perverseness and corruption of their minds, the complicated habits of thought and practice for what is depraved, sensual, and vile, to which they have in too many instances attained *previously* to their coming under the discipline of a convict prison, we may well suppose that no slight discrimination and care are required for duly appreciating their condition on the important points of morality and religion; but still more, with reference to imprisonment and its routine of discipline and instruction *amidst the great and inevitable disadvantages of hulk accommodation*, all the natural difficulties of estimating their state and progress are seriously increased. The *cellular* arrangements and other manifold conveniences of the prisons in which convicts are now for the most part confined, afford favourable opportunities to the prisoner for self-reflection and advancement in good principles, and to the Chaplain the needful facilities for kind but searching and impressive interviews with his difficult, yet interesting charge; whilst, on the contrary, *in the hulks* the constant and unmitigated association of prisoners of the strongest vicious propensities and of the highest criminal attainments with many of far less ripeness for wrong-doing, and comparatively unpractised in transgression, renders it to the last degree difficult for a Chaplain to discover the true disposition and to ascertain the actual condition of individual members of his flock; the strongest power of temptation, and especially of banter, will frequently be so fearfully and yet so dexterously wielded by the more hardened and profane amongst them, that many well-disposed and promising men will be suddenly cast down and become paralyzed in respect of holy and spiritual exercises. Many such cases have occurred during the past year, which were very perplexing and disheartening; and, although I am far from supposing that the best organized prison can, by the most perfect adaptation, either change the sinner's heart or elevate

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

his moral character, unless the Spirit of God renew his mind, yet, as I conceive, it is essential to the successful working of your well-devised system of penal and reformatory discipline, that it should be fully developed, in the wise and appropriate regulations which a suitable establishment like those at Portland, Portsmouth, and elsewhere, alone can furnish.

Two full services on the Lord's day have been performed at each of the three ships, as well as the usual week-day services and lectures. There is good reason to hope that on these different occasions the blessing of God has been largely vouchsafed; the profound stillness, the awakened attention of the prisoners, and the deep earnestness of their almost unanimous responses in our stated congregations, must surely indicate the solemn feeling of their minds, and to a considerable extent also, their *feeling* of spiritual interest in the worship and service of Almighty God; nor can it be doubted that His divine favour is freely bestowed in "showing pity upon all prisoners and captives" who thus humble themselves in His sight. A Chaplain standing up before hundreds of his fellow men convicted of crime, but immortal, responsible, redeemed souls, in the same assembly with their appointed superior, the Governor, whose presence always encourages, and his numerous staff of subordinate officers, feels (who is the Chaplain that does not feel?) that he occupies a position of immense responsibility, whilst his heart thrills with emotion, both at the deep and solemn sound of prayer and supplication and at the full tide of animated praise and adoration, "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs," which ascend from that earnest and *peculiar* assembly of worshippers to their glorious God and Saviour.

The Hospital has been regularly visited by the Chaplain and attended daily by the Scripture reader; thus the sick have been seen, instructed, and warned individually. During the prevalence of Cholera much anxiety was felt, and additional labours were performed. As is customary in that fearful visitation, few of those who were speedily carried off by it were at all able, from the failure of physical and mental energy, to exert their faculties in receiving or in improving spiritual counsel and advice. It was, indeed, truly affecting, in passing along the decks, to see the agony and to hear the moans of naturally strong and powerful men so suddenly prostrate and helpless. Occasional glimpses of awakened thought and heart-felt concern for their souls appeared amidst the anguish of their dying struggles. And I sincerely hope that amongst those who expired there were instances of true repentance and lively faith; and of those who overcame the mysterious disease some were, as I am led to believe, deeply moved by its solemn warning, and still retain an impression of it, which is manifested in a sustained walk of obedience and Christian morality.

The Lord's Supper was administered four times during the year at each of the ships.

At the "Warrior" a meeting has been established, with your sanction, similar to that which has existed some time at the "Defence" for the purpose of reading the Scriptures and prayer. I have the pleasure to state that it has been well attended, and is fully appreciated by many prisoners, who complain of the extreme difficulty of attending

to religious and devotional exercises in the associated wards, whilst the decorum and intelligence which they have manifested have given great satisfaction.

Religious and secular instruction has been regularly and fully imparted in the schools. Very few cases of insubordination have been reported to me, and such only as were of a trivial nature and easily corrected. The tabular statements which are appended to this Report relate to those prisoners who were received during the year just expired, and show their educational state on reception, as also the progress which they had made at the end of the year. Four fifths of them appear to have decidedly improved upon their previous attainments. The evening schools during the winter months have been continued for the instruction of those prisoners who were disposed voluntarily to attend them, and many of whom have expressed to me their thankfulness for the means of self-improvement thus afforded, and for the advantages of quiet, profitable reading, in an escape from the evils of association which these schools have enabled them to enjoy during the long evenings of winter. I have also much pleasure in recording the continuance of the prayers between decks each night before the prisoners retire to their hammocks, a privilege which I have reason to know is attended by the best results, not only as an example of suitable evening prayer, but also as a source of comfort and encouragement to more thoughtful and serious minds.

The enlargement of the libraries at both hulks claims our grateful acknowledgments, although, perhaps, I may be permitted most respectfully to express an opinion that if we had been allowed a rather higher average as to price, we should have had fewer small books of a too juvenile character, and the selection might have been of a somewhat higher order, and therefore more generally interesting and instructive; as it is, however, we have received what had long been a *desideratum*, a large accession of very useful and edifying works, which are much valued and eagerly read. The small outlay occasioned by this heretofore much needed supply of good reading will be abundantly repaid by the solid information, the sound principles, and the improved taste which it will impart. The style and composition may well be varied, if only chaste and simple, and provided the *quality* of the subject matter be good. The prisoners' minds require furnishing with that knowledge which will correct and strengthen whilst it informs them. Nor is it, I conceive, desirable to encumber them with many books, but rather to encourage and assist them in the careful and, if it may be, the repeated perusal of a well-selected few.

The beneficial effects of the discipline which is exercised can hardly be over-rated; its invaluable influence modifies and invigorates the whole system of the prisoner's probationary life. This may be seen in the comparative cheerfulness and the healthy activity which always accompany cleanliness of person and of clothing, in the brisk and animated exercise of every faculty resulting from a perfectly temperate, regular, and simple diet, and above all, in that universal order, to be realized in proportion to the measure of obedience to your regulations, which may be attained in securing diligent labour, due restraint, and moral training. In regard to those convicts who are

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

each month to be released on licence, the good results of the penal discipline through which they have passed may be incalculable. This is a subject deserving the best consideration of employers of labour, and of those who are so emphatically the guardians of the moral, social, and domestic interests of the community, the magistrates and clergy of this land. As a large number of these prisoners must, by law, be returned upon the country every year, it becomes matter of practical concern that their now improved habits of life and their greater capabilities for useful industry should be at once made available to the requirements of the labour market and to the advancement of morality and happiness amongst the different classes from whom they have sprung. Notwithstanding all that was feared and much that has been written of the danger of licensing convicts, how very little, if anything, has really occurred to justify alarm. It is evident, so far as experience of the past can go, that if only enterprising contractors, agriculturists, manufacturers, and public functionaries, our merchants, landed gentry, and benevolent clergy would, combined and singly, co-operate with you in finding work and giving advice and encouragement to "England's outcasts," their friendly and generous assistance would be largely recompensed in the returns of well-wrought labour, and in "the peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety" of the poor man's home, once indeed forlorn and desolate, but thus to be regulated and blessed.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

J. K. Marsh, *Chaplain.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Report of the Chaplain of the Convict Hulks, Woolwich.

"Warrior" Hulk.

STATEMENT showing the Prisoners' Progress at School during the Year 1854.

Date of Reception.	Could not read when received.	Since learned to read imperfectly.	Could read only when received.	Since learned to read & write imperfectly.	Could read and write imperfectly when received.	Since learned to read and write well.	Have made progress in arithmetic.	Could read and write well when received.	Were well educated when received.	Total.
January 4, 1854	2	1	8	6	6	6	3	—	—	16
February 24 ,,	9	5	6	5	12	11	5	12	—	39
March 14 ,,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	4
,, 24 ,,	—	—	2	2	5	5	2	3	—	10
April 20 ,,	3	1	5	5	5	5	3	2	—	15
,, 27 ,,	5	4	1	1	3	3	2	—	1	10
May 1 ,,	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	5
,, 3 ,,	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	3	—	10
June 7 ,,	7	4	12	9	10	8	6	5	—	34
,, 15 ,,	3	3	2	2	—	—	2	7	—	12
August 14 ,,	6	6	5	5	7	7	4	2	—	20
,, 28 ,,	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	4	—	9
October 11 ,,	1	1	2	2	10	9	3	7	1	21
,, 20 ,,	2	1	4	4	5	4	—	9	—	20
,, 27 ,,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
November 2 ,,	4	1	3	3	3	3	—	8	—	18
,, 3 ,,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
December 19 ,,	2	—	6	—	13	—	—	7	—	28
Totals	53	33	63	50	86	68	36	69*	2*	273

* Those who could "read and write well" when received, or were "well educated," have since made considerable progress in Arithmetic and other subjects.

Tabular Statement of School Progress at the "Defence" Hulk during the Year 1854.

Date of Reception.	Could not read.	Since learned to read imperfectly.	Read only.	Since learned to read & write imperfectly.	Read and write imperfectly.	Since learned to read and write well.	Made considerable progress in arithmetic.	Read and write well.	Well educated.	Total.
February 11, 1854	—	—	—	—	12	5	4	4	—	16
,, 24 ,,	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	1	—	6
March 13 ,,	—	—	4	4	14	5	4	5	1	24
,, 24 ,,	1	—	2	2	7	3	5	2	2	14
April 20 ,,	2	—	3	3	16	7	10	5	4	30
May 2 ,,	6	5	1	1	16	5	7	5	—	28
,, 4 ,,	3	3	—	—	3	1	6	3	2	11
July 1 ,,	7	5	6	6	7	3	8	25	—	45
August 11 ,,	2	2	1	1	3	—	4	4	—	10
,, 14 ,,	2	1	2	1	2	—	4	3	1	10
October 9 ,,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
,, 11 ,,	13	—	3	—	18	—	5	13	—	47
November 2 ,,	7	—	—	—	13	—	3	8	—	28
December 19 ,,	6	—	—	—	5	—	4	7	—	18
,, 23 ,,	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	4	—	9
Totals	52	16	22	18	125	31	67	89*	10*	298

* The Prisoners who could "read and write" well, and those who were "well educated" on reception, have since made considerable advancement in Arithmetic and the lower branches of the Mathematics.

IV.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE HULKS AT WOOLWICH

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

Unité Hospital Ship,
January 11, 1855.

SIR,

I BEG to enclose my Report and Medical statement of the health of the prisoners belonging to these establishments for the past year, and have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your humble Servant,
JOHN J. D. BURNS, M.D.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

General Remarks.

Cholera.—This disease having visited this establishment so severely during the past year, it may be deemed appropriate to make some remarks on its origin and character, with a few observations on the means taken to arrest its progress. In 1848 it made its appearance in October, and by the end of November it proved fatal to 25 prisoners belonging to the two establishments: in 1849, from the 15th June to the 23d September, 29 died; in 1850, two cases occurred, neither proved fatal; in 1851 and 1852 we were quite free from the disease; in 1853 there was one case which recovered; and in the past year out of 38 cases, 13 died.

There were, no doubt, many more cases of cholera which were checked by timely remedies in its early stage, and others recovering without being placed under hospital treatment are consequently not included in the above list; the shortest time in which it has proved fatal was in six hours, and the longest duration of a fatal case extended five days. In 1849 it made its appearance in June, but in other years not till July and August; this is the season in which intermittent fever, diarrhœa and English Cholera are most prevalent, so that the patients are predisposed to a low type of fever, with intestinal irritation, both of which are favourable to the development of the epidemic in its worst form.

Whatever may be the primary cause of the disease, we know from statistical records, that it has committed the greatest ravages in swampy districts, and has been less deadly in proportion to the elevation of the place attacked; we might, therefore, expect that from the situation of Woolwich (a town till lately without drainage, and near a swamp) it would suffer severely during the visitation of Cholera; this has not only been the case, but it was nearly the first attacked on the banks of the Thames, and the mortality was only

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

exceeded in Deptford, which is crowded with small houses, badly drained, and on a level with the river. I may here add, that the town of Woolwich contains about 30,000 inhabitants, about one-third being on the low grounds; of these it would be impossible to ascertain the amount seized, but 74 died from Cholera, chiefly in that part of the town lying between the Dockyard and Arsenal.

Whether the disease is infectious or not is difficult to be ascertained, from the individuals in attendance being equally exposed to atmospheric influence and the same causes that originated the disease in others; but at the same time I must state that two nurses and one patient were seized while in attendance on the Cholera patients, that they attributed their attack to infection, they suffered from the disease in its worst form, and all died, though remedies were early resorted to under the most favourable circumstances.

I have stated that ague, diarrhœa and English cholera existed at the same time with the epidemic; yet they did not appear to me to influence it, or show a tendency always to assume its character, and this may be gathered from the fact that the "Warrior" hulk lying alongside the Dockyard was free from the disease for a long time, though as many as 31 cases of diarrhœa were under daily treatment on board: while it made its appearance on board the "Defence" on the 11th July, no case occurred amongst the prisoners on board the "Warrior" till the 1st September; again, the prisoners on board the "Defence" were less subject to diarrhœa and ague than usual at that period of the year

The prisoners appeared to be attacked at all hours of the day and night, but chiefly during the afternoon; the character of the disease exhibited nearly the same features as on former occasions, though the cramps were probably less marked, and in some cases there appeared to be no premonitory signs of the attack. They were generally brought in from their ship or the public works pulseless, with coldness of the face, tongue, and limbs; this was followed by rapid blueness of the lips, hands, and feet, cold clammy perspiration, and all the other characteristic symptoms of Cholera. 3 of the most apparently hopeless cases recovered, though one suffered a relapse, and a few of those in whom the symptoms were not so well marked proved fatal. Others showed signs of great dejection on being brought into the hospital, feeling confident that they would never recover; these sunk rapidly, the utmost powers, both of body and mind, being apparently required to conquer the depressing nature of this complaint.

In considering the existence of the disease on board the hulks, I cannot attribute its presence either to want of cleanliness or insufficient ventilation; on the contrary, the ventilation of the "Defence" hulk is as perfect as it can possibly be made, there being a continual current of air through the hold. The prisoners only remain on board during the night, and the ship is sound in every respect; dry, clean and roomy. During the prevalence of Cholera the vacancies left by discharged prisoners were not filled up, so that the number on board was considerably reduced. The wells, scupper pipes, and water-closets, were kept free from smell by the free use of chlorides of lime and zinc, and the utmost cleanliness was observed. The decks were less

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

frequently washed, and carefully dried before the return of the prisoners from labour, and the water supplied for the use of the establishment is procured from the artesian well in the Dockyard; it is the purest water in the neighbourhood, and is brought daily in tanks to the different hulks. To the above precautions, combined with the good diet and healthy condition of the prisoners when the disease commenced, may be attributed their having suffered less than the inhabitants of the town in the immediate vicinity.

I should here mention the kindness, zeal, and attention of the hospital warders in the execution of their duties, and the praiseworthy willingness with which some of the prisoners undertook the office of nurses by day and night, particularly those who were convalescent from the complaint. As an encouragement, as well as a prophylactic measure, the hospital boarders were allowed a pint of porter daily, in addition to their ordinary rations, and the same was issued to the warders while actually employed between decks in attendance on the sick.

The prisoners have been received in a tolerably healthy condition from the prisons, and the state of health maintained during their employment on the public works has been excellent. Accidents have, as usual, constituted the principal variety of hospital cases, while catarrh and diarrhœa have been the most prevalent disorders; scarlatina made its appearance, and from its fatal effects in the town, some danger of its spreading amongst the prisoners was apprehended, but by isolating the prisoners it was successfully stopped.

Only one case of insanity has occurred on board the hulks, and in this instance a tendency to it was observed previous to his admission. A commission of lunacy was held, and he is at present under treatment in a lunatic asylum.

The numbers admitted to hospital have been less than in former years, but the per-centage of death has been 1·8.

I have examined all the subordinate officers and servants belonging to the establishments at the end of each quarter, and have found them in a good state of health, and fit for the proper performance of their duties.

The number of complaining sick not admitted to hospital has been as follows:—

"Warrior" - - -	16,524
"Defence" - - -	13,350
Total -	29,874

YEARLY RETURN of the Diseases occurring on board the "Unité" Convict Hospital Ship at Woolwich, from the 1st January 1854 to the 31st December 1854.

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1, 1854.	Admitted since.	Total.	Discharged.	Pardoned on Medical grounds	Died.	Invalided to "Stirling Castle."	Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1854.	Remarks.
Febris intermittens	3	15	18	17	–	–	–	1	
—— continua-	1	13	14	13	–	1	–	–	5,717, J. H., æt. 28, died June 13th.
Cephalalgia	1	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	
Ophthalmia	1	6	7	7	–	–	–	–	
Cynanche	1	17	18	16	–	1	–	1	5,615, J. D., æt. 21, died from phthisis, Sept. 11th.
Pneumonia	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Pleuritis	–	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	
Pleurodynia	–	10	10	8	–	–	–	2	
Bronchitis	7	31	38	32	1	1	–	4	1,592, T. H., æt. 34, died April 1st. 1,583, J. B., pardoned Sept. 20th.
Orchitis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Synovitis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Phlogosis	7	61	68	67	–	–	–	1	
Neuralgia	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Rheumatismus	2	27	29	27	–	–	–	2	
Phlebitis	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Erythema	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Erysipelas	–	3	3	2	–	–	–	1	
Scarlatina	–	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	
Hæmoptysis	3	9	12	11	–	–	–	1	
Hæmorrhois	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Phthisis	2	4	6	3	1	2	–	–	5,652, T.K., pardoned July 8th. 1,590, W. A., æt. 23, died Jan. 7th. 1,501, W. H., æt. 19, died Feb. 10th.
Catarrh	7	79	86	73	–	2	–	11	4,260, J. B., æt. 63, died July 25th. 5,742, J. M'H, æt. 39, died from phthisis, Nov. 27th.
Dyspepsia	2	17	19	19	–	–	–	–	
Epilepsy	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Morbus Cordis	–	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	
Diarrhœa	–	65	65	60	–	3	–	2	5,634, T. C., æt. 50, died of Cholera, July 31st. 5,406, E. T., æt. 31, died Aug. 7th. 1,774, S. L., æt 24, died of Cholera, Oct. 22d.
Carried forward	38	395	423	385	2	10	–	26	

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

Return of Diseases on board the "Unité"—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1854.	Admitted since.	Total.	Discharged.	Pardoned on Medical grounds.	Died.	Invalided to "Stirling Castle."	Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31, 1854.	Remarks.
Brought forward	38	395	423	385	2	10	–	26	
Colic - -	1	33	34	33	–	1	–	–	1,192, W. S., æt. 21, died May 11th.
Cholera - -	–	37	37	25	–	12	–	–	1,226, J. B., æt. 30, died July 26th. 1,826, H. T., æt. 23, died July 27th. 1,760, G. C., æt. 46, died July 31st. 1,725, T. P., æt. 37, died July 31st. 5,291, G. B., æt. 36, died August 2d. 1,468, J. L., æt. 35, died August 5th. 1,417, W. J., æt. 27, died August 2d. 5,397, W. H., æt. 28, died Sept. 1st. 5,566, H. R., æt. 28, died Sept. 2d. 5,169, J. J., æt. 43, died Sept. 5th. 5,698, R. S., æt. 47, died Sept. 11th. 1,186, D. P., æt. 25, died Oct. 19th.
Anasarca -	–	3	3	2	–	–	1	–	
Scrofula - -	1	5	6	6	–	–	–	–	
Icterus - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Obstipatio - -	1	5	6	5	–	1	–	–	1,275, W. H., æt. 25, died August 28.
Dysuria - -	–	9	9	7	–	–	–	2	
Enlarged bursa	1	3	4	4	–	–	–	–	
Hernia - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Tumor - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Vulnus - -	14	143	157	149	–	–	1	7	
Ulcus - -	1	24	25	24	–	1	–	–	1,486 G. H., æt. 21, died from Peritonitis Oct. 15th.
Fistula - -	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	
Tænia - -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Sycosis - -	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Herpes - -	1	7	8	7	–	–	–	1	
Purpura -	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Mania (feigned)	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	
Total - -	58	675	723	658	2	25	2	36	

Report of the Medical Officer of the Hulks at Woolwich.

DISPOSAL of PRISONERS belonging to the Convict Establishments at WOOLWICH, between the 1st Jan. 1854 and Dec. 1854.

Name of Hulk.	Remaining January 1st, 1854.	Admitted during the Year.	Total.	Discharged to Colonies.	Sent to other Prisons.	Pardoned.	Sent to Lunatic Asylums.	Invalided to "Stirling Castle."	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31, 1854.
"Warrior" -	421	273	694	25	21	190	–	5	1	11	441
"Defence" -	521	298	819	29	22	216	1	8	1	16	526
Total -	942	571	1,513	54	43	406	1	13	2	27*	967

* 1,270, J.S., on the 20th July, drowned accidentally in canal. 1,240, J.M., on the 20th June died suddenly from apoplexy on board the "Defence."

V.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE "STIRLING CASTLE" HULK AT PORTSMOUTH.

Report the Governor of the "Stirling Castle."

"Stirling Castle" Invalid Depôt, Gosport, January 24, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual Report for the year 1854, in accordance with the prescribed rule.

Conduct of Officers.—I am enabled to speak favourably of the conduct of the subordinate officers of this establishment, who, with but few exceptions, (already reported,) have discharged their duties faithfully, and with discretion, under the trying circumstances inseparable from the supervision of large numbers of invalid prisoners confined in hulks, whose ailments generally render them peevish and irritable. A portion of the extra duties of the discipline officers, arising out of casualties from sickness and other causes, has been relieved by the recent addition of two to their number.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining on board, 1st January 1854 - - -			349
Received from Millbank - - - - -	112		
" Pentonville - - -	2		
" Portland - - - -	5		
" Portsmouth - - -	50		
" "Warrior" - - -	5		
" "Defence" - - -	8		
" Bermuda - - - -	69		
" Wakefield - - -	11		
" Leeds - - - -	2		
" Leicester - - - -	10		
" Northampton - - -	2		
" Bath - - - -	3		
" Reading - - - -	3		
" Bedford - - -	1		
" Perth - - - -	2		
" Bow Street Police Court—Re-commitments - -	5		
		——	290
			639

Brought forward - -			639
Removals during the Year :—			
Transferred to Millbank - - - -	68		
„ Dartmoor - - -	6		
„ Portsmouth - - -	4		
„ Lunatic Asylums - - -	4		
„ Discharged on Licence - -	141		
„ Deaths - - -	27		
		250	
Number remaining 31st December 1854 - -			389

Employment of Prisoners.—The invalid convicts, as heretofore, have been employed suitably to their capabilities, on board the "Stirling Castle," the "Briton" Hospital Ship, at the Convict Hard, and at the Dockyard, Portsmouth, where a party is employed (averaging daily 34 prisoners) in picking and spinning oakum. Some of the prisoners on board have been employed in making and repairing clothing, and others respectively as shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, tinmen, bookbinders, &c., and boarders, the latter including cooks, washermen, nurses, ship-cleaners, and boatmen. *See* abstract of labour.

Treatment of Prisoners.—The treatment of prisoners has been in accordance with the rules and regulations applicable to invalids, every consideration having been extended to them consistent with their situation, and a due regard to discipline. They have also been afforded every opportunity of preferring complaints of the conduct of officers in the exercise of their duties towards them.

State and Condition of the Hulks.—The "Stirling Castle" is in good condition, having required few repairs or alterations beyond those that were compassable by the prisoners. The "Briton," although an old ship, is in tolerably good condition. The walls of the buildings on the Convict Hard are in much the same tottering state as last reported; the roofs, spouting, &c. are in good repair.

Abuses.—Comparatively few offences connected with traffic, or the introduction of tobacco, or other articles prohibited by the rules, have prevailed during the past year; and I am not aware that any other abuses exist in any department of this establishment.

Conduct of Prisoners.—The conduct of the invalid prisoners, taken as a whole, has been during the past year satisfactory, when it is considered that many circumstances in the control and management of invalids operate to the prejudice of adequate punishment for offences against good order, and render it most difficult for the officers to maintain a proper degree of discipline. The number of offences recorded is 297; of these offences, two only received corporal punishment, 102 were punished with bread and water in cell confinement, varying in duration from one to seven days, or such reduction of food, or extras, for a limited period, as was from time to time sanctioned by the Medical Officer. 193 were principally slight offences receiving an admonition, in which, however, are in-

Report of the Governor of the "Stirling Castle."

cluded those unfitted by state of health for any kind of punishment. (*See* summary of offences and classification of prisoners during the year.)

The mortality during the past year has been considerably under that of the preceding. The sanitary condition of the ship has been good, cleanliness and ventilation having been particularly observed. We have been peculiarly fortunate in the absence of all symptoms of cholera, or infectious diseases, with the exception of two or three mild cases of small pox. The Medical Officer's report will present full details on this subject.

The religious and moral training of the prisoners, together with their progress in school instruction, will be fully noticed by the Chaplain in his report.

In conclusion, I would venture to offer a few facts and observations in reference to the working of the system of release on order of licence, as far as it has applied to this establishment. Out of 185 released during the past, and three months of the preceding, year, only five have been recommitted, giving 2·7 per cent., and as far as we have been enabled to obtain information, the accounts received in many instances are favourable and hopeful for the well-being of the convicts, who for the most part appear to be making laudable efforts to redeem the past, endeavouring to procure a livelihood by honest industry, although I fear in some cases the feelings of the public have exercised unfavourable influences.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SHAW, *Governor.*

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by the CONVICTS in the "Stirling Castle" Invalid Depôt, Gosport, in the Year from the 1st January to 31st December 1854.

Report of the Governor of the "Stirling Castle."

Nature of Employment.	Number of days employed during the year.	Value of Labour.	Amounts.	Remarks.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Labour in the Dockyard - -	10,574	1 6	793 1 0	Average number of men employed daily 114·4.
Carpenters - - - -	447	2 6	55 17 6	
Blacksmiths - - - - -	520	2 6	65 0 0	
Painters and Plumbers - -	387	2 6	48 7 6	
Shoemakers - - - -	2,664	1 6	199 16 0	
Tailors - - - - -	3,034	1 6	227 11 0	
Washers - - - - -	1,565	1 6	117 7 6	
Cooks - - - - -	1,825	1 6	136 17 6	
General prison labour, boats, nurses, &c. - - -	13,619	1 3	851 3 9	
Bookbinders - - - -	261	1 6	19 11 6	
Bedmakers - - - -	140	1 6	10 10 0	
Matmakers - - - -	130	1 6	9 15 0	
Tinkers - - - - -	540	1 6	40 10 0	
Total - - -	35,706		2,575 8 3	

A STATEMENT showing the Number of Offenders and Offences during the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Number of Prisoners.	Number of Times reported during the Year.	Total Number of Offences.
76	Once	76
32	Twice	64
15	3 times	45
5	4 „	20
3	5 „	15
2	6 „	12
4	7 „	28
1	9 „	9
1	10 „	10
1	18 „	18
Total number of Offenders - - -		140
Total number of Offences - - - -		297

A STATEMENT showing the Classification of Prisoners according to Conduct, during the Year ending 31st December 1854.

Quarter ending	V. G.	G.	In.	B.	V. B.
31st March - - -	70	204	10	5	1
30th June - - - -	61	203	13	2	2
30th September - -	89	227	12	5	5
31st December - - -	91	248	12	3	2

VI.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE "STIRLING CASTLE" HULK AT PORTSMOUTH.

Invalid Convict Depôt, Gosport,
February 2, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

I BEG leave to forward a Report on this institution for the past year, 1854.

Being aware that the difficulties of dealing with invalid convicts, even in a prison on shore, are not unknown to you, I would, therefore, assume that you believe a less satisfactory state of things obtains in hulks; but, indeed, it is inevitable that any invalid establishment must exhibit an inferior aspect when brought into contact with the enlightened general prison arrangements of the present day, where not only religious, moral, and secular instruction, but also daily out-door labour, classification and badges of standing, gratuities, and the hope of getting remitted a portion of the original sentence through exemplary conduct and industry, tend to the promotion of a balance of mind.

Still, all obstacles to the contrary notwithstanding, the general conduct of the prisoners of these hulks has been good, judging by the unfrequency of punishments, and the character recorded quarterly of each. I think it, indeed, a subject of congratulation that so much order and obedience is preserved, considering that the prisoners are invalids, many irritable in their tempers, and, saving those sent to work at the Dockyard or Hard, always on board ship.

The being detained longer before liberation than healthy prisoners is also very distasteful; and much importunity has ever been employed with the medical officers, trying to induce them to recommend applicants for their liberty on medical grounds. Like efforts innumerable have also been made with myself, on the supposition that I had some important influence with the authorities. What men wish to be the case, they are prone to believe. And in the former part of the past year, vague hopes of what the provisions of "the new Act" were capable of conferring upon convicts, caused much mental disturbance, and occupied my time greatly in undeceiving those who sought interviews, wishing to hear that their terms of imprisonment would by the above Act be curtailed.

That the prospects and position of invalided convicts should be not so advantageous as that of men labouring on the public works, I have no doubt has been determined by experience and sound judgment, but nothing can prevent them brooding and fretting over their

lot, and contrasting it with that of others differently situated, and this I think likely to produce an unfavourable effect in a mental point of view; and as all are destined eventually for liberation, the tendency would seem to be that they are not so well prepared for the world again, nor perhaps to do such credit to the system from which so much is expected.

It has often occurred to me that as many of the prisoners are occupied in working about the ships and elsewhere, some remission of time, smaller it may be than that now in operation in other prisons, might be beneficially tried, with, perhaps, some other advantages, which might tend to draw out the better elements of the body at large; and these again would naturally exhibit and arrange themselves in classes of merit and efficiency. The result would, I think, be happy for the prisoners themselves, and for the establishment. With the general association of hulks, and almost the absence of hope, and other desiderata good for man's mind, our position seems as it were akin to the formal type of prisons, which state of things it would be most desirable at no distant date to remedy, and which seems practicable only by some such means as I have noticed, and by transferring invalids to some receptacle on land, with its sufficiently ample site and extended accommodations. This theme, of the inadequate nature of hulks for convicts, I observe to have been dwelt upon by other Chaplains in their reports, and I trust you will think I am doing right, while making the yearly retrospect, to recal the point to your notice. If the hulks are to continue, and in their present situation, perhaps exercise on shore could be arranged for the prisoners in the field whither they used at one time to be taken, and where perhaps permission of the Ordnance might be obtained for a garden being made. This might supply the ships with vegetables, and with a small gratuity to those who should work, would, I believe, elicit a strength and elasticity of mind which are now wanting, and tend towards good moral and religious results in a far greater number than at present. The old monastic rule, from a knowledge of human nature, did not consider reading and prayer alone as calculated to bring forth healthy results, as the line testifies:—

"Nunc lege, nunc ora, nunc *cum fervore labora*."

And I can never enough admire the wisdom which organized the stage of public works for convicts, when I read the statements made by Governors and Chaplains, that they find it such an important auxiliary instrument, with other measures, for forming the mind to good, and with God's blessing on human means, making prisoners methodical, industrious, self-reliant, manly, and hopeful. It is most true that mind is not amenable to the forces that govern material things; and yet our forefathers went on for so many ages in the vain attempt. The talented and enlightened prison rules of this our day have shown conclusively what can be done by applying the laws of mind to mind; and among other important features, that if we would work out permanent good with prisoners for society and themselves, we must in all legimate ways secure their co-operation.

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Before noticing the effects produced, I will first advert to the arrangements for affording religious instruction and exhortation to the convicts. The public portion of these, you are aware, is conducted in the chapel of the "Stirling Castle;" which, by the appropriateness of its fittings, and being used only besides for the school, its Scriptural exercises, disciplined order, and improving secular teaching, is well calculated for accustoming the convicts to the solemnizing influence of a place set apart for serious purposes. In this the morning and afternoon Sunday services of the Established Church are performed, and the morning and evening week-day prayers read, with portions of Scripture, occasional lectures, and always the use of psalmody. Here I would beg permission to observe, that a small seraphine in the chapel would render great service. It sometimes happens with invalids that in trying weather throats and chests are affected, and at such times we have had a difficulty in getting on satisfactorily with the singing, the few who can take a lead being indisposed.

The benefit of these services is doubtless great, attended as they are by men, the vast majority of whom must, from their antecedents, have eschewed every observance of the sort while at their wild liberty. Not that the "earthen vessel" can presume to take any credit to himself for the good that may be done to these our poor misguided fellow creatures; but assuredly the blessing of the great Head of the church does, without doubt, turn to account in many the seed sown by the rich provision made by our church for the reading of God's pure and unmixed word, and by her embodiment of it in her liturgy; and it is my belief that none can go altogether untouched by the glorious and heart-stirring sentiments of the Bible, so congenial to the better part of man. Of this opinion, every one, I could hope, would be, could they witness the decorum, stillness, and attention of a convict congregation, which, although some may consider it a mere outward and submissive conformity, yet, they must admit, does for the time constrain the man to listen while God speaks. I have officiated to military congregations both at home and abroad, and was struck with the particular which I now have pleasure in noticing in the convicts, and I do not think it is going too far to say that these last would not suffer in comparison, either with troops or with an ordinary free congregation. Besides the regularity of responding in the psalms and liturgy, an illustration of the interest and attention of the prisoners may be offered. I allude to the suppression of coughing or other interrupting sounds during the reading of the lessons, or the delivery of the sermon, which is indicated by the relief that is given to what had been pent up on the conclusion of a lesson, or in the sermon when the end of a paragraph or the change of the sense allows a momentary pause. Often at those times do I recur to the lecture room at the University, and remembering the students there imbibing the ennobling thoughts of old Greece and Rome, reflect how the staple of what even poor convicts are receiving infinitely surpasses what too many are satisfied with, drinking from the lower river, while they seek not, or, it may be, are ignorant of, the crystal fountains. Such are the opportunities of congregational

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

religious instruction which convicts enjoy. Allow me, Gentlemen, to say, that I think you can have no greater source of happiness from your prison arrangements than when you consider you have provided for a due and regular supply of the "salt," that as a means applied by the Holy Spirit can purify and restore the human soul and mind.

The holy Communion has been administered four times during the year in each ship:—

1. In the "Stirling Castle," April 16 (Easter Sunday), June 25, September 24, and December 24, attended respectively by 28, 27, 29, 22, prisoners.

2. In the "Briton," April 23, July 2, October 1, December 31, by 7, 6, 6, 6.

The candidates were conferred with singly by the Chaplain, after which he admitted them; previous to this, however, he submits their names to the Governor, to ascertain whether any trangression of prison rules or inconsistency of character is recorded against any.

I take every opportunity offered by interviews with prisoners, casual or otherwise, of seeking information of their history, character, and present circumstances, for the purpose of giving advice, warning, or encouragements; and I am thankful to say, that on all occasions that I can recollect, it is received with respect and apparent willingness and candour.

I receive very efficient aid from the Scripture Reader; he is kind and judicious in visiting the sick, and well qualified for his office. He says, in his report to me:—"I will add that my visits have invariably been received with thankfulness, and I trust they have, under God's blessing, been attended with success."

From the above means, advantages, and efforts specified, we could hope well for the spiritual condition of the prisoners, and as far as knowledge goes, they cannot be deficient, but they can avail little unless reduced to practice in the daily life. That there are instances of this we perceive to be the case, and these would be more numerous were it not for the opposing obstacles naturally existing in such a promiscuous association. One specimen of this sort I know of from the many complaints I have had from the better disposed prisoners, who are interrupted in various ways in their private devotions or silent reading by uncongenial minds with whom they are located.

In such a large assemblage there must be a variety of characters, some hard to impress and difficult to deal with; hence what I have just noticed.

I often counsel the well-disposed to let fall a word in season on the thoughtless and offending, and have reason to believe they do so; and also patiently to endure what they cannot otherwise amend, referring them to the example of our blessed Lord, such being the only efficacious way of disarming those who would molest them.

I trust also that the officers on their posts are vigilant in repressing overt acts of impropriety or tyrannizing, as with some only the external arm of authority has weight. The deepest-reaching influence we know to be that which touches the inner man, and would that all were under its power. On the whole I think it may be said, con-

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

sidering the unfavourable features of this prison establishment and the peculiar description of its inmates, that the means provided for religious and secular instruction, together with the discipline maintained by the Governor and his officers, are as successful in benefiting this body of prisoners as can be expected. Prayers are read daily on the lower deck of the " Stirling Castle," with a portion of Scripture and a short lecture.

I have to report favourably of the school, which, taught by the schoolmaster and assistant schoolmaster, renders good service, not only in informing the prisoners' minds with useful secular knowledge, but by smoothing difficulties in Scriptural reading, &c., and inducing habits of attention and comprehension, prepares them for entering, with intelligence and profit, into the public religious services.

The course of instruction and the books used in the school are the same as those noticed in last year's report. A fresh supply of books for a change of reading and other objects is much wanted for the school, a list of which I shall soon forward.

It is due to the masters to state that they discharge their duties with assiduity and a good measure of success, and they report well of the quiet and respectful conduct of the prisoners in school, their readiness to receive instruction, and their habits of inquiry.

The prisoners' lending library is a valuable ally towards continuing to build up the better frame of mind. We already have a collection of books, but not yet made up to the number which is allowed.

The Sunday services at the " Briton" hospital ship are conducted in the forenoon by the Scripture Reader, in the afternoon by the Chaplain. The week-day morning and afternoon prayers, &c., are attended to chiefly by the Scripture Reader. The Chaplain also visits for seeing the sick and other purposes; but when designing this, interruptions will occur to prevent. As the " Stirling Castle" is the head quarters of the establishment, the particulars of duty there are the most numerous, and often conflicting in their demands for urgency of attention, and the complexity is not seldom increased by limitations of time. There is not the same facility for promptly passing from one to the other, I mean from ship to ship, as if these were only parts of the one edifice on land, and my attention may have been bespoken for some purpose, which completes the absorption of the time I had allotted to a contemplated duty either in the same ship or at the other. But the frequent funerals at Forton, one mile distant, have had the effect more than almost anything of partially displacing a day's work, which, thus thrown forward perhaps on to the next, has wrought a complication. The two ships and the burial ground are, as it were, the three points of a triangle, at each of which there are important calls.

I do not complain of this for the amount of labour, but introduce it with the candid intention of informing you, that not every day that has passed has every duty laid down in the rules as " daily" been performed, much to my own dissatisfaction.

An idea of what I am now noticing may be conveyed from a statement of the following heads of the Chaplain's duties, some of which,

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

clashing in time and sundered by space, will occur on the same day:—

I. Visit to "Briton," comprising several features, such as seeing the sick, seeking interviews with, or giving them to prisoners, conferring with the Scripture Reader, &c.

II. "Stirling Castle:"—
Visit to school, and interviews with prisoners there.
„ lower deck.
„ cells.
Seeing liberated prisoners before their departure.
„ new prisoners.
„ candidates for the Holy Communion.
Interviews with the Governor or Medical Officer.
„ „ schoolmasters.
Office work (various).
Week-day prayers (and lecture) in the chapel.

III. Funeral duty at Forton.

The number of deaths during the the year 1854 has been 27, besides which four belonging to the Portsmouth convict prison have died at the "Briton." Immediate information is given to friends of the decease of prisoners. The far greater number have gladly received spiritual visits and instruction, and have afforded grounds for trusting that they sought pardon and acceptance through their Saviour Jesus Christ. It has indeed occurred that indifference has been shown, which seemed to abide to the last, and which cases we would hold up as warnings to others.

The number of prisoners on January 1, 1854, was	349
Which increased during the year by - -	290
Makes the number of individual prisoners who have been connected with this establishment during 1854 - - - - - -	639
Of this aggregate, there left during 1854 -	250
Remaining on the 31st December 1854 - -	389
The greatest number of prisoners on board -	407
„ least „ „ „ -	323
The daily average „ „ - -	374·2

Inquiries have been made after the prisoners who have been liberated on licence during the past year, but replies have not been received from all quarters.

Some that have come from clergymen, employers, and relations have been *very* satisfactory; and my impression is, that the hopes that were entertained for the well-doing of liberated prisoners in England or the United Kingdom are in general realized. Extracts from the letters to which I refer, incorporated with those from letters received by the Governor, accompany this Report. I was much hurt to learn that in one instance a man, of whom I hoped well from his steady and good conduct while here, had been dismissed from his employment simply from the discovery of where he had been.

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

This feeling towards prisoners is abroad, and they must suffer by it; but may they as a body, by their appreciation of the indulgence granted them and their good behaviour, gradually bring about a change in the public mind.

These remarks are naturally suggestive of the great desiderata still wanting as a system—places of refuge for friendless and unemployed prisoners after their discharge, where they may give proofs of their desire to lead a new life, and have the opportunity of making a fair start for the benefit of themselves and society at large.

But no one can dwell upon crime, its origin, and natural results, without recurring to what ought to be adopted as one of the most hopeful remedies, and that without any more delay, the diffusion of general education. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the mode in which this national blessing should be sought, all must agree that the frightful amount of crime, ignorance, and misery, which is smouldering, with occasional outbreaks, around us and among us, must, if uncared for and uncured, continue to swell in dimensions until remedial measures are hopeless. I feel assured that general education is one of the means that God will bless in the endeavour to raise the juvenile criminal class from their pitiable degradation and ultimate ruin. Pure and spiritual religion must hold its own high and holy place, while the promotion of education and intelligence, for aiding to wean from low and debasing pursuits, is an indispensable ally.

A commander of a ship would be thought very remiss and unfit for his position, if on his vessel springing a dangerous leak he should devote the energies of his whole crew exclusively to pumping, without an effort to discover the position of the leak to stop it. To do this might be an arduous, as some might think, a hopeless task, but set about in good earnest, it might be conquered, and the source of the evil cut off. May England determine that, with the help and blessing of the Almighty, she will seek out and eradicate the roots of the mischief that is now corroding her vitals as a great nation; that she will establish in every district industrial schools for the dissemination of well-adapted instruction, and with the object of not only counteracting positive evil, but for exploring the vast stores of mind, those of her own children although so neglected, and digging out of those exhaustless sources materials which she may mould so as to become her glory and support.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

J. K. Walpole,

Chaplain.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

REPORT of INFORMATION received relative to LICENSED PRISONERS, who were discharged from the "STIRLING CASTLE" Hulk, up to the termination of the Quarter ending 31st December 1854.

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Relative to prisoners discharged previous to the quarter -	27	2	29
Ditto, during the quarter - - - -	9	–	9
Total - - -	36	2	38

	During the Quarter.	Total from Commencement to Date of Return.
Number actually discharged on Licence - -	33	185
„ „ returned with Licence revoked -	2	4

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 1. J. R. - - - 6 Sept. 1854.	11 Jan. 1855 - One who promised employment.	"I beg to apologise for the delay in answering yours of the 29th ult., respecting J. R. I was ready to have given him employment in the neighbourhood. He has been industrious, and his conduct has been everything that could be desired; and I think there could not be a better instance of the beneficial results of the system under which he has been discharged. I should not hesitate to employ him in a situation of trust requiring strict integrity." (Signed) "G. W. D."
No. 2. W. G. - - 24 Oct. 1854.	11 Jan. 1855 - The clergyman of the parish.	"I have much pleasure in answering your kind inquiries respecting W. G., a ticket-of-leave convict, lately under your care at Gosport. You will be glad to hear that his conduct has been very good. He has regularly attended church, and remained in the same situation since he returned; indeed, it is the general opinion that his conviction and sentence, which at first appeared so great a misfortune, will, under God's good providence, turn out the greatest possible blessing to himself and parents." (Signed) "S. S., Incumbent of ——."

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 3.		
G. H. R. - - - 3 June 1854.	15 June 1854 - From G. H. R.	"I have as yet been able to resist all temptations, and to keep from bad company; and I have as yet shunned the public-house; and I hope the God of all grace will continue to give me strength to resist all evil that comes in my way." (Signed) "G. H. R."
	29 Aug. 1854 - From his former schoolmaster.	"On the return of G. H. R. to B. I saw him more than once, and said a few words to him. From his demeanour, I do hope that your labours have been blest to him." (Signed) "C. C."
No. 4.		
T. H. P. - - 27 Feb. 1854.	18 Jan. 1855 - Employer.	"In answer to your inquiry concerning T. H. P., he remained with me from the 28th February last (1854) to the 20th December, when he went to spend his Christmas with some of his friends in Liverpool, and he is not returned yet (18 Jan.); but as soon as he returns I will let you know, as up to that time his conduct was quite satisfactory to me, and I hope and trust that by his honest industry it will remain so," &c. &c. (Signed) "T. L."
		"T. H. P. himself writes Feb. 2d (1855) thanking the Chaplain for his kind inquiries, states that the confidence placed in him by the Government has not been abused, and trusts it never will be," &c. (Signed) "T. H. P."
No. 5.		
T. R. - - - 11 March 1854.	22 Jan. 1855 - Son-in-law.	"T. R. is living with his wife, and working diligently at his business of shoemaking. Enclosed I have pleasure in handing you two certificates which he has obtained from respectable parties. He resides two or three miles from this town, but, as far as I have heard, he has conducted himself in a very respectable manner since he left your establishment in March 1854. He desires a kind remembrance to the Chaplain and all the gentlemen then connected with the hulk," &c. (Signed) "C. C."
		The certificates referred to are of a highly satisfactory character, and from persons of respectability.
No. 6.		
J. S. - - - 25 April 1854.	20 Jan. 1855 - Father.	"I received your letter on the 19th respecting J. S. His conduct has been satisfactory to all his friends, and to the parish generally, by which he has obtained the situation of farm bailiff to W. W., Esq.," &c. (Signed) "D. S."
No. 7.		
A. E. - - - 6 April 1854.	8 Jan. 1855 - Brother.	"I beg most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 31st respecting my brother A. E. He is still with me, and it gives me great pleasure to find that you take so great an interest in him. I am happy to say we have no reason to find any fault in any way. His conduct is most exemplary. After being at home four months, and his health very much improved, and as I had not constant employment for him, he was very anxious to do something, that he may not be a burden to his family. He got a situation on the railway as

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
A. E.—*cont.*	- - -	porter, and staid there till he met with an accident and hurt his hand. During the time he was at home, in consequence of the accident, they heard he was a ticket-of leave man and discharged him. We think it rather hard that a man that is anxious to get an honest living is not allowed to do so, as they laid no other charge against him. My brother desires his humble duty to you, with many thanks for your very kind inquiries. I remain," &c. (Signed) "H. E."
No. 8. T. M. - - - 10 July 1854.	5 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	"T. M. has been under my employ, but sickness has prevented him doing much since his return from Gosport. I am glad to be able to inform you that he is very steady, an affectionate husband and father, and I have no doubt but that he will be an honest and useful member of society." (Signed) "J. S."
No. 9. J. C. - - - 5 June 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	"The man is thoroughly reformed, and fully determined not to revisit any of the prisons. His conduct is in every respect satisfactory. He sends his kind love to you." (Signed) "J. R."
No. 10. D. A. - - - 10 July 1854.	5 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	"In answer to your kind inquiries respecting D. A., I beg most respectfully to inform you that he worked for me nearly four months after his discharge, and gave me the utmost satisfaction. Recently he has hired a market garden at B—, where I have every reason to believe he will get an honest livelihood. I have been to see him twice, and I do not hesitate in saying he is a reformed character." (Signed) "E. G."
No. 11. J. S. - - - 4 Oct. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	"Suffers from very feeble health, but a very good account of his conduct is given in a letter to the Chaplain." (Signed) "D. A."
No. 12. W. Y. - - 10 July 1854,	14 Dec. 1854 - One who promised employment.	"W. Y. is endeavouring by strict industry and sobriety to regain his character, and, I think, he has so far succeeded. My work was too laborious for him, he could not get about he was so lame on his feet; but myself and a few friends in the parish collected a few pounds and set him up in a little business, and he is doing very well; and I am thankful to say himself and family are attending a place of worship." (Signed) "E. T."
No. 13. J. B. - - - 5 Sept. 1854.	2 Jan. 1855 - Employer.	"He has become quite a different man altogether, and drinks nothing. He has, in short, almost become a teetotaller, and says he will avoid bad company for the future. All his family are of an honest character and respected," &c. (Signed) "G. W."

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 14. W. S. - - - 7 Sept. 1854.	10 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	"I beg to say that W. S. is still in the same employment as at first when I received him. As to his conduct, it is in every way satisfactory, and the hopes you have formed of his endeavouring to redeem his character are in course of being realized. I beg to thank you for your kind interest in him, and hope that all who are discharged under the same system may progress as favourably, though I cannot help thinking that a want of honest employment will form a barrier in many cases, which might, perhaps, be removed by philanthropic persons, if not by the Government." (Signed) "R. C."
No. 15. W. L. - - - 23 Oct. 1854.	4 Jan. 1855 - One who promised employment.	"Respecting W. L. his morals are much improved, but his health is greatly impaired. He is not able to stand hard work, but tries to do his best. He works for Mr. ——, who told me that he conducted himself very well. I have also lately seen him myself, and he assured me that he intended to be an honest man for the remainder of his life." (Signed) "E. P."
No. 16. W. H. - - 6 Oct. 1854.	19 Dec. 1854 - Father.	"He has conducted himself very well since his return from Gosport." (Signed) "H. W."
No. 17. G. H. R. - - (See No. 3.) 3 June 1854.	3 Dec. 1854 - Aunt.	"He is going on in a very honest and satisfactory manner. He begs me to return his sincere thanks to you for your kindness in thinking of such as he," &c. (Signed) "E. E."
No. 18. H. C. - - - 5 Oct. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - A relative.	"As far as his conduct is concerned I am happy to be able to say that he has been all that you could wish. . . . . There has been a great reformation, and his troubles have been all for the best." (Signed) "W. C."
No. 19. W. F. C. - - 6 Oct. 1854.	2 Dec. 1854 - One who promised employment.	"I beg to inform you that W. F. C. is not employed by me, but by my next neighbour. I have daily opportunity of seeing him, and of closely watching his conduct, and I am glad to inform you that it is very good, that he is very industrious and very exemplary. He is also a regular attendant at church, and very strict in the performance of the duties of the Sabbath; I speak from my own personal knowledge, my business place being not more than fifty yards from his house, and I believe Her Majesty's licence could not have been granted to a more deserving man." (Signed) "W. D."
No. 20. S. S. - - - 5 Sept. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - S. S.	"Dear Sir,—I received your kind letter, and was glad to hear from you, but am sorry to say, I have been very ill with the fever, but I am getting better of that. I have done about six weeks' work since I came back, and then I was taken ill. I am living with my brother. My father died a week before I came home, which put me

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
S. S.—*cont.* -	- - -	about very much. But I hope, please God, I shall soon get better, and go to work again. Sir, I intend, if I should be spared, to live an honest and upright life for the future, as I regret very much my past life. Sir, I wrote this myself." (Signed) "S. S."
No. 21.		
T. H. - - - - 7 Sept. 1854.	9 Sept. 1854 - "T. H."	"I arrived home with safety on Thursday evening, I am now, thanks be to God, in a good way of getting an honest and industrious livelihood. I obtained employment directly I arrived. I am thankful for the good advice you gave me, as well as the Chaplain. I did think of going to sea, but have now a better prospect on shore. I conclude by sending my kind respects to you all." (Signed) "T. H." This young man has since enlisted in the Royal Marines, and was stationed at Gosport.
No. 22.		
J. B. - - - - 5 Sept. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Vicar of ——.	"As far as I have been able to ascertain on inquiry, J. B. has been conducting himself well, and has been industrious since his return from the 'Stirling Castle' to this parish. I shall have much pleasure in receiving the balance of 2*l.* for him." (Signed) "H. B., Vicar of —."
No. 23.		
J. W. - - - 29 July 1854.	1 Nov. 1854. - Incumbent of C. C. L.	"I have made inquiry into the conduct of J. W. since his return home, and have every reason to be satisfied that he has been earning his livelihood honestly and industriously as carter for his father, who is a furniture broker and coal-dealer in ——." (Signed) "G. N."
No. 24.		
H. F. - - - - 29 July 1854.	1 Nov. 1854 - H. F. and the Vicar of D.	H. F. writes that he is earning an honest living by working in cottage gardens as a labourer. The vicar of D—— certifies the above to be true.
No. 25.		
W. B. - - - 25 Aug. 1854.	11 Dec. 1854 - Vicar of C.	"I have much pleasure in testifying to the good conduct of W. B. since his return from prison; he is now supporting his family by honest industry in Her Majesty's service at one of the dockyards, and proves himself in every way deserving of the clemency he has received." (Signed) "R. H. C., Vicar ——." From the same of the same—"I beg to thank you for the Post-office order for 2*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* in favour of W. B, which reached me yesterday. I have also conveyed your message to him, and am glad to say that he expressed himself before he left as very grateful to you for your kindness. I trust he will, with the help of God, prove himself not unworthy the consideration he has received, and a favourable instance of the working of the ticket-of-leave system."
No. 26.		
J. S. - - - - 23 Oct. 1854.	5 Jan. 1855 - Employer.	"I think he will be steady and industrious, and redeem his character. I will assist him all I can to get an honest livelihood," &c. (Signed) "A. S."

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 27. C. E. - - - 6 Oct. 1854.	1 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	" C. E. has not yet been able to take employment owing to weak health; is living with ——, who writes kindly of C. W. to the Chaplain."
No. 28. J. T. - - - 5 Oct. 1854.	3 Jan. 1855 - J. T.	J. T. writes himself to the Chaplain to say he is doing well, and likely to continue to do so for the remainder of his life, &c. This man is in comfortable circumstances.
No. 29. T. W. - - - 7 Sept. 1854.	31 Dec. 1854 - Father.	His father gives a good account of T. W. He has a very bad leg, which prevents his working much, but " is of great assistance to his father," &c. (Signed) " G. W."
No. 30. T. C. - - - 21 Aug. 1854.	4 Dec. 1854 - Employer.	T. C.'s employer writes favourably of him (a shoemaker) " endeavouring to gain an honest living, and keep from bad company, which he is heartily sick of." (Signed) " A. S."
No. 31. S. M. - - - 16 June 1854.	5 Dec. 1854 - Sister.	Mrs. S. D. (sister) writes that her brother's health is very bad, that he is now staying with a relative in B——, and that he can also always have a home with her, as he is much reformed.
No. 32. J. G. - - - 27 May 1854.	- - -	This man's licence has been revoked, and he has been received back into the "Stirling Castle."
No. 33. W. B. - - 26 May 1854.	30 Dec. 1854 - A relative.	" Conduct has been very good, but health and spirits bad, having lost the sight of an eye since his return," &c. (Signed) " M. G."
No. 34. J. B. E. - - 8 May 1854.	6 Jan. 1855 - Friend.	Gone to America, his friends having procured him a situation there.
No. 35. W. S. - - 4 May 1854.	1 Jan. 1855 - Friend.	Conduct very good but health bad. " I have good hopes of his once more becoming a useful member of society," &c. (Signed) " V. S."
No. 36. J. H. - - - 31 March 1854.	28 Dec. 1854 - Brother-in-law.	" Nothing has been heard of J. H. since last April, when I heard he was in London ill." (Signed) " H. B."
No. 37. W. C. - - - 17 Jan. 1854.	- - -	Died within a month after discharge.
No. 38. D. J. - - - 26 Nov. 1853.	7 June 1854 - Employer.	" I feel it my duty now to report to you the result of the effort to reclaim D. J. On his arrival, one or two of my principal managers were interested in him. They knew nothing of him but that he was a friendless youth. They found him a friend in one of my workmen, who took him into his family at a moderate board. He wrought in this man's house at work supplied from my establishment, and he came and reported to me weekly how he was succeeding. Till about six weeks ago he seemed very happy. He had kept himself and paid for a suit of new clothes, and the money which he brought with

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
D. J.—*cont.* - -	- - -	him was lying in the savings' bank, where it had been put at first, except a few shillings paid for keeping him the first day or two. He then began to say he had headaches, that the work did not agree with him, that he would like to go and sell books. The man who boarded him began to complain of his late hours, and only on my entreaty was induced to keep him any longer, and to continue to advise and befriend him. This he did while D. was going days idle. The money in the savings' bank was soon absorbed, and he finally left and went away, no one knows whither, with the last few shillings which had been left in the bank. I am," &c. (Signed) "P. S."
No. 39.		
J. B. - - - 17 Oct. 1853.	21 Jan. 1855 - J. B.	"Excuse me for writing to you, but I wish to know if you can recommend me any institution where I can go and finish my probation, or whether I can come back and complete it at the ship; for I can get no work for to do, and I have not a friend in the world to assist me, for my dear mother and sister are dead. I am a poor miserable sinner, and I do not want to commit any crime to get myself into prison again. I have been very ill with the dropsy for a long time. Sir, I pray that you will be kind enough to assist me, if you are empowered to do so. Your most humble prisoner." (Signed) "J. B."
No. 40.		
J. W. - - 14 Aug. 1854.	11 Jan. 1855 - Friend.	Writes that J. W. lingered in bad health for two months from the date of his discharge, when he died in the Royal Infirmary, L——.
No. 41.		
J. M'A. - - 28 Oct. 1854.	30 May 1855 - Governor of E— Prison.	A note of inquiry was sent to the brother of J. M'A. The governor of E—— prison writes that the person addressed is in prison, but that J. M'A. has as yet kept out of custody.
No. 42.		
H. K. - - 18 Dec. 1854.	17 May 1855 - Father.	"Such a change I never experienced in the character of such a profligate, he is industrious, sober, patient, content; he is agreeable to be anything or nothing; he is just in all his dealings, for he is the sole manager of my house, and an ornament to society. Sir, he is now the joy of my heart, whereas he was bringing down my grey hairs to the grave. Sir, I beg your prayers on his behalf and mine also, and I humbly thank you for the kindness you showed him while he was under confinement. He is in everything my right hand." (Signed) "H. K."
No. 43.		
J. R. - - 19 Dec. 1854.	14 May 1855 - Employer.	"J R. is conducting himself in a most praiseworthy manner; seems industrious, sober and honest; I hope he will never abuse the privilege of his licence," &c. (Signed) "A. McI."

Report of the Chaplain of the "Stirling Castle."

Initials of Prisoners, and Date of Discharge.	Date of Information, and by whom afforded.	Abstract of Particulars from Letters.
No. 44.		
E. B. - - 20 Dec. 1854.	14 May 1855 - Sister.	"This man is deaf and dumb; his sister writes that he has employment, to which he regularly attends."
No. 45.		
W. K. - - 21 Dec. 1854.	11 May 1855 - Friend.	"Writes that W. K. is dead; his character was exemplary; believes that he died in the fear of God; hopes that the gratuity of 2*l.* 10*s.* which W K. would have received had he lived two days longer will be given to his parents, who are industrious, honest, and steady people, and have suffered many privations in consequence of his illness, &c."
No. 46.		
R. C. - - 29 Dec. 1854.	24 May 1855 - Friend.	"Writes that R. C.'s conduct is quite satisfac- factory; health still bad; can do no work; cannot hear at all; is willing to do all that lies in his power to redeem the past, &c."
No. 47.		
J. B. - - - 17 Oct. 1853.	17 May 1855	Writes to a schoolmaster—"Sir, I beg you will excuse me writing to you, but I wish you to be kind enough to ask the clergyman if he can send me to Australia, where I have a cousin, a hair-dresser. I cannot get any work to do and am almost starving, and I have not a friend in the world to assist me. I do suffer a great deal of illness, and I do not wish to go a thieving to get into prison," &c. (Signed) "J. B."

VII.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER ON THE INVALID HULK AT PORTSMOUTH.

"*Briton*" *Convict Hospital, Gosport,*
January 1855.

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

GENTLEMEN,

IN forwarding an abstract of the diseases admitted on board the "Briton" Convict Hospital ship, during the year 1854, I beg to append this general annual report of the Invalid Depôt "Stirling Castle," in Portsmouth Harbour, to which hulk the "Briton" more immediately belongs; also adding a Table of the diseases for which the invalids were sent to this harbour, whereby it will be seen, that on the 1st of January 1854 there were 349 prisoners on the "Stirling Castle's" books, and there have since been received to the 31st December last, the additional number of 290 convicts, making a total of 639 at this depôt during the past year; this, it should be stated, includes 69 men returned from Bermuda in February, one of whom died of scurvy on board the "Briton," the remaining 68 being removed to Millbank subsequently.

Four cases from the Portsmouth Convict Prison have died on board the "Briton," also 24 invalids; and three others on board the "Stirling Castle," making a total of 27 deaths to that ship, and being in the ratio of about 4½ per cent., the prevailing fatal disease being phthisis or consumption, 15 dying of that complaint.

Three cases of attempted suicide have occurred, in none, however, attended by fatal results, nor indeed by any serious subsequent effect.

Four cases of mental affection require special notice, they having been removed as insane to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum; one other case being still on board the "Briton," who has repeatedly attempted to injure himself, and will shortly be brought under inquiry touching his sanity, in order to his removal also.

In so varied an accumulation of diseased and injured individuals, the infirm, aged, and crippled form a large proportion, but the accompanying Table exhibits more readily the nature of the diseases for which they have been invalided.

In the autumn diarrhœa occurred, but not to any alarming extent, and no case of cholera has appeared during the past year amongst the

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

invalids; but one case of choleraic diarrhœa was admitted into the "Briton" from the Portsmouth Prison in January, which terminated fatally.

Generally, the health of the invalids has been favourable, and of the officers also; but it is my duty to record the appearance of small-pox in November last, two cases occurring among the patients at the "Briton," followed in the same month by a case amongst the officers (Warder Stebbing taking the infection). The disease was of the milder form, attacking subjects who had undergone vaccination, and they have all recovered, no fresh case presenting.

The sanitary condition of the "Stirling Castle" and "Briton" may be reported as healthy; and there are at the present time fewer serious cases of disease than usual. The health of the officers generally is at present good, and the cleanliness and ventilation of the hulks such as to insure a favourable continuance thereof to all on board.

The accompanying abstract shows the diseases of the patients admitted into the "Briton" during the year, although it may be right to remark, that such admissions during the last eight months have been almost exclusively from the "Stirling Castle;" since the completion of the infirmary at the Portsmouth Convict Prison in April, by accommodating the sick of that establishment, the further expediency of sending sick convicts to the hospital ship became in a great measure superseded.

The general annual report of the diseases of prisoners invalided to the "Stirling Castle" Depôt embraces every other general particular relative to the invalids.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. Bowler, Surgeon, R.N.,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

ABSTRACT of the DISEASES of PATIENTS admitted into the "BRITON" CONVICT HOSPITAL for 1854.

Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.
Febrile and cutaneous diseases:—			
Synochus 1. Febricula 2 (1 remaining)	3	—	2
Urticaria 1. Eczema 1. Herpeo 3 (1 remaining)	5	—	4
Porrigo 3. Sycossis 2. Lupus 1	6	—	6
Variola 2. Lepra 2	4	—	4
Furuncle 8. Carbuncle 1	9	—	9
Nervous diseases:—			
Cephalalgia and Vertigo 22 (5 remaining)	22	—	17
Epilepsia 1. Neuralgia 1	2	—	2
Paralysis 1. Convulsio 2 (1 remaining)	3	—	2
Diseases of the mind:—			
Mental diseases (including 4 insane removed to Bethlehem) 1 remaining	9	—	8
Diseases of the chest:—			
Fussis 2. Catarrhus 29	31	—	31
Hæmoptysis 4. Asthma 2 (1 remaining)	6	—	5
Bronchitis 19 (2 fatal and 8 remaining)	19	2	9
Phthisis 35 (16 fatal and 11 remaining)	35	16	8
Pluritis 2 (1 fatal and 1 remaining)	2	1	—
Diseases of the abdomen:—			
Tousillitis 5. Gastritis 1 (fatal)	6	1	5
Dyspepsia 4. Gastrodynia 7 (3 remaining)	11	—	8
Pyrosis 4 (3 remaining)	4	—	1
Hæmatemesis 5 (1 fatal and 2 remaining)	5	1	2
Colica 2. Constipatio 5 (1 remaining)	7	—	6
Ascites 2. Diarrhœa 30 (1 remaining)	32	—	31
Icterus 1. Choleraic diarrhœa 1 (fatal)	2	1	1
Melæna 2. Hæmorrhois 2 (1 remaining)	4	—	3
Diseases of the heart:—			
Palpitatio 4 (2 remaining). Varix 1	5	—	3
Morbus cordis 11 (2 fatal and 5 remaining)	11	2	4
Diseases of nutrition:—			
Muscular rheumatism 21 (2 remaining)	21	—	19
Scorbutus 1 (fatal). Podagra 1 (remaining)	2	1	—
Epistaxis 1. Shuma 17 (10 remaining)	18	—	8
Debilitas 16 (1 fatal and 5 remaining). Synovitis 4 (2 remaining)	20	1	12
Urinary diseases:—			
Albumenuria 3. Hœmaturia 1 (remaining)	4	—	3
Dysuria 4. Diabetes 3 (1 fatal and 1 remaining)	7	1	5
Retentio urinæ 1. Stricture 4 (2 remaining)	5	—	3
Of the eye:—			
Ophthalmia 12. Tarsitis 1	13	—	13
Various diseases:—			
Fistula 3 (1 remaining)	3	—	2
Prolapsus ani 2 (1 remaining)	2	—	1
Varicocele 1. Hydrocele 4 (1 remaining)	5	—	4
Testitis 7 (1 remaining). Hernia 1	8	—	7
Injuries:—			
Luxatio humeri 2. Fractures 2	4	—	4
Strains 5. Vulnus 6 (1 remaining)	11	—	10
Contusio 36. Abrasio 2	38	—	38
Scalds 2 (1 remaining)	2	—	1
Inflammation, &c.:—			
Phligmonous inflammation 21. Ulcus 4 (1 remaining)	25	—	24
Abscessus 24 (1 fatal and 3 remaining)	24	1	20
Tumor 1 (remaining). Sinus 4 (2 remaining)	5	—	2
Caries 3 (2 remaining, of which 1 required amputation of the arm)	3	—	1
Total	463	28	348

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

GENERAL ANNUAL REPORT of the DISEASES of the INVALID CONVICTS received at H.M. Invalid Depôt "STIRLING CASTLE," Portsmouth, for the Year 1854.

Diseases.	Remaining 1st Jan. 1854.	Since received.	How disposed of, viz.: To Portsmouth Prison.	To Dartmoor.	To Millbank.	To Lunatic Asylum.	Pardoned on Licence.	Deaths.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1854.
Of the nervous system:—									
Chorea	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Epilepsia	7	16	1	1	—	—	—	—	21
Weak mind	4	10	—	—	—	2	3	—	9
Paralysis	9	6	—	—	—	—	6	1	8
Of the chest:—									
Asthma	14	6	2	—	—	—	4	—	14
Bronchitis	16	18	—	—	—	1	13	2	18
Pleuritis	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	0	6
Phthisis	25	24	—	—	—	—	14	15	20
Hæmoptysis	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	0	3
Of the stomach and bowels:—									
Diarrhœa and dysentery	20	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	20
Hæmatemesis	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Gastric disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	0
Dyspepsia	6	4	—	—	—	—	2	0	8
Of the circulation and nutrition:—									
Varix	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	0	4
Morbus cordis	6	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	10
Rheumatismus	18	8	—	—	—	—	10	—	16
Synovitis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scrofula	26	4	—	3	—	—	4	—	23
Scorbutus (from Bermuda 1 case and 68 convicts)	—	69	—	—	68	—	—	1	—
Of the kidneys:—									
Diabetes	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dropsy	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Albumenuria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysuria	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Stricture	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Of the skin:—									
Lupus	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Porrigo	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Of infirmity:—									
Aged	54	13	—	—	—	—	11	—	56
Debility	23	29	—	—	—	—	18	3	31
Deaf and dumb	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Deformed and crippled	17	16	—	2	—	—	18	—	13
Of the eye:—									
Cataract	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Amaurosis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Blindness	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Of miscellaneous character:—									
Abscessus	16	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	16
Fistula	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ulcus	9	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	4
Tumor	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fracture	8	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	5
Hernia	13	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	14
Some other diseases	23	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Healthy	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total	349	290	4	6	68	4	141	27	389

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of H. M. Convict Hulks at PORTSMOUTH and WOOLWICH for the Year ended 31 March 1855.

Report of the Medical Officer of the Invalid Hulk at Portsmouth.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,484	1	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	7,051	11	5
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,740	6	8
Uniforms for officers and servants	620	11	3
Victualling prisoners	15,079	16	11
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	4,405	18	2¾
Bedding for prisoners	845	17	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	601	13	4
Medical comforts, (extras for the sick)	1,251	2	3
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,652	18	10½
Gratuities of convicts	2,958	7	5
Furniture and fittings	209	15	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	57	5	7
Fuel and light	1,530	17	4¼
Buildings, hulk, and ordinary repairs	295	15	8½
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	282	5	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops,	96	1	9½
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	146	11	1
Various small disbursements	287	0	10
Rent, rates, and taxes	433	12	10½
Total	44,031	11	4
Deduct amount of sundry receipts, &c.	486	1	8½
Net expenditure	£ 43,545	9	7½

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

BRIXTON PRISON.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT - - - - - -	365
APPENDIX:	
I. Superintendent's Report - - -	377
II. Chaplain's Report - - - -	385
III. Medical Officer's Report - - -	391

BRIXTON PRISON.

REPORT,

For the Year 1854, of the Directors of the Convict Prisons, made, as regards Brixton Prison, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 84, and 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 39;—specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, the Amount of the Earnings of the Convicts, and the Expense of the Prison; and such other Matters relating to the Discipline and Management thereof, as they shall deem expedient, or the Secretary of State shall direct.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, G.C.B.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1855.

We have the honour to submit the following Report upon the Prison for Female Convicts at Brixton.

Buildings.

State of the buildings.

In our Report for 1853 we stated that the Prison was opened on the 24th of November in that year for the reception of a small number of prisoners. Since that time the intended alterations and additions have been completed, and the following prison accommodation is afforded—

Location.	No. of Prisoners.
Old prison cells for prisoners undergoing probation -	150
Two new wings, with sleeping cells for associated prisoners - - - - - -	408
Four large rooms for convalescents, mothers with infants, and other prisoners associated on special grounds - - - - - -	80
Infirmary, accommodating from 30 to 40 patients, according to circumstances, but where it is estimated there are constantly withdrawn from the wards for lengthened periods (about) - -	8
Total number of prisoners which the prison may contain - - - - - -	646

The old portions of the prison are in substantial repair. The new buildings have been finished in a satisfactory manner. Additional accommodation is required for the laundry, and some separate cells are much wanted. With these exceptions, all that at present appears to be essentially necessary to the establishment has been completed, and is in good working order.

Occupation of the Prison.

Occupation of the prison.

At the beginning of the year the prison only contained 75 female convicts, who had been transferred from Millbank Prison. As the spring advanced, and portions of the new buildings were ready, they were occupied by those prisoners who were first received, and their places in turn filled from Millbank, till all were removed from the latter prison. Female convicts from the country generally were then admitted, and in the month of June the prison was filled.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

The superior officers have had considerable difficulties to contend with in the organisation of a penal establishment of this character, larger than any ever before existing in this country, and without precedent as regards the criminality of its inmates and the prolonged period of their imprisonment. In meeting the difficulties referred to, the superior officers have evinced much patience and judgment. The majority of the female subordinate officers being only recently appointed, and previously unacquainted with prison routine, have had much to learn in their several occupations, and the others who were

transferred from Millbank Prison, which was always regarded more in the light of a depôt for convicts preparatory to embarcation than as a reformatory, had to conform to rules altered to meet new circumstances. Notwithstanding these impediments the main body of the matrons and assistant-matrons have performed their duties creditably, and, on the whole, order, cleanliness, and propriety have been maintained as well as could have been anticipated. Strict discipline, such as pervades the male convict establishments, has not yet been achieved, and from the essential difference between the mental and physical conditions of the sexes, more developed perhaps in the criminal than in other classes, it is not likely ever to be carried to the same extent in a prison altogether female. Still, a good deal has been done in this respect, and with more experience in the management of female convicts, which time alone can give, considerable improvement may be confidently expected.

With reference to the intelligence, personal conduct, and general respectability of the female officers we have been perfectly satisfied.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the prisoners.

Under this head the prisoners may be generally classed in two divisions, viz., the many who are good, and the few who are extremely bad. In one or other extreme these unfortunate females have been usually found. It also by no means uncommonly occurs that a woman who has conducted herself for several months outrageously, and been to all appearance insensible to shame, to kindness, to punishment, will suddenly alter and continue without reports to the end of her imprisonment; while, on the other hand, one who has behaved so well as to be put into the first class, and on whom apparently every dependence might be placed, suddenly breaks out, gives way to uncontrollable passion, and in utter desperation commits a succession of offences as if it were her object to revenge herself upon herself.

Among the worst prisoners were women who had been sentenced to transportation just previously to the passing of the Act which practically substituted imprisonment in this country for transportation. A few of these had, according to their own statement, even pleaded guilty for the purpose of being sent abroad. But when they became aware that they were to be eventually discharged in this country after a protracted penal detention, disappointment rendered them thoroughly reckless; hope had died within them; they actually courted punishment; and their delight and occupation consisted in doing as much

mischief as they could. They constantly destroyed their clothes, tore up their bedding, and smashed their windows. They frequently threatened the officers with violence, but it must be stated at the same time that they seldom proceeded to put their threats in force, and when they did so, some among them—and generally those who were most obnoxious to discipline—invariably took the officers' parts to protect them from personal injury. Of these a few are not at all improved, notwithstanding the forbearance they have met with, or the punishments they have undergone, or the moral and religious instruction they have received; and they will probably remain so until their sentences have expired. Some, however, are doing very well and give promise of real amendment.

A table of punishments appears in the Appendix, page 381. The offences are purposely omitted. They sprang for the most part from sudden impulses of passion, and were generally repented of as soon as committed, though committed again the moment the brief repentance was over. From what has been said, the result which took place will be readily anticipated. The Superintendent reports that "333 prisoners never incurred even a reprimand; 132 who, having been once reprimanded, have never again been reported." The punishments referred to in the Table were generally inflicted over and over again on the same individuals.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from BRIXTON PRISON, between 1st and 31st December 1854.

On the 1st January 1854 —			Disposed of during the Year by—		
The Number of Convicts in Brixton Prison		75	Discharged by Licence		
			Ditto, on Medical Grounds		
Received during the Year from Millbank Prison		178	Pardons	Free	
				Conditional	
From County and Borough Gaols		410	Removed to Lunatic Asylum		
			Died		
Lunatic Asylum	1		Number remaining 31st December 1854		643
		411			
Total		664	Total		664

Expenses of the Prison.

The total expenses of the prison for the year ending 31st of March 1855, exclusive of buildings, amounted to 15,709*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* as shown in the Appendix, page 384, which is reduced by sundry receipts and value of productive labour to 13,917*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Expenses of the prison.

Prisoners' Employment.

The convicts have been employed in the ordinary cleaning of the prison, in cooking and baking, in washing, knitting and needlework. Prisoners' employment.

The cooks and bakers are taken from the best conducted prisoners, and they have generally given satisfaction. The laundry women are also taken from the first and second classes. The work they do is considerable, consisting of washing and making up their own linen, and washing the linen, sheeting, and blankets of Millbank and Pentonville Prisons,—in all for about 2,400 prisoners,—besides the linen for persons connected with the establishment, for which a regulated price is charged. No fault whatever has been found with either the quantity or the quality of the washing. Some of the knitting is represented as very good; but so much worsted has been wasted in knitting stockings by the learners, that it is doubtful whether it should be continued. The needlework, on the whole, has been only tolerable, though coarse work has been sufficiently well done. It consists for the most part in making up the linen and flannels for the several convict establishments as well as for Brixton, and the shirts and handkerchiefs for the suits given to prisoners on discharge. But the better sort of work has not been so successfully managed, and orders which were freely given by wholesale houses for making up shirts of a superior quality have not been renewed. In fact the conduct of the women's employment requires to be put upon a new footing, under the superintendence of a head workwoman*, whose whole time shall be given up to this purpose. The cost of the appointment deterred us from recommending it when the prison staff was formed, but the want of such a person on the establishment has been clearly proved by the experience of the last year; and, when it is made, we have no doubt that a considerable increase will be found in the amount of the work performed, and its quality will be much improved.

Another drawback has been the influx of so many new prisoners, who necessarily take some time before they settle steadily to their various occupations, a circumstance that cannot occur again.

* An item appears in the current estimates for the payment of a head workwoman.

At page 382, in the Appendix the articles made in the prison during the past year are given in detail.

Health and Mental Condition of the Prisoners.

Health and mental condition of the prisoners.

Mr. Rendle, the Resident Surgeon, has reported upon the sanitary state of the prison, (see Appendix, page 391); and supplied the usual statistical tables.

The mortality consisted of 4 deaths, of which 2 were from pulmonary consumption, the disease having shown itself in both previously to their reception. A third was from bronchitis and phthisis. The fourth was a suicide. Full particulars will be found in Table No. 2 of the Appendix, page 397.

Attempts to commit suicide.

In the year two attempts to commit suicide were made. The real intention of one was very doubtful. That of the other was more determined, and nearly proved fatal—*vide* the Medical Officer's Report, page 392.

Insane prisoners.

Three cases of insanity are reported. Of these, two appear to have been insane when received from Millbank Prison, though at the time of their removal disease had not developed itself sufficiently to justify the Medical Superintendent of Millbank Prison in pronouncing a decided opinion upon their state. For the particulars see Table No. 3 in the Appendix, page 398. The third occurred so short a time before the close of the year. Mr. Rendle does not enter into any detail beyond that of attributing her insanity to drinking ardent spirits to excess for ten years previous to her imprisonment, although not more than twenty-five years of age. We may add, however, that she has since been removed to Bethlem Hospital.

The circumstances of four prisoners who were pardoned on medical grounds are set forth in Table No. 4 in the Appendix, page 398.

With respect to the minor cases of sickness, which are not treated in the Infirmary, but in the prison wards (see Table No. 5, page 399), Mr. Rendle remarks, page 394 :—

> "The number of applications seems great, but the diseases were all very mild; and a reference to the prison reports of previous years will show a greater number of applications for trivial complaints from among the women than from an equal number of men; the reason, I believe, being the tendency of women of this class to seek relief for ailments which the men would not generally complain of."

Mr. Rendle's remarks upon the ventilation of the cells in the new wings, and his observations upon the water-closets are under consideration. We are glad to report, however, that the prison is healthy, and that no case of cholera occurred among the inmates during the last year.

Religious and General Instruction.

Religious and general instruction.

The religious and general instruction afforded to the prisoners is fully developed by the Chaplain, Mr. Moran, in his report (see Appendix, page 385), and we recommend it for consideration.

Under his superintendence this department of the prison is conducted with much care, kindness, and judgment. We cannot speak in too high terms of his devotion to his duties, and, so far as we have been able to ascertain the results have been satisfactory.

The Lady Visitors continue to visit the prison as in past years, and to afford their most valuable assistance in endeavouring to reform the unfortunate inmates it contains.

Periods of Imprisonment, and Assistance to Prisoners on Discharge.

Period of imprisonment and assistance to prisoners on discharge.

Having complied with the terms of the Act of Parliament, and reported upon the several matters relating to the discipline and management of the prison, we now beg to offer some remarks, first, on the periods of female convicts' imprisonment, and, secondly, the assistance which it might be desirable to give them on their discharge from prison.

The first must be considered with reference to the system of discipline which exists. In our last report, the rules and arrangements relating to classification, denoted by distinguishing badges and to gratuities for industry combined with good conduct, appeared; at present, therefore, it is unnecessary to do more than state, that on admission every woman undergoes, in the third class, a certain probation, which lasts about ten months; after which, if her conduct be exemplary, she is placed in the second class; and should she continue to deserve approbation for six months in the second class, she is removed to the first class, where she must remain until recommended for a discharge with a licence. The system of classification and promotion from one class to another is the same with all the female convicts, but as yet only those who were sentenced to *transportation* have received licences. With reference to those sentenced to *penal servitude*, no instructions with respect to licences have been issued, and it is to these prisoners that our observations will be directed.

From the very nature of the case, female convicts cannot be treated similarly to male convicts; their employments cannot be varied at all to the same extent, and they cannot conveniently have their locality changed. Their penal servitude will probably, therefore, commence and end in Brixton Prison. This of

itself is an enhancement of punishment when the punishment is spread over any lengthened period. Mr. Rendle, the Medical Officer, expresses himself strongly on this point, Appendix, page 393.

"I may, perhaps, be here allowed to state that my experience of the past year has convinced me that the female prisoners, *as a body*, do not bear imprisonment so well as the male prisoners; they get anxious, restless, more irritable in temper, and are more readily excited, and they look forward to the future with much less hope of regaining their former position in life. Neither can I refrain from saying that there are circumstances which help to reconcile the male prisoner to his sentence, but which are altogether wanting in the case of the female.

"The male prisoner not only gets a change from one prison to another—and though small as this change be, yet it is a something which for the time breaks the sameness inseparable from his imprisonment—but, what is of far greater moment, he looks forward to the time when he will be employed *in the open air* on public works.

"The length of the imprisonment of the woman, combined with the present uncertainty as to the duration of that portion of her sentence which is to be passed in prison, and her employment being such as allows the mind to be continually dwelling on 'her time,' all tend to make a sentence to be more severe to the woman than a sentence of the same duration is to the man.

"The desire with which the male prisoners long to be employed at out-door work, and the buoyancy which the hope of such employment gives to the spirits, is so marked that it cannot fail to be noticed; and especially so when contrasted with the generally depressing influence (and in some almost hopeless indifference as to the result), occasioned by, and almost inseparable from, a long sentence, the greater part of which is to be passed within the prison. And I am sure I need hardly also mention the advantage to the bodily health of the men, which the change from confinement to active exercise in the open air must produce.

"I have ventured to make these remarks from feeling that, in carrying out the sentences of the female prisoners, the differences which I have mentioned (and especially that of the necessarily longer imprisonment) not only ought not to be lost sight of, but that they are of sufficient moment to call for some extenuation in favour of the women. I also think that it would help the women to bear their imprisonment better and with more endurance, if some definite period of time (varying with the length of the sentence, and also it may be provided the conduct of the prisoner be good in prison) for confinement in prison could be decided on, and be made known to them at the time of or soon after their reception into a Government prison."

The Chaplain, also, whose experience with male convicts has been considerable, states in his report (see Appendix, page 389):—

"Nor have they the same relief even in prison. The change of place and the out-door employment on public works are attended

with great advantages to the male prisoners. Females, moreover, are less able to bear a state of uncertainty than men; their employment is more sedentary and their resources much fewer; being, *as a body, entirely uneducated*, they become irritable, restless, and reckless; for 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick.'

"On all these grounds I earnestly hope that some *definite* and *shorter periods*, for actual imprisonment may be speedily fixed upon, of course proportioned to the sentence and conduct of the prisoner; that, after that period has expired, the prisoners may then be sent to a refuge, with the prospect of discharge on license at home, or the hope of emigrating to a distant land."

"In any arrangements which are made, I trust that those prisoners who are sentenced to penal servitude may be included as well as those under sentence of transportation; for I believe it will be utterly impossible to retain them for the whole period of their sentences unless the prison is turned into a large hospital or a lunatic assylum.

The difficulties, too, of managing the prison must be greatly increased if no prospects or advantages are held out to those whose conduct is satisfactory, over and above those which the disorderly and insubordinate can secure."

The Superintendent, too, in her report, expresses herself as follows (see Appendix, page 379):—

"I venture also to express an opinion on the subject of the unfitness of women to endure long imprisonment; the sore depression of spirit it induces in them, often indeed to the endangering of their reason, irritability of temper leading them often to do wrong when they would fain do right, the great dread which many suffer from the fear that they will not obtain their liberty until health, strength and energy have fled, and with them the means of supporting themselves and their families. Their habits being necessarily so much more sedentary and monotonous than those of male convicts, they are much more subject to these feelings. In every point of view, it seems necessary to lessen the duration of penal discipline and lead them to hope for some assistance on discharge."

The questions most frequently put by the prisoners to the Visiting Director at his weekly inspections are with reference to their "time," and when he has found himself unable to return a distinct answer, they have frequently gone back to their cells either depressed and desponding, or exasperated and reckless to an extent which, in either case, renders them, for some time at least, unfitted to undergo, with any advantage to themselves, the discipline of the prison, or the spiritual ministrations of the Chaplain. Several of them have argued, "What is the use of behaving well if we get no good by it? A woman who is ever so good may not be discharged before a woman who is ever so bad." And this impression grievously interrupts the *habit* of thinking right; whereas, if they could be informed that the duration of

imprisonment would, after a period sufficiently extended to satisfy the exigencies of the law, as applicable to particular crimes, depend upon themselves, habits of self-control and of industry would be engrafted in their nature and materially check outbursts of passion, or fits of sulkiness and idleness while in prison, and, it might reasonably be hoped, not altogether leave them after liberation.

All these considerations lead us to the conclusion that it is desirable to apply to females sentenced to penal servitude the principle upon which the system of classification has been based and licences given to females sentenced to transportation, thereby making good conduct and industry subservient to the diminution of imprisonment within fixed limits.

What the exact diminution of imprisonment should be is necessarily a question for superior authority to determine. We venture only to express our opinion that the principle should be acted upon. We think, also, that every female convict should be made acquainted with any rule that may be laid down in this respect when she enters the prison; and we feel strongly the conviction that the results would be beneficail

To liberate an unfortunate female who, whatever her early crimes may have been, has conducted herself for three or four years in an exemplary manner, would be no boon to her or advantage to society, unless some shelter were provided to which she might go upon discharge from the prison. On this subject Mrs. Martin observes:—

"That the question naturally arises of how far it can be ascertained that any of these women are really reformed in heart and life whilst they remain within the walls of a prison, so that we may be assured of the prudence of allowing them at once, on their liberation from it, to return to those scenes of former temptation which await so many on being restored to their family or friends; or, in the event of their steadfastly desiring to lead new lives, even to the giving up of all friends for this good end. Who will be found to take them as domestic servants or find them employment immediately on their release from prison? There have been such instances, it is true, but they are of rare occurrence. I feel, therefore, persuaded, that if we desire to give effect to our exertions to benefit the prisoners, and *to act justly to society*, it will be found expedient, if not a positive duty, to provide some intermediate stage of trial between their imprisonment and complete liberation; in a word, refuges where they may enjoy a greater degree of liberty, but where their sincerity of purpose in being followers of that which is good shall be fully tested; where they shall be still under Christian influence, still receive schooling, and be further trained to be thoroughly efficient, whether as domestic servants, laundresses, sempstresses, dressmakers, &c. In their training, I think it ought to be an object to make them excel in

one particular employment; then, should their conduct have been exemplary, they could, after the lapse of about six months, be recommended more confidently as trustworthy and efficient servants. There are many who, from a sense of the shame and dishonour their relatives would feel in knowing how they have fallen, have concealed their imprisonment from them, and are in consequence utterly friendless and destitute, though by no means hardened; we have several such cases, as also of others who have committed but one offence, and who now exhibit truly humble and contrite hearts. To such, the shortening of their imprisonment, and opening a door of hope to them, would be a blessing indeed."

Mr. Moran states (see Appendix, page 388):—

"I wish some extended plan for affording a refuge for discharged prisoners could be acted upon, and some way opened to help them to emigrate.

"The importance of such a plan can hardly be over estimated.

"Christian and benevolent efforts have been and will continue to be made for the reformation of the female convicts at Brixton. I feel persuaded that an immense amount of good has been effected. Still the question frequently intrudes itself, what is to become of them on their discharge from prison? Where can they find employment? Is it wise to send them among their old companions? Will any considerable number of families be willing to engage them as servants *direct from a Prison?* This can hardly be expected; hence the need of some intermediate stage between actual imprisonment and discharge on license. Some establishment, under Christian management, is needed, where the inmates can have more liberty than can be allowed in a prison, but where they may still be under restraint, and from which they may be sent back to prison in case of misconduct. Under such circumstances, women could be better trained for domestic service, their characters would undergo a further test, and their prospects of obtaining employment and of being engaged as servants would be materially improved.

"Many persons who would not like to receive servants *from a prison*, will, I feel persuaded, be induced to take them from a benevolent institution, of which there are several in the immediate neighbourhood of London. It appears to me, also, important to hold out the hope of emigration for those who conduct themselves well and for whom employment cannot be obtained at home. For females such plans seem even more important than for men. Females are not so likely to obtain employment; they have less prospect of regaining their characters and of settling respectably in life.

"I feel persuaded that very many are most anxious to conduct themselves with propriety when they are discharged. The great danger is the suspicion with which the public will regard them; and in addition to this, the wretched homes to which many of them will have to return will prove a great trial.

"The prisoners have been elevated by cleanliness, orderly habits, and above all, by sound moral and religious instruction, and by constant attendance upon the means of grace. But, alas! it is to be

feared, that their friends, in too many instances, still continue as they left them, indifferent to their best interests."

Concurring as we do in these sentiments, we beg to repeat what we stated in our report last year: "The means, however, at our command for improving, if not actually reforming female convicts in prison, though carefully designed and faithfully executed, will be insufficient, in many instances, unless some asylum be found to receive them on their discharge from prison. The difficulties in the way of a woman, such as the majority of these prisoners are, returning to respectability are too notorious to require description or enumeration; they beset her in every direction the moment she is discharged, and drive her back to her former evil ways and bad associates, if she be not rescued through the medium of a refuge from whence she may obtain service. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the importance of making some provision for assisting female convicts on their liberation."

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

J. Jebb, Colonel, R.E.,
Chairman.

D. O'Brien,
(*Director of Convict Prisons.*)

APPENDIX.

I.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BRIXTON PRISON.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January 9th*, 1855.

Superintendent's Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a Report of the Prison for Female Convicts at Brixton, for the past year.

Conduct of Officers.—Under this head I would first make mention of those who have been some time in the service; and these, I am happy to say, have applied themselves to their duties with assiduity, intelligence, and apparent elevation of motive; this has had a happy influence on the numerous new and totally inexperienced matrons who have from time to time joined the establishment, and who have, generally speaking, been animated to proceed in the same spirit. 6 officers have resigned, from various causes, and their vacancies have been satisfactorily supplied.

Treatment of the Prisoners.—The great endeavour in this respect has been to refrain from punishment as much as possible; we have 333 who have never incurred even a reprimand; 132, who, having been once reprimanded, have never again been reported. Every effort has been directed to promote their reformation, whilst at the same time the discipline has been such as constantly to remind them that they are undergoing the penalty of their crimes. I trust I am not mistaken in imagining that I perceive among the prisoners a growing feeling of confidence, that their real welfare in their moral improvement is an object steadily kept in view, and which also influences the degree of punishment awarded. I regret to add that the frequent influx of new prisoners, and among them some exceedingly wicked and desperate characters, in addition to those of the same description from Millbank, has rendered some strong discipline indispensable; which, however, has been gradually relaxed, whenever the slightest indication of sincere repentance and a desire to amend have been manifested.

The Employment of the Prisoners.—I consider that their minds have been strengthened, and their health, under the blessing of God, greatly preserved, by occasional changes of employment; a very desirable thing, I cannot but think, for those convicted for long periods. As a body, they show a great desire to be industrious, and to acquit themselves well at their labour. The laundry work is good, and the repairing of it neat; the finer kind, in which some excel, will afford them a livelihood hereafter. Their needlework is generally well done. There are others who work beautifully

Superintendent's Report.

in ornamental work; and many are good knitters; this last occupation is found to be a most suitable employment for elderly prisoners and such as suffer from weak eyes. We have lately begun the manufacture of straw bonnets for the establishment, and with success. Many of the females are incited to industry by the gratuity accorded to such as have badges; of whom 389 have received a first-class badge, 129 a second-class badge; nor does the good effect of the badge system end here. The badges are powerful auxiliaries, and require to be employed with the greatest care. They act as an encouragement and remembrance to those who desire to amend in heart and life, and most earnestly do I impress on those in the classes, that I expect on all occasions consistent conduct, and that any deviation from it, is in them particularly serious; this is so well understood, that a prisoner has been known to cry bitterly and entreat that an offence, not of sufficient importance to be "reported," might not be *mentioned* to me, as if it were, she "could not look me in the face;" yet I fear that there are many instances in which they effect but a mere temporary and outward reformation, being gained merely by a desire to shorten the time of their imprisonment, but such motives soon develop themselves by instability of conduct, which occasions them to be degraded; 18 instances of which we have had from the 1st class, and 15 from the second class. From the classes the laundry women, and also the cooks and bakers of the establishment, are in turn selected, thus imparting to them valuable knowledge to serve them as a means of support when they leave the prison.

Conduct of the Prisoners.—I do not consider, generally speaking, that their conduct at present corresponds with the advantages they possess in having Divine Service twice a day; frequent instruction of a most suitable kind from the Chaplain, whose efforts are unremitting; the unwearied exertions of the lady Scripture reader; and the Christain labours of the lady visitors in their behalf; but as the excitement and interruption occasioned by the filling of the prison from other prisons in large numbers has at length subsided, the prisoners will not be so beset with such trial and temptation as they have lately undergone in meeting again, after an interval, their evil acquaintances, and often companions in crime, and will therefore, I hope, derive more benefit from their great privileges.

State and Condition of the Buildings.—Of this I am hardly prepared to speak; for though the prison appears to be nearly completed and is well adapted for its purpose, much still remains to be done before the approach, entrance court, airing yards, gates, and garden, will be in a good state, and give, as they should do, an air of order and neatness to the whole prison. An essential addition of two small rooms is now being made to the laundry.

Abuses.—I have neither detected nor heard of any abuse existing in any part of this establishment; and I am persuaded that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in cases which have invariably been brought under the notice of the Director.

Escapes.—There has been no instance of an attempt to escape.

Assistance to Prisoners on Discharge.—In conclusion I would observe, that the question naturally arises of how far it can be ascertained that any of these women are really reformed in heart and life whilst they remain within the walls of a prison, so that we may be assured of the prudence of allowing them at once, on their liberation from it, to return to those scenes of former temptation which await so many on being restored to their family or friends; or, in the event of their steadfastly desiring to lead new lives, even to the giving up of all friends for this good end. Who will be found to take them as domestic servants or find them employment immediately on their release from prison? There have been such instances, it is true, but they are of rare occurrence. I feel, therefore, persuaded, that if we desire to give effect to our exertions to benefit the prisoners and *to act justly to society*, it will be found expedient, if not a positive duty, to provide some intermediate stage of trial between their imprisonment and complete liberation; in a word, refuges where they may enjoy a greater degree of liberty, but where their sincerity of purpose in being followers of that which is good shall be fully tested; where they shall be still under Christian influence, still receive schooling, and be further trained to be thoroughly efficient, whether as domestic servants, laundresses, sempstresses, dressmakers, &c. In their training, I think it ought to be an object to make them excel in one particular employment; then, should their conduct have been exemplary, they could, after the lapse of about six months, be recommended more confidently as trustworthy and efficient servants. There are many who, from a sense of the shame and dishonour their relatives would feel in knowing how they have fallen, have concealed their imprisonment from them, and are in consequence utterly friendless and destitute, though by no means hardened; we have several such cases, as also of others who have committed but one offence, and who now exhibit truly humble and contrite hearts. To such, the shortening of their imprisonment, and opening a door of hope to them, would be a blessing indeed.

I venture also to express an opinion on the subject of the unfitness of women to endure long imprisonment; the sore depression of spirit it induces in them, often indeed to the endangering of their reason, irratibility of temper leading them often to do wrong when they would fain do right, the great dread which many suffer from the fear that they will not obtain their liberty until health, strength, and energy have fled, and with them the means of supporting themselves and their families. Their habits being necessarily so much more sedentary and monotonous than those of male convicts, they are much more subject to these feelings. In every point of view, it seems necessary to lessen the duration of penal discipline and lead them to hope for some assistance on discharge.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
EMMA M. MARTIN.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Superintendent's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from BRIXTON PRISON, between 1st and 31st December 1854.

On the 1st January 1854:—			Disposed of during the Year, by—		
The Number of Convicts in Brixton Prison - - - -		75	Discharged by Licence - - -		9
			Ditto, on Medical Grounds - -		4
Received during the Year from Millbank Prison - - -		178	Pardons - Free - - -		1
			Pardons - Conditional - -		1
From County and Borough Gaols - - - - -	410		Removed to Lunatic Asylum - -		2
			Died - - - - - - -		4
Lunatic Asylum - -	1				
		411	Number remaining 31st December 1854 - - - - -		643
Total - -		664	Total - -		664

Return of Punishments of Female Convicts in Brixton Prison for the Year 1854.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults.												Juveniles.							Grand Total.
	Less than One Day.	Days.										Total.	Less than One Day.	Days.					Total.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	14	21			1	2	3	7	10		
In Handcuffs	–	28	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	31
Strait Waistcoat	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Refractory Cell — Full Rations	64	35	12	6	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	122	11	6	2	–	–	–	19	141
Refractory Cell — Bread and Water	–	41	42	27	1	2	–	4	7	4	4	132	–	5	4	4	1	1	15	147
On Bread and Water Diet	–	71	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	10	–	–	–	–	10	92
Deprived of One Meal or Part of a Meal	199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	47	–	–	–	–	–	47	246
Confined to Cell	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	34
Withdrawn from Association	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	70
Reprimanded	218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	218	39	–	–	–	–	–	39	257
Admonished	151	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	151	20	–	–	–	–	–	20	171
Not punished on Special Grounds	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Total	716	208	63	37	1	5	2	4	7	4	4	1,051	121	24	6	4	1	1	157	1,218

Superintendent's Report.

A RETURN of WORK done by the FEMALE CONVICTS at the above ESTABLISHMENT between 1st January and 31st December 1854.

Articles.	No. made.	Articles.	No. made.
Sheets	5,752	Collars	12
Shifts, Cotton	1,217	Towels	3,399
Shifts, Flannel	456	Tablecloths	20
Shirts	20,943	Teacloths	29
Flannel drawers	4,659	Pillow cases	286
Ditto vests	4,762	Window blinds	65
Petticoats	3,535	Straw bonnets	45
Jackets	1,203	Hammock straps	1,439
Shawls	234	Bags (store)	6
Caps	2,093	Crochet worked articles	113
Hose	576	Uniform dresses	55
Neckhandkerchiefs	2,301	Ditto mantles	22
Pockethandkerchiefs	3,790	Washing for Brixton - pieces	312,000
Aprons	2,866	Ditto ditto (private) „	36,620
Stays	184	Ditto ditto Milbank from 18th March to 31st Dec. „	203,560
Drabbet frocks	722		
Washing ditto	560	Washing for Pentonville from 11th Nov. to 31st Dec. „	27,443
Dresses	77		
Mantles	3		
Surplice	1		
Infants' frocks	50		
Ditto pinafores	59		

Daily Distribution of Time at Brixton.

Occupation.					Remarks.
	A.M.	A.M.	H.	M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	6.0 till	6.30 =	0	30	The prisoners commence their needlework at 6·30 a.m. in summer, and while the mornings are sufficiently light.
Labour, viz.: Needlework, &c., washing, ironing, mangling, and repairing prisoners' clothes, in the laundry, including mustering to go there.	6.30 „	7.30 =	1	0	A sufficient number of prisoners are detained (3 or 4 in a ward) to complete the cleaning.
Breakfast; officers and prisoners.	7.30 „	8.0 =	0	30	
Prisoners exercise - -	8.0 „	9.0 =	1	0	The laundry-women exercise half an hour only, their work being laborious.
Morning prayers, including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers.	9.0 „	9.40 =	0	40	
Prisoners to work as above -	9.40 „	1.0 =	3	20	
Dinner for officers and prisoners.	1.2 „	2.0 =	1	0	
Labour, including mustering and going to and from laundry, &c.	2.0 „	5.0 =	3	0	
Evening prayers and lecture, including time for unlocking, and moving to and from chapel.	5.9 „	5.45 =	0	45	Besides this each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week, and the more ignorant an extra half day as often as it can be managed.
Supper for prisoners, and tea for officers.	5.45 „	6.15 =	0	30	
Dabour as above - - -	6.15 „	8.0 =	1	45	
Prisoners read, &c., in cells -	8.0 „	8.45 =	0	45	
Making down hammocks -	8.45 „	9.0 =	0	15	
Total from 6 A.M. until 9 P.M. -			15	0	

Abstract of the foregoing Table.

	H.	M.
Meals - - - - - -	2	0
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and fro -	1	25
Exercise - - - - - -	1	0
Labour, including needlework, laundry work, &c., and mustering to and fro - - - -	9	5
Cleaning, reading in cells, &c. - - -	1	30
Total -	15	0

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of BRIXTON PRISON for the year ended, 31 March 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	1,707	4	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	1,596	18	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing, or labour department	102	15	0
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	417	13	3
Uniforms for officers and servants	69	17	4
Victualling prisoners	4,305	15	11
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	2,086	9	3
Bedding for prisoners	905	18	5
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	199	18	7
Medical comforts, (extras for the sick)	250	13	9½
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	45	11	9
Gratuities to convicts	28	0	10
Furniture and fittings	772	6	2
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	219	10	11
Fuel and light	1,202	5	5½
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	564	4	10
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	*455	3	6
Brushes, brooms, and mops	102	11	11
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	29	1	0
Various small disbursements	518	10	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	128	16	0
Total	15,709	7	6
Deduct amount of sundry receipts, and value of productive labour	1,791	10	10
Net expenditure	£13,917	16	8

* This includes the cost of soap, &c, for washing for Millbank and Pentonville prisons during a part of the year.

II.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Brixton Prison, Surrey,
January 6th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

Chaplain's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a report of such particulars respecting the moral and religious condition of the prisoners in this establishment as I am bound by my instructions to supply.

In judging of the condition of the prisoners, it is important to bear in mind the difficulties which must ever attend the commencement or a new prison, and that, too, upon a new plan; in addition to which, considerable numbers of the inmates of this prison were in a most disorderly state when they arrived here; some were regarded as incorrigible, and respecting others it was *officially* stated, that "punishment had been exhausted."

The lamentable state of ignorance, too, of the great body of female convicts, both in regard to *education** and religious knowledge, should not be forgotten in forming any opinion respecting their present condition. Considering all these points, then, I think it is not too much to say, that the system pursued here has been eminently successful, and that the result has been more than equal to what might have been anticipated.

Many of the prisoners have conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. With few exceptions, they have manifested a great desire for instruction, and of not a few it may be with safety affirmed that they are in a hopeful state, and that it is their full intention to earn their bread by honest industry whenever they may be restored to society again.

It is certainly something gained when persons, taken from *such scenes and such homes* (as the criminal population has been accustomed to) have been led to submit to habits of order, cleanliness, and industry. The influence of such habits may be great in after life, even where higher motives are wanting.

For school instruction there is a very great desire manifested by the convicts, and 282 have made fair progress, *among those who were most ignorant. In writing* many have also greatly improved.

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* Among 664 prisoners admitted into this prison, there is not one who has received even a tolerable amount of education.

Among the same number of male prisoners, judging by my past experience, I feel persuaded that there would be many who had received a fair amount of education. This confirms me in the opinion which I expressed last year "that the beneficial effects of "education are more apparent among females than among men."

Chaplain's Report.

It may not be out of place here to state, that of the 664 prisoners admitted into this prison from November 24th, 1853, to December 31st, 1854, 104 could not read at all, 53 could read a few syllables, 192 imperfectly, making - - - - - 349

Number that could read tolerably, but most of whom had learned in prison or revived what they had learned in youth 315

Tolerably educated - - - - - None

Total - - 664

The efforts of the schoolmistresses have been most unwearied, and they have rendered me every assistance in their power.* An additional schoolmistress is much wanted for the instruction of prisoners undergoing their *probation in separate confinement;* they come in very ignorant, have more time then; and it is most important to have them well instructed *at first.* But it is impossible for one person to meet all the demands upon her time. No one could be more energetic and zealous than the present mistress, yet she cannot overtake the work; and the other schoolmistresses, who teach the associated prisoners, have quite as much as they can accomplish, and are most diligent in the discharge of their duties.

Anxiety for religious instruction is almost universal. The numbers who attended the catechetical lectures on the Lord's Supper have exceeded my expectations. I have had a Bible class once a week in each wing, and in this mode of instruction great interest is taken.

I have, also, a Sunday school class in the afternoon, which is numerously attended; and it is gratifying to hear how many repeat hymns and portions of Scripture which they have committed to memory.

I have received the most valuable assistance in my duties from Miss Bennet, the lady scripture reader. I feel thankful to God that, in his providence, he raised up so efficient and suitable a person for this important work; and I feel grateful to the authorities for establishing such an office in the prison.

The Lord's Supper has been administered five times during the year:—

On the 29th of January 1854 there were		31	communicants.
On the 6th of June	„	75	„
On the 7th of August†	„	33	„
On the 29th of October	„	129	„
On the 31st of December	„	201	„
Making a total during the year of	-	469	„

I confess I should have some misgivings respecting the increased numbers attending the Communion if I had been less definite in the

† An additional schoolmistress will appear in the estimates for 1855–6.

* This number was chiefly composed of those prisoners who either wished to defer, or who were advised by me to defer, their attendance the last time the Lord's Supper was administered.

instruction which I have given on the subject. I have rather *discouraged* than *encouraged*, and I trust I have faithfully warned the candidates for the Communion of the danger of coming improperly, as they could not *remember* a person they never *knew;* and I have pointed out to them that none are invited but those who "truly repent," &c. The candidates have been *seen individually*, and I have reason to believe, understand the nature of the ordinance before presenting themselves at the Lord's table. I have also impressed upon them, that no temporal advantage can in anyway arise from their making a profession of religion or from attendance upon the Lord's Supper, but that those who conduct themselves in a proper and orderly manner will be dealt with accordingly, without any reference to their religious profession.

I think it is of the greatest importance that all prisoners should undergo a period of separate confinement before they are admitted into association.

The time specified in our rules is four months. Of necessity this could not be carried out so fully as it was designed, owing to the sudden influx of prisoners and the consequent want of accommodation for them.

Ere long I hope this may be obviated and the rule acted upon in reference to *those recently convicted*; and I think it would be very *desirable*, if *attainable*, to have some method for gradually preparing prisoners for the privilege of CONSTANT ASSOCIATION, by an intermediate stage between *separate* confinement and *constant* association.

Let one wing, for instance, be appropriated to this, and let silence be enforced, except at certain *very limited periods*, and let other restrictions be enforced, so as gradually to prepare the prisoners for the last stage of their probation.

Constant supervision is absolutely necessary to prevent the evils which are likely to arise from the association of prisoners together. This leads me to say, that my experience *here* confirms the opinion I have *always entertained* and *constantly expressed*, that it is very injurious to the best interests of the prisoners to have them associated in rooms used also as dormitories.

The importance of having a separate sleeping place for each prisoner can hardly be over-rated.

The week-day morning and evening services in the chapel are most important means of grace, and I have reason to think that they are valued by the prisoners. A lecture is delivered at one of the services, and a portion of Scripture read at the other, and at each service a hymn is sung and a selection of prayers used. The Sunday services are the same as in other churches.

The chapel was first used for Divine service on Sunday, May 28th, 1854. It is very commodious, and appears to me in every way suited to the object for which it is appropriated.

Each prisoner attends school once a week; those who are very backward are permitted to attend oftener, if possible. On the Saturday mornings I catechise all the prisoners in chapel after the morning service, and I hope that much benefit has resulted from this plan; we also practise some of the hymns for the following Sunday on the

Chaplain's Report.

same morning. The weekly gratuity allowed to prisoners for their industry after they have been put into the second class is a great stimulus to them; and the badge system will work well, I trust. There is a great anxiety on the part of the prisoners to secure a good badge, and a great fear of losing it when attained.

The punishments are apparently numerous, but a careful inspection of the misconduct-book will prove that *most of the punishments* have been inflicted upon the *same* persons, and that the great body of the prisoners has not been subjected to any punishment. Violence of temper is one great evil among female prisoners: they are so easily excited, and so subject to sudden impulse, that it is very painful to consider what evil they bring upon themselves arising out of the influence of bad temper.

It can hardly be a matter of surprise that among such a body of prisoners there should be some who remain unmoved and uninfluenced by the means used for their improvement.

I have not heard anything to the prejudice of those prisoners who have already been discharged by licence from this prison, and from some I have received letters expressive of their gratitude.

M. B., who was kindly received into the Elizabeth Fry Refuge, and by the Ladies' Committee provided with a situation, has written to me several times, and she is, I believe, conducting herself in a satisfactory manner.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the lady visitors for their kindness, and I trust their efforts may be abundantly blessed.

I wish some extended plan for affording a refuge for discharged prisoners could be acted upon, and some way opened to help them to emigrate.

The importance of such a plan can hardly be over estimated.

Christian and benevolent efforts have been and will continue to be made for the reformation of the female convicts at Brixton. I feel persuaded that an immense amount of good has been effected. Still the question frequently intrudes itself, what is to become of them on their discharge from prison? Where can they find employment? Is it wise to send them among their old companions? Will any considerable number of families be willing to engage them as servants *direct from a Prison?* This can hardly be expected; hence the need of some intermediate stage between actual imprisonment and discharge on licence. Some establishment, under Christian management, is needed, where the inmates can have more liberty than can be allowed in a prison, but where they may still be under restraint, and from which they may be sent back to prison in case of misconduct. Under such circumstances, women could be better trained for domestic service, their characters would undergo a further test, and their prospects of obtaining employment and of being engaged as servants would be materially improved.

Many persons who would not like to receive servants *from a prison*, will, I feel persuaded, be induced to take them from a benevolent institution, of which there are several in the immediate neighbourhood of London. It appears to me, also, important to hold out the hope of

emigration for those who conduct themselves well and for whom employment cannot be obtained at home. For females such plans seem even more important than for men. Females are not so likely to obtain employment; they have less prospect of regaining their characters and of settling respectably in life; and they, I beg respectfully to state, cannot, with safety to mind or body, be subjected to such lengthened periods of imprisonment. Nor have they the same relief even in prison. The change of place and the out-door employment on public works are attended with great advantages to the male prisoners. Females, moreover, are less able to bear a state of uncertainty than men; their employment is more sedentary and their resources much fewer; being, *as a body, entirely uneducated*, they become irritable, restless, and reckless; for "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

On all these grounds I earnestly hope that some *definite* and *shorter periods* for actual imprisonment may be speedily fixed upon, of course proportioned to the sentence and conduct of the prisoner; that, after that period has expired, the prisoners may then be sent to a refuge, with the prospect of discharge on licence at home, or the hope of emigrating to a distant land.

In any arrangements which are made, I trust that those prisoners who are sentenced to penal servitude may be included as well as those under sentence of transportation; for I believe it will be utterly impossible to retain them for the whole period of their sentences unless the prison is turned into a large hospital or a lunatic asylum.

The difficulties, too, of managing the prison must be greatly increased if no prospects or advantages are held out to those whose conduct is satisfactory, over and above those which the disorderly and insubordinate can secure.

I feel persuaded that very many are most anxious to conduct themselves with propriety when they are discharged. The great danger is the suspicion with which the public will regard them; and in addition to this, the wretched homes to which many of them will have to return will prove a great trial.

The prisoners have been elevated by cleanliness, orderly habits, and above all, by sound moral and religious instruction, and by constant attendance upon the means of grace. But, alas! it is to be feared that their friends, in too many instances, still continue as they left them, indifferent to their best interests.

The attention which the sick patients in the infirmary pay to religious instruction is very hopeful; and I feel extremely thankful that they are so well cared for in temporal and spiritual things by the medical officer and by the matron placed over the infirmary.

Ere long, I trust some definite period may be fixed upon, proportioned to the different sentences, at which well-conducted prisoners may expect to be released. Nothing is more distressing to convicts, especially *female convicts*, than uncertainty on this point.

It may not be out of place to give the following particulars respecting the previous history of the inmates of this prison.

Accompanied by a matron or a schoolmistress, I visit each prisoner

Chaplains' Report.

on her admission, and from a few *general* questions I have elicited what follows.

Of the 664 prisoners received into this establishment,—

473	neglected public worship entirely.
115	occasionally attended.
76	rather more regularly.
664	

Of the 76 who did attend, very few seemed to have derived much benefit from it, for they were very ignorant.

Of the same 664 prisoners, about 453 trace their ruin to drunkenness or bad company, or both united.

97	ran away from home, or from service.
84	assigned various causes of their fall.
6	appear to have been suddenly tempted into crime.
8	state that they were in want.
16	say they are innocent.
664	

Thanking the Superintendent, and, indeed, all the officers, for the kind and valuable assistance rendered to me in the discharge of my duties, trusting that they may be strengthened in their arduous and anxious charge, and expressing my conviction that there is every encouragement to persevere in this important work, I must now draw to a close with one remark.

Each succeeding year strengthens me in the conviction that the Gospel of Christ is the only effectual means for the reformation of prisoners, as it is the only remedy for the recovery of fallen man, and that by the influence of the Holy Spirit it is effectual to the pulling down of the strong holds of Sin and Satan.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN HENRY MORAN,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

THE instruction given in the School is necessarily of the most elementary character.

The following is a list of the books used:—

The Holy Bible.
The Class Reading Book.
The Adult Lesson Book.—First and second parts.
The first part of National Society's Arithmetic.
The number of books in the library is 594.

NOTE.—A book is kept in the School to enter the names of those prisoners who wish to see me. Upwards of 1,000 names are entered and have been seen by me in the School, which is held in the Chapel.

III.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, February* 1855.

Medical Officer's Report.

I BEG leave to forward the following report on the health of this prison for the year 1854.

The number of prisoners received during the first three months of the year was small, and the prisoners selected for admission were nearly all in good health. The first addition to the original number of seventy-five was made in February, when eighty-eight were received from Millbank prison; and in March, forty-one were received from different county prisions.

The infirmary of the prison was ready for permanent occupation by the end of May; and in June the whole of the hospital sick, invalids, and convalescents were transferred to this establishment from Millbank prison. The number of sick and permanent invalids received from Millbank was thirty-two, and two insane prisoners.

The total number of prisoners received during the year was 589. Four prisoners were rejected as unfit for reception on account of permanent ill health.

The health of the prisoners throughout the year has been good; and I am thankful in being able to state that no case of Cholera occurred during the prevalence of the late epidemic in the metropolis. Diarrhœa was, however, very prevalent towards the end of the summer; and in the months of August and September, 283 cases of this disease (diarrhœa) were treated; but nearly the whole were mild in character, and readily yielded to treatment; and the more severe cases admitted to the infirmary all ended in recovery.

I may, perhaps, be allowed to add, that Cholera prevailed in the immediate vicinity of the prison; and I have been informed by a medical gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, that he attended six or eight fatal cases of Cholera in the cottages on the Lambeth side of the Lyam Road, situated at the back of the prison. In the Clapham district the disease was also very severe, and in many instances terminated fatally with its usual rapidity.

In Table No. 1. I have given a list of the various diseases treated in the infirmary during the year. Four deaths occurred. Two of the four deaths were from pulmonary consumption, and both prisoners were suffering from the disease in its early stage on reception;

Medical Officer's Report.

the third death was a case of suicide, and the fourth was from bronchitis and phthisis. The deaths are given in Table No. 2.

The suicide I have mentioned was the only case of the kind during the year. The prisoner had been nearly six months in the prison, her health had been good, and she had never been known to suffer from depression of spirits; she was in association, and employed in the laundry. At a quarter to nine o'clock in the evening of September 11th, she threw herself from the highest gallery of the west wing (the gallery in which she was located). She died ten hours after from injuries to the skull and brain consequent on the fall. This woman was in her usual health and spirits, and had been at her daily employment in the laundry on the very day of the fatal occurrence; her conduct in prison had been uniformly good. The only supposed cause of this fatal act must be that of a sudden attack of insanity.

Two suicidal attempts were made in the year. The first was by a prisoner of weak mind, who tried to hang herself, but it was doubtful whether it was anything more than a feigned attempt. The second attempt was that of a prisoner, when about to be removed to a refractory cell, jumping over the balustrade of the upper gallery of the east wing. The prisoner on this occasion nearly lost her life; for had not a male officer been close to her, she must have fallen to the ground floor, and have been killed.

I have no remarks to make in reference to any injurious effects on the bodily or mental health of the prisoners located in the separate cells of the old prison, during the early months of confinement in this prison. The unfinished state of the prison buildings, and the constant influx of prisoners who had been long waiting for removal from the county prisons, generally precluded the possibility of prisoners remaining in separation for more than a few weeks; the cells being vacated to make room for the more recently received prisoners.

One prisoner only was, by my request, removed from the separate cells of the old prison, and placed in association; she was observed by the matron of the ward to be strange in her behaviour, restless, and constantly talking and singing to herself. The oddness in her manner was first noticed on the third day after her reception, and she was placed in association about a week after.

I cannot suppose that the system of modified separate confinement, which all healthy prisoners are to be subjected to when first admitted to this prison, will, in itself, prove injurious to the health of the mind or of the body. The rule being that "All prisoners on reception will be placed in the probation class. They will be confined in the cells of the old prison, in ordinary cases, for a period of four months." The prisoners in "the probation class" have every day frequent opportunities of conversing with the matron of the ward; they exercise in association for an hour daily, and assemble twice every day in association for Divine Service in the chapel; and they have also opportunities of conversing with each other when employed in the various kinds of work required to be done in the wards of the prison. Confinement in separate cells, limited to the

period I have mentioned, and enforced in the way I have stated, cannot, I believe, prove in any way more injurious to the prisoners than any other system of discipline within the walls of a prison.

I may, perhaps, be here allowed to state that my experience of the past year has convinced me that the female prisoners, *as a body*, do not bear imprisonment so well as the male prisoners; they get anxious, restless, more irritable in temper, and are more readily excited, and they look forward to the future with much less hope of regaining their former position in life. Neither can I refrain from saying that there are circumstances which help to reconcile the male prisoner to his sentence, but which are altogether wanting in the case of the female.

The male prisoner not only gets a change from one Government to another—and though small as this change be, yet it is a something which for the time breaks the sameness inseparable from his imprisonment—but, what is of far greater moment, he looks forward to the time when he will be employed *in the open air* on public works.

The length of the imprisonment of the woman, combined with the present uncertainty as to the duration of that portion of her sentence which is to be passed in prison, and her employment being such as allows the mind to be continually dwelling on "her time," all tend to make a sentence to be more severe to the woman than a sentence of the same duration is to the man.

The desire with which the male prisoners long to be employed at out-door work, and the buoyancy which the hope of such employment gives to the spirits, is so marked that it cannot fail to be noticed; and especially so when contrasted with the generally depressing influence (and in some almost hopeless indifference as to the result), occasioned by, and almost inseparable from, a long sentence, the greater part of which is to be passed within the prison. And I am sure I need hardly also mention the advantage to the bodily health of the men, which the change from confinement to active exercise in the open air must produce.

I have ventured to make these remarks from feeling that, in carrying out the sentences of the female prisoners, the differences which I have mentioned (and especially that of the necessarily longer imprisonment) not only ought not to be lost sight of, but that they are of sufficient moment to call for some extenuation in favour of the women. I also think that it would help the women to bear their imprisonment better and with more endurance, if some definite period of time (varying with the length of the sentence, and also it may be provided the conduct of the prisoner be good in prison) for confinement in prison could be decided on, and be made known to them at the time of or soon after their reception into a Government prison.

Two insane prisoners have been removed to Bethlehem hospital; both prisoners were insane when received from Millbank prison. I have mentioned the particulars of each case in Table No. 3.

A third case of insanity (Register No. 482) was admitted to the infirmary in December; the prisoner had been in association in the east wing. I have not entered this case in the Table of insane cases, as her insanity began so short a time only before the close of the year;

Medical Officer's Report.

and I am therefore unable in this report to say anything of the progress of her case. She is a young woman, age 25, and who, for ten years previous to her imprisonment, drank to excess of ardent spirits.

Four prisoners were pardoned during the year on medical grounds; they were all in bad health when received into the prison. I have, in Table No. 4., stated the diseases for which they were pardoned, and the health of each prisoner on reception.

In Table No. 5. I have given the principal complaints constituting the cases of complaining sick, treated in the wards of the prison during the year. The number of applications seems great, but the diseases were all very mild; and a reference to the prison reports of previous years will show a greater number of applications for trivial complaints from among the women than from an equal number of men; the reason, I believe, being the tendency of women of this class to seek relief for ailments which the men would not generally complain of.

The only alteration made in the dietary of the prison has been the use of tea three evenings in each week instead of gruel; and to those women employed in the laundry, a small additional allowance of meat and bread with soup daily, in lieu of the beer formerly given to the laundrywomen in Millbank.

The ventilation in the different portion of the old prison and in the wings is good, considerable benefit having resulted in the ventilation of the body of each new wing since the formation of the louvers in the roofs. The cells in the wings are frequently very disagreeable and close, and especially so during the warmer months of the year, when the heat of the cells was very oppressive, and severely felt by the prisoners. Cases of vomiting, beginning within half an hour after the prisoners were locked in their cells for the night, and occasioned by the close and oppressive state of the atmosphere of the cells, were of almost daily occurrence in the summer months. I think it will be found that some more direct mode of ventilating the cells, such as by opening the windows, will ultimately be necessary; for it must be remembered that the whole of the women located in the wings are confined there 22 hours out of each 24, the hour for exercise and during the attendance of the prisoners twice daily for service in the chapel being the only time when these buildings are entirely vacated.

The drainage of the prison is good, but I beg leave to call attention to the water-closets. The closets, as they are at present constructed, do not admit of being readily and properly cleansed, and the unpleasant effluvia consequently arising from them is often sufficient to render it very disagreeable to pass near them; and this is especially the case in both new wings, where the closets are not so completely shut out from those buildings as they are from the corridors of the old prison. Considerable benefit has been derived from the building of additional closets in the airing yards, but the use of these must be, to a great extent, limited; and I do think that some alteration is still required in the construction of the closets in the wings, for I must beg permission to state, that in buildings constructed as the wings are, and

which are set apart for the reception of so large a number of women, the habits peculiar to the female will not always permit of regulations being carried out which may be, and are enforced in buildings similarly constructed for the use of the same number of men.

In Table No. 6. I have made a return, showing in each month of the past year the daily average number of prisoners confined in the prison, the number of sick admitted to the hospital, and the daily average number of sick treated in the wards of the prison. The number of prisoners confined in the prison in each month of the year varied so much, that a correct daily average for the whole year could hardly be made.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. RENDLE, *Surgeon.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

Table No. 1.

Diseases treated in the Infirmary.

Abscess	6	Heart, disease of valves of, with hypertrophy	1
Asthma	1	Hysteria	2
Apoplexy	1	Hœmorrhage from tongue	1
Albuminuria	1	Hœmoptysis	1
Amaurosis	1	Inflamed glands	2
Bronchitis, acute	2	Jaundice	1
Bronchitis and phthisis	1	Laryngitis, acute	1
Bruise on perineum	1	Leucorrhœa	1
Child-birth	1	Leg, ulcerated	1
Colic	4	Menorrhagia	2
Cough (phthisis suspected)	2	Nymphœ, enlargement of, with ulceration	1
Constipation	3	Pleurisy	5
Chorea	1	Pleurisy, tubercular	2
Catarrh	1	Pleusodyne	3
Dysentery	1	Phthisis	5
Diarrhœa	10	Pericarditis	1
Diarrhœa, chronic	2	Peritonitis	1
Diarrhœa, choleroid	11	Peritonitis, tubercular	1
Debility	16	Periostitis	1
Diseased ankle	1	Rheumatism, acute	1
Dysmenorrhœa	1	Rheumatism, chronic	2
Dyspepsia	2	Skull, compound fracture of	1
Epilepsy	2	Scald	1
Eye, inflammation of	1	Scurvy	2
Eyelids, diseased	3	Sciatica	1
Erysipelas	6	Scrofula	1
Earache	2	Tonsillitis	6
Fever, continued	3	Tape-worm	1
Fever, mild	16		
Fever and general debility	1		
Hemiplegia	2		

TABLE No. 2.—DEATHS during the Year 1854.

Register No.	Name.	Age.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	When received into the Prison.	Whence received.	State of Health on Reception.
128	J. S. - - -	19	Pulmonary consumption -	16 May 1854 -	14 Feb. 1854 -	Millbank - -	Affected with incipient consumption.
171	M. A. L. - -	26	Pulmonary consumption -	5 Sept. 1854 -	3 March 1854 -	Bath - -	Feeble, and suffering from consumption in its early stage.
188	M. J. - - -	20	Suicide by throwing herself from the upper floor of the west wing. Compound comminuted fracture of the skull, with laceration of the brain.	12 Sept. 1854 -	15 March 1854 -	Hereford - -	Good.
193	M. A. L. - -	24	Bronchitis and phthisis -	30 Oct. 1854 -	21 March 1854 -	Stafford - -	Good.

TABLE No. 3.—INSANE PRISONERS in the Year 1854.

Register No.	Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Whether previously Insane.	Character of present Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Whence received.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
138	M. J. -	34	14 Feb. 1854	Not known -	Insane delusions, frequently very violent and dangerous.	On reception -	Millbank	19 June 1854	To Bethlehem Hospital.
243	B. C. -	31	18 Apr. 1854	Not known -	Intractable in conduct, constantly refused to work, and subject to sudden and most violent fits of temper, when she was dangerous to the officers and prisoners; but without any apparent delusions.	On reception -	Millbank	19 June 1854	To Bethlehem Hospital.

TABLE No. 4.—PARDONS on MEDICAL GROUNDS in the Year 1854.

Register No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Discharge by Pardon.	Date of Reception.	Whence received.	State of Health when received.
353	M. B. -	65	Debility from age, nearly blind, and subject to fits.	10 July 1854 -	26 May 1854 -	Millbank -	Feeble, sight bad, and subject to fits.
87	M. A. W. -	28	Epilepsy - - - - -	19 July 1854 -	10 Feb. 1854 -	Millbank -	Suffering from epilepsy.
319	A. W. -	30	Pulmonary consumption and chronic diarrhœa.	8 Sept. 1854 -	19 May 1854 -	Newcastle on Tyne.	Very thin and feeble, suffering from chronic diarrhœa, and in the early stage of consumption.
357	M. B. -	40	Asthma - - - - - -	8 Sept. 1854 -	26 May 1854 -	Millbank -	Asthmatic.

TABLE No. 5.—PRINCIPAL COMPLAINTS, constituting the Cases of "Casual Sick," treated in the Wards of the Prison in the Year 1854.

——	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Coughs; Colds; Rheumatism.	Constipation.	Surgical complaints.	Other cases.	Total.	Daily Average No. of all Cases.
New cases - - -	527	23	274	371	372	756	2,323	6·36
Renewed applications -	443	109	962	601	754	4,280	7,149	19·58

TABLE No. 6.—RETURN of the NUMBER of INFIRMARY SICK, and of those treated in the Wards of the Prison during each Month of the Year 1854.

——	Daily Average No. of Prisoners in the Prison.	No. of Sick admitted to the Infirmary.	Daily Average No. of Infirmary Sick.	No. of Sick in the Infirmary on the last day of each Month.	"Casual Sick" during each Month.				Number of Cases of Diarrhœa.
					Aggregate Number of Cases.		Daily Average No. of Cases.		
					New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	
January - - -	75· 0	3	—	4	68	184	2·1	5·6	13
February - -	129·14	4	—	10	133	142	4·7	5·0	20
March - - -	190·09	12	—	13	168	236	5·4	7·6	22
April - - -	229· 3	7	—	13	160	273	5·3	9·1	25
May - - -	313·12	16	—	17	144	485	3·6	15·6	17
June - - -	388·06	11	—	20	118	744	3·9	24·8	20
July - - -	455·77	21	24·5	25	289	690	9·3	22·2	44
August - - -	555·19	19	22·7	23	323	593	10·4	19·1	176
September - -	594·03	22	22·8	24	258	740	8·6	24·7	107
October - - -	606·48	21	23·3	24	210	1,268	6·7	40·9	18
November - -	628·86	17	25·6	26	248	886	8·2	29·5	42
December - -	643· 9	22	27·5	29	204	908	6·5	29·2	23

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